COPENHAGEN – Fellowship Program Session
Monday, March 13, 2017 – 12:45 to 14:45 CET
ICANN58 | Copenhagen, Denmark

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you.

It is March 13th at 12:45 PM. This is the Fellowship Program Session in Hall A1.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hello, okay.

Can you hear me okay? Yeah, yeah, good. You can hear me? Good, good, good. Can you hear okay? Good, lovely, thank you. Okay.

Thank you, all done.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Ladies and gentlemen, please take your seats.

So, we are starting our Fellowship sessions, where we invited representatives of different communities, and SO ACs, as we [inaudible], so you know what that means already. And our first presenters will be representatives of Nomination Committee, the independent committee, who is doing amazing job.

I was part of this committee for a couple of years ago, and I found it the most beneficial experience I got from my participation. I would like you all, welcome the chair of Nominating Committee for 2017, Hans. And chair-elect, [inaudible]. Sorry. The presentations will be up soon. I'm sorry for some technical issues.

And they will talk about what does mean this chair, chair-elect, and there is also a chair understanding and what nomination committee is doing, and what are the positions open for this year. And the process, how it works. And I think it would be interesting also for you to know that what kind of positions are usually opened on annual basis, and where are the opportunities for future involvement. Hans, the floor is yours.

HANS: Thank you very much. So, my name is Hans [inaudible]. I'm from Norway, so I'm almost home. And I'm chair of the nominating committee this year. The ICANN Board has appointed the chair, and the chair-elect [inaudible], to my left, and I have chosen Stefan from [inaudible] as my associate chair, and he used to be the chair last year.

So, we have some continuity in the leadership team. The ICANN Board picks the chair and the chair-elect. It's assumed that they pick [inaudible] as the chair next year, and then if he like, he can

pick me as an associate chair, or anybody else that he would like to assist him in chairing.

So, the leadership team is then appointed by the ICANN Board and by the leader, but all of the other members of the nominating committee, and these are the important members of the committee, we are just managing the process. We don't have a vote. All of the other voters are picked by the different supporting organizations.

So, At-Large, they have five representatives on the ALAC. One from each region. Then the GNSO, they have [inaudible], one for each of the constituencies. I think it's eight. And then there is a representative from the IETF. And then there is representative from the NRO, the ASO, the numbering people.

And then one from SSAC and one for RSAC. And there is also a seat for GAC, but they have not sent anyone to sit in that seat for many years. So, they're discussing whether to do that and what process that would have to put somebody in there. I don't think I've forgotten any now, but this committee is then put together by trusted members of the community, which each supporting organization or constituency trusts to select other leadership positions.

Most people are most focused on the ICANN Board, because that's the high prestigious positions. This year, we're appointing

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two directors to the ICANN Board. So, there are two directors that have been serving on the Board for three years. They may or may not reapply. Actually, this year, one of them, Steve Crocker, has been on the Board for nine years, and that's his term limit, so he can't be reelected this year.

So, then we are looking for two candidates for the GNSO Counsel. They will be there for two years. And that's one, they're both voting, and one for each of the houses. And then for the At-Large Advisory Committee, we're looking for three seats for two-year terms. One from Asia-Pacific, one from Africa, and one from Latin America.

So, nobody from Europe or North America this year, we appointed those last year. And then one person for the GNSO Council, one seat for a two year term. So, all of this are kind of, representatives that we pick independently of the supporting organization itself. So, for the ccNSO Council, maybe we would like to have some outside [inaudible] in there, somebody with interest and understanding of domain names, obviously. But, maybe not.

One from a ccNSO, from a cc itself. And the same for GNSO, and also for the Board, the NomCom is sort of independent part of the Board, and we're looking not only finding independent director… Of course, we could find a good, solid director from

the community as well, but we also have a task in showing geographic balance or diversity on the Board.

So, we don't appoint all of the directors. We appoint roughly half of the directors on the Board. The rest of the directors are appointed by the supporting organization themselves, but we have to make sure there is at least one director from each region, and no more than five directors from each region.

So, that's a tricky thing. A lot of people talk about gender balance, or maybe gender equality. Of course, that's important to the NomCom, but that's not the legal obligation that we have. The regional diversity is a bylaw thing, but then of course, we're looking for the maximum diversity. So, the challenge for the NomCom here is to actually have enough applicants from minority groups.

So, I don't like to call them a minority group, but unfortunately, it's been like that in the application pool for the Board positions and the other positions for the last couple of years. So, if you feel that you're up for a challenge, then put your name in.

You may not be successful the first year, but it's an experience to go through an application process and potentially a recruitment process, if you're interested in this. So, to say a few words about the process, the nominating committee is a one year construction.

So, we start at the last ICANN meeting, and that's where we're seated. Then we start to prepare the process. So, each nominating committee can choose its own process. Of course, we do mostly what they did last year, because there is some continuity in the leadership team, but we have the full freedom to actually make changes, if we think that that could improve the process.

Then we do a call for nominations, that went out in January. And the closing date for that is 21st of March, so just after this meeting. And if you're afraid of the short timeframe, that's not a problem, because you will be allowed until the 30th to actually complete your application. So, you just need your name in, or your friend's name in, or your colleague's name in, in the process before the 21st, and then the application needs to be finished by the 30th.

And then the nominating committee will go through all of the applications. We have something like 97 that requests so far, so in the sort of hundreds is what we expect to have each year for all of the positions, and then we will pick some of this for further consideration, we will use professional recruitment firm for assessing Board members, and we will do deep dive, and phone interviews, and reference checks and so on.

We'll select some potential Board candidates for interviews at the next meeting in Johannesburg, and then we will do the selection of the [inaudible] for the Board positions and the other positions. And then you will see the announcement for from us, before the Abu Dhabi meeting in the autumn.

And then, my term as the chair is over, and the chair elect will then hopefully be appointed as chair for next year's NomCom. So, that's the sort of process in the a few words. There is one thing that's new this year, and that's the PTI Board. Anybody hear about PTI?

So, some people, that's good. So, new this year, after the IANA transition is that there is a separate company, PTI housing the IANA function. And on the Board of PTI, the NomCom gets to select two people. So these are very different profiles from the ICANN leadership positions, because these are not involved in any way. These are involved in operating a stable entity for doing registrations of identifiers.

So, this should be really stable, non-political, company where we need somebody with through understanding of this very specific task that PTI is doing. So, that's new, and we have to spend some extra time on that. We've been running a completely separate application process for that, because there are quite some restrictions can be on that Board.

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There are restrictions on who can be on the ICANN Board as well, such as no government official can be on the ICANN Board, selected from NomCom, but on the PTI, the rules are even stricter. So, I think that's a short version of what we're doing, and then I would like to open up for questions and comments.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, thank you, Hans. The session will be in a way that we asked our presenters to provide 10, 15 minutes talk and then this will be live discussion. We have microphone here, so please come up with your questions. And while we have those guys who are first-hand information providers here, so take this opportunity to ask them questions. Yes, David, please.

DAVID: Good afternoon. My name is David [inaudible], and I'm a first year Fellow. And I have a quick question. What is usually a trajectory, let's say, for somebody that is on the Board? Do they come, you know…? Do they have, usually, a strong background in ICANN through doing other stuff? Or is it just because that they're, you know, the people that are very respected in the community outside of ICANN, that you know, they get nominated, or they want to put their name in?

Is there… Are you looking usually for balance of ICANN history, and technical or community expertise? Thank you.

HANS: Thank you very much for that question. And that's a really good question. If you remember, I said that the supporting organizations appoint members to the Board as well. They vote too quickly appoint experts from their community, from the numbering side that I come from, they have appointed two Board members, who are really experts in internet numbering systems, from their part of, from that part of the community.

So, what the NomCom is typically looking for is expertise on other governance issues such as, how to run a company with 300 employees, multi-national, with a budget of, I can't remember how much, we need that particular expertise on the Board as well, and that's typically from outside of ICANN.

Of course, we would look for somebody who knows what the internet is, what ICANN is, so we don't have to teach them everything from the beginning, but if they've been on the multi-national, on the Board of a multi-national company, or have been in a leadership company, position, in a multi-national company, that would be a good candidate for such a position.

So, NomCom is the only ICANN group that is looking for that kind of competency to put on the ICANN Board.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, please, [inaudible].

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I'd like to know… My name is [inaudible], and I'm from India. What are the selection…? Is there any set of selective selection criteria for NomCom? Is there any boarding process involved in selecting ICANN Board members, and the people NomCom sent to the other supporting organizations? And [inaudible]?

HANS: So, if I understand your question. The first one was on the process on [inaudible], and the other one was on criteria.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Yeah. Because NomCom has like few voting members, and few are non-voting members.

HANS: Yes. So, I didn't mention that specifically, but you're entirely right. The NomCom is composed on voting members and non-voting members. So, what NomCom does is a process by

consensus, and we only do one vote. And that's the final vote, that when we have discussed and reached consensus on who we put in the leadership positions, then we do a vote, and then only the voting members do the vote.

Up until then, everybody participates in the discussion, and gets to indicate their preference to what we call polling. So, since we're 17 people in the committee, rather than doing show of hands, that's difficult on phone conference, we use sort of show of hands in Adobe, and we [inaudible] that, and we will move ahead towards discussing and reaching the best qualifications, the best candidates with the right qualifications.

And through that process, everybody participates. Not the leadership team, but all of the other members, both the voting and non-voting, so there is only one vote at the end.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, is there any [who are?] sitting in like you appoint, to review the qualifications [inaudible]?

HANS: So, yes. So, to review the qualification of the Board members. We also use an external firm, [inaudible], that is also used by ICANN for other positions. And they interview the sort of the NomCom, evaluates all of the applications first, and then picks

10 potential candidates for ICANN Board, and 10 potential candidates for PTI Board.

And then sends them to do recruitment from, that will do interviews and come back with an assessment. So, that's just one of the criteria, then that the NomCom will then use in selecting the Board members. And when it comes to the criteria, we're seeking input from all the supporting organizations, and from the Board itself, so we have an official letter from the Board, stating what qualifications they think they need on the Board this year, which could be different from the other years because of the people living.

And the committee then uses all this in order to establish a criteria among the members. And then, of course, we're a diverse group, with different opinions. So, there will probably not be hard accepted criteria that everybody agrees on, so therefore we need discussions in order to reach consensus, saying that okay, maybe this Board member and that Board member will be a good supplement to the existing qualifications of the Board.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: What in the provision of like two members, like more than eight members [inaudible] consensus. In that case, what do you guys do?

HANS: Well, what we do is to say that for each small step in the process, we do decisions by simple majority.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay, and that gives you a voting process?

HANS: In that process, we use what we call a polling process.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Polling process, okay. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Just to clarify. There seem to people that there is no difference between polling and voting. It's basically people still taking a decision. But officially, because of the bylaws, technically, the actual vote that counts, which we call a vote, is the one at the end. But effectively, when we're making decisions, we call it polling, but it's similar.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you. My name is [inaudible] ICANN Fellow from Kenya. My question relates to what my colleague has just asked. Most of this ICANN leadership positions require that one must have a significant number of years of experience within the ICANN ecosystem. So, how do you ensure that the next generation of ICANN leaders, who have experienced outside of the ICANN ecosystem, are not locked out of the process? Thank you.

HANS: I think one of the best starting points for you guys, if you want to get into leadership positions, may be the At-Large. That is the supporting organizations for all internet users, and it's also a perfect starting step to get involved in other leadership positions at a later point. So, I think that the At-Large just appointed one of their members to the ICANN Board.

And he was actually an appointee from the NomCom three years ago. So, he was then rather new to this process. He was appointed by the Nominating Committee, and there is no actually on the Board, and he has done a tremendous job in other committees. So, it is entirely possible to get a position on the At-Large council, for instance, or any of the other councils, if you have an interesting background from the outside, and then get involved there.

But of course, as anywhere else, if you have been in this environment for a year or two, the chances may be higher to be involved in those positions.

Yeah, so one of the other Board members that we have appointed is [Leto] [inaudible]…

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I'm checking, [Leto] [inaudible] is one of the Fellows, so he was the first Fellow who became ICANN Board member. So, there are always chances.

HANS: [Leto] is kind of different because he is from the generation that actually built the internet in Latin America, so yes, he was a Fellow here, but he's been involved in the internet…

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We have no age restriction.

HANS: He's been involved with the internet before my time.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I'm [inaudible] from Kenya ICT Action Network. Now, my question is, your last election exercise, those are candidate who

required support from other At-Large organizations, but did manage to get from one. And the challenges that you have in this At-Large organization, is that there are active members, members who joined the At-Large but decided not anymore, but they haven't given any formal notice.

And then people, other people also complain that they didn't get the voting vouchers. So, why are there no other alternatives for considering candidates who go through such situations? Because I understand the candidate was left out of the…?

HANS: Sorry, which voting are you talking about? This is the ALAC? Or are you talking about NomCom?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: NomCom.

HANS: Okay, so anything that happens in the NomCom process, in our selection process, is confidential. So, the process is open, but who supports which candidate, and what the voting is, and what we do internal in the NomCom, that's completely confidential.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Are there appeal mechanisms? And how does one go about that?

HANS: No. So, the NomCom is committed, that makes decisions on appointing people to the positions, on processes of its own choosing. So that's… As far as I'm aware, there are no appeals processes for the NomCom selections.

But be aware, that all of the other supporting organizations have their own selection mechanisms, and I didn't quite get the details in your question, but it sounds like that was related to one of the other selection processes, and not the NomCom process.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, I think maybe some of the things you are bringing out, may be related to another election cycle, not necessarily the NomCom. Either it's about who got selected onto the NomCom, to sit as one of its members, we can't speak to that. We don't know anything about that because that would be somebody from the community sending their representatives to sit on the NomCom.

If you're talking about, as Hans better said, how we make decisions, that's completely locked into a black box and

confidential. So, I'd be surprised that any of the things you mentioned, actually, they don't sound familiar. So, definitely not our process. Sorry, yeah, please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay, then. My follow-up question would be, why is it confidential while we encourage things to be transparent?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I think that's an excellent question. I could simply say I don't know, but that's not entirely true. Some of the supporting organizations like the ASO address supporting organizations, they do the Board selection openly, the whole way. So, it's the council that decides, that makes the selection, but the nomination is open, and the support is open.

NomCom has decided, years back, to run a confidential recruitment process, or a process, but we have the latest years, opened up as much as possible of the process that how we do it, that's published on our website, where you can see our procedures. And we also publish monthly report cards on how we're proceeding, but we're not revealing candidate data.

So, which candidates are applying, and who is supporting which candidates internal in the process, that's completely confidential. And the reason for this is that when we want to

attract industry leaders, they may not be comfortable with applying for an ICANN leadership position completely openly.

So, this is, in the country I come from, this is the difference between a private recruitment process and a public recruitment process. If I were to apply for a job in the public sector in Norway, that would be a completely open process. The application list is listed publicly. And if my private sector employer would see that I was applying for other jobs, then that may affect my day job, right?

But still, openness and transparency has a cost, in this particular case, on the application list and nomination list, and ICANN NomCom, the choice has been to keep that confidential so far.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: If I could just sum up? The process is open and transparent. The data is confidential. So, nobody can know who applied for which position before the final announcement, of course, those people, but who are the other candidates in the pool. It's confidential. They don't announce names of the people who applied for a specific positions, but the process, how to apply, and how the selection is going on, it's all open and transparent, if I'm right, yeah?

HANS: So, let me just add another element of that. You see that thing up there, right? Oh, you don't. Is it, right there you don't, on my left. That's the community coming together to make decisions, and what ends up happening is that when they elect representatives, like in any democratic setup, to go out there, to vote for something, it should be transparent, it should be open. And so, they are engaged, and they have to, you know, act in a certain way. It's very political.

And so you get some specific types of results, and that already exists within ICANN. So, there are a lot of the Board seats that get elected in that process. But that's separate. The NomCom is a different process. The people who come onto the NomCom, actually make a commitment not to represent the communities.

They're not representatives. They're not members of parliament. Their job is to come in their individual capacity, to look at the organization and say, what's good for the organization? Not because I come from the commercial stakeholder group, not because I come from the non-commercial stakeholder group, or the contracted party, but I'm here as an individual to make an independent assessment.

This is called an independent process to appoint people. So, it's not about politics, it's about trying to do the best thing for the organization, as opposed to having loyalties to where you have

come from. In that process, if it was completely transparent, and you knew exactly who voted for whom, that might put pressure on those individuals.

So, that's we want to let them be free of that. Now, you might have seen the fairy come and sort of say something in my ear a little earlier. She makes sure we say the right thing. That's our staff persons, very, very helpful staff people from the NomCom, from the ICANN staff. And one of the things they reminded me was that in 2007, a review was done by the community of this issue of the NomCom.

And the community came back on a feedback that no, you should keep this process confidential. So, it was a community request as well. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Can if our next presenter, Paul Dias is here? I don't see him. Okay, thank you. So, please, probably the last question.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you very much. [Inaudible] university, from Brazil. Thank you for being here, good afternoon to you all. The question was going to be about the criteria and the processes, also. You already stated that the question, it varies a little bit different on the dynamics of the time that the person is going to be like that.

Still, there is a NomCom get also that there is a possibility to discuss processes and criteria. I would like to know if there is an abstract possibility, or if it does happen usually, for example, in your period of chair, and your coming in, and you have something in mind to re-discuss this criteria and process, an abstract thing that could happen.

The criteria for filling-in the positions, and the process of selection.

HANS: So, the criteria, we discuss every year. So, we gather input from the supporting organizations, and we also had a public meeting yesterday, where we asked the community whether they had any input to us, and explained a bit about the process. So, it's possible to give input to the process every year. Both the process and the criteria. So, that's why we try to be so open with it. We present it earlier on. There is a report from the previous chair that's public, where he comes with recommendations to the next chair, and then that's taking into account.

And then, of course, if there is public input into this, as it will be in a structured way with the review, then that can change the way we're working in many ways. And the most important way for the community to change the NomCom, the way the

NomCom works and makes decisions from one year to another, is through the people they appoint.

So, they appoint people every year, and they can maximum appoint people for two years at a time. So, a supporting organization sends back the person that has been there for the second year, it's an indication that they're actually satisfied with his or her work on the committee.

If they are not satisfied, they can send somebody else next year.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I just wanted to add because I think it's important, and I think it's a good question, you know? Every chair may be different, and you're… By the way, the NomCom, every year, starts completely from scratch, so if it wants to do something different, it can. But two things there. The chairs don't decide the criteria. It will be the membership of the NomCom members who decide how they want to vote and select people.

So, we just run the process as a chair, number one, as a leadership team. The second thing is, also apart from that, we're going through an important phase, we're going through a phase of certain transition, as you probably have been made well aware, and I think this is not the time for revolutionary changes, while those changes are taking place.

So, I think it's important that we listen to what the community says. If there is something that passes through the process, just like Hans said, that we're supposed to do as part of review process, of course, that should be done. But I don't think this is the time where someone should try and experiment with something new, but I think it was a good question. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: If you can announce when public meeting for NomCom will take place here, that would be great. If you are holding any.

HANS: Yeah. It was yesterday.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We're late.

HANS: So, we requested a meeting later in the week, but since this meeting is planned by the supporting organizations, they decided that they wanted all of the meeting time for themselves, and pushed us to Sunday. So, it's not that I'm complaining, but yeah.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: But usually you're holding your public meetings during the week, so that's why… Yes, please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Since you won't be able to be there at that public meeting, and you've had the opportunity to listen to Hans and myself, let me suggest the following. Us Fellows, have people in your countries, or in your sectors, or your groups, if you think there are folks who are good candidates for any of the leadership positions, please either nominate them, or send their name across to staff so they can be contacted to start the application process.

There is a very small vendor right now, as you heard, 21st of March. We are particularly wanting to encourage as many women as possible. So if you, yourself, or you know people who would like to apply, please be our channel, be our outreach group, if you can. So, if you can help us there, we would be very, very grateful. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Paul graciously wait for one more question for NomCom, so if there is the last question for NomCom. So, yes, please, Alexander.

ALEXANDER: Thank you. I would like to ask my dear Fellows, who of you does not want to go ICANN Board positions? Who of you does not feel that you will qualify for this? Okay, no one. I think Siranush has… Okay, okay. So, Siranush, have our CVs and data, because we filled a lot of forms, so consider all of us as candidates, so Siranush could… Just use a lot of women among us, diversity was fulfilled during Fellowship, so. Please use us.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I cannot transfer information, but you can apply. [Laughter]

ALEXANDER: [Inaudible] Siranush [inaudible]…

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Everybody can apply. It's an open process as in everybody is welcome. These are positions, and you are, Fellows actually, are the next generation of ICANN, that's ICANN for sure.

HANS: And I just want to add, I mean, thank you very much for your excellent here. I really need your help to do outreach as well, but bear in mind, that being on the ICANN Board is the least important position, because the ICANN Board is not supposed to

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make policy. That policy is supposed to be made by the community, and not by the ICANN Board.

So, the ICANN Board is only supposed to oversee. So, I'm not looking for, personally I would not be looking for people to go to the Board to make policy, go to the GNSO, go to the ccNSO, go to the ALAC to influence the policy. So, I think that's an excellent starting point, and probably the place where you can actually make a difference. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. Thank you Hans. Thank you Nomination Committee. And thank you for the information. I have PowerPoint, which was presented yesterday during public forum by NomCom, and I will share with our Fellows by the end of today, okay? I will have this information.

And it's a great pleasure for me to introduce now your representatives of registry stakeholder group, which is, you can see, on the screen, on the bottom, the middle box. So, this is one of the stakeholder group, and Chairman Paul Dias is here, and Chad Gomez are our guests, so please welcome them. And the floor is yours.

PAUL DIAS: Thank you, Siranush. I have the pleasure of sitting in the back and just listening to the last session, so I hope questions keep coming. NomCom, obviously, is a very rich subject, and one that I think appeals to a lot of folks. For everybody in the room now, you're aware of registries, registrars, the contracted parties, but if you're not working for one of us, are you haven't registered a domain, there may be less interest. So, if we want to, if the group would like to expand, pivoting off of what we just finished, you know, imploring to get more involved in the policy development work, happy to adjust the presentation and focus more on that.

Chuck has a tremendous wealth of experience, working with the GNSO Council. My background is both as registry, I currently work for PIR, the dot org registry. Previously worked for Network Solutions, when it was at the, originally the only registrar, and remained the largest registrar in the world, at least for the time that I was there.

But if that's too narrowly focused, happy to open it up and kind of answer questions about what is this policy work? Policy development? It may be more appropriate to Fellows, Newcomers, and those who even come back but are still getting fully acclimated. So, do we have any slides with this? Okay. That's fine.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We have slides from your team, which I will be sharing. But we just didn't want to do a PowerPoint presentation, we just want live discussion. If you can briefly introduce what is your group doing, and what are the main focus, and we'll go to Q&A, that would be just great.

PAUL DIAS: Perfect. Okay. Simple. So, as I mentioned, we are the registry stakeholder group represents the generic, the gTLD registry operators. Necessarily, we have contracts with ICANN to operate the TLDs that we're responsible for. Hence, the [inaudible], we are contracted parties. Registrars also have contracts, agreements with ICANN.

In the graphic that's up on the screen in front of us, with all of the various constituent groups, interest groups, we're the only ones that have binding contracts with ICANN. There are memorandums of understanding for the country code operators, but it's not the same level of commitment that we have.

The registry stakeholder group, I became chair, I guess officially, a little over a year ago. And [inaudible] did an interim position

for a bit of period before that. Membership is available as soon as an entity signs an agreement.

So, we're a little different than other parts of the ICANN community, in that there is a prerequisite, you have to have a contract with ICANN before you're eligible for membership in our group. We have, in the past, had observers, as folks were going through the process, but membership is reserved for those who have an agreement.

For our meeting tomorrow, we have an open portion of it. You're more than welcome to sit in. Hear what we have to say, what we're talking about. But the group is there, this particular group is really there to represent the interests of registry operators. So, somewhat narrowly focused.

Our membership has grown very significantly in the past few years, as one would expect. We've moved from 20 odd TLDs to over 1,000. We've had not quite the same growth rate, but we have gone from about 20 members to almost 90 right now. We have a geographic footprint that covers, expands the world.

It tends to focus mostly on North America and Western Europe, but there are operators now in Africa. Congrats again, dot Africa folks. Asia-Pacific, Latin America as well. And again, with the registry stakeholder group, whereas we can pride ourselves in being more diverse than many of our other colleague

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constituent groups, diversity for us, comes from a gender diversity.

Half of our officers and one of our three GNSO Council are women. Which is great. It's not an all white guy group, which is different from what you see across ICANN sometimes. But as I said, since you have to have a registry agreement, our efforts to promote diversity can only, you can only work with what you have.

And so, we're somewhat limited in that sense, in that there are not a lot of registry operators based in the global south. And it's just a function of the marketplace. I don't know, Chuck, ideas? Anything you want to add? Is that enough? Questions? I would really like to make this as useful as possible.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Any questions? Please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Good afternoon. [Inaudible], Georgetown IANA, first-time Fellow. My question to you would be, what advice would you give to registry that has been stagnant since 2007? Thank you very much.

PAUL DIAS: If I can ask a question before answering the question, what do you mean silence since 2007? Who are you referring to?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: No. Stagnant, meaning that the TLDs that they're promoting, or more or less are the TLDs that has been in existence since 2007, and they do not promote the new gTLDs and so on. Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: First of all, we're pretty careful, as a stakeholder group, not to delve into the individual business models of our members. You can image what kind of conflicts of interest there would be if we did that. Okay? But I can tell you, that we're a very collaborative group, so for example, if a particular registry wanted to pick the brains, to use that expression, of other registries, I would guess that they would get pretty good cooperation in helping them, understanding that we're all competitors.

And that's one of the unique things about the registry stakeholder group, same with the registrar stakeholder group. We collaborate in developing policy in making statements in response to proposed policy, even though we're competitors. And it's worked surprisingly well, but in the case you're talking about, unless that particular registry was to ask some of us, like

they might come to me, I'm with VeriSign, the registry for dot com and dot net, and name.

We probably wouldn't have anything. We probably wouldn't tackle it as a stakeholder group. It's the same way, for example, if there is a comment period open, that effects one of our members, our practice is to not comment on that, unless there is some general issue that impacts all of us. Does that make sense?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi, good afternoon. Thank you for this. My name is [inaudible]. I am first-time Fellow and ICANN newcomer. I have one question. You mentioned… Oh, I'm from Barbados. You mentioned how much you've diversified now since the run of new gTLDs, and you mentioned the African region and the Latin American region, but the Caribbean was kind of missing. So, my question to you is, are there no registrars in the Caribbean? Anyone doing domain name registrations in the Caribbean? Is it part of your organization?

PAUL DIAS: Excellent question. Sort of, is the answer. We need to be very careful when we talk about registry and registrar and registrant, right? It's like a tongue twister. For registry operators, [Uni-

Registry?] a new operator, is actually based in… What is that wonderful place to live? What's KY? Cayman Islands. Thank you very much.

So, they're there. And Rob [inaudible] company is incorporated. So, we actually have two significant players based in at least, on paper in one case, others is truly based there. But their operations are diversified. They may not have their computers, the backend, based in the Caribbean. For ICANN, they consider Latin America and they add the C, it's LAC, Latin America and Caribbean.

For registrar levels, so the portion of the community that interacts with end users, I'm not exactly sure if there are any Caribbean based registrars. But at least for registries, one major one is based there and another one is incorporated.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My name is [inaudible]. I'm a first-time Fellow. I'm not a Newcomer there. And I'm from Egypt. My question is about the… Who are the stakeholders working on developing the policy or policies of the next round of the new gTLDs? And how can anyone join this process or be part of the policy development?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Great questions. I'll point to the slide up here a little bit, if I can get this thing pointed correctly. But first of all, that particular policy development effort is with the generic names supporting organization, okay? And that is made up, you can see, certainly there are registers and registrars, but there are also non-commercial groups, okay? Non-commercial users, those are two different constituencies.

And the not-for-profit concerns. That also includes, and I'm not seeing it, oh, it must be… So, you've got the GNSO commercial stakeholder group. So, that's… And that consists of internet service providers, intellectual property, commercial business users. So, certainly, we like representatives from all of those groups to participate, but in reality, any working group in the GNSO is open to anyone who wants to participate.

You don't have to be from one of those groups to participate. So, if you're interested in one, you're encouraged to join, and you can participate fully in that working group.

MICHAEL: Hi. My name is Michael [inaudible]. I'm a first-time Fellow. This is my first ICANN meeting as well. And something that I'm trying to get my head around, and I'm hoping you can give me a registry point of view about, is why isn't there kind of a broad mandate across the registries to implement DNSSEC?

Because this seems to be something coming out from the registries, that it's not mandated necessarily by ICANN. And I'm kind of trying to understand why not. Other than the fact that it might have something to do with cost of infrastructure.

PAUL DIAS: Sure. A two-part answer. One, has [inaudible] from PIR dot org was the first gTLD to become DNSSEC enabled. So, we bought in early in the process. Many of the legacy TLDs have, as part of their registry agreement, any of the 2012 round, the newer TLDs, are required to have DNSSEC enabled. Now, that's enabled.

And what that means is that the registry operator makes it available. The registrar has to have the capability of offering it to the end user if requested, but it is not forced upon them, and it's not a hard requirement. So, what the marketplace has found is that the top levels, there is support for DNSSEC as a technology. As you start moving through the chain, and get close to the people who have to pay for the service, there is a question of, is this worth it?

And that's where DNSSEC adoption starts to falter, at the registrar level, we're really responding to the demands of their end users. So, you have a mixed experience in across ICANN. Some legacy, all new TLDs have to be enabled, but is it being used, it really depends on the demands of the end users.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Just a quick follow-up. I'll speak for VeriSign. We also have enabled DNSSEC, and have, for quite a while, for dot com, and dot net. Okay.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hello. I am [inaudible] from Turkey. I'm a first-time Fellow, and it's my first meeting. After the initiation of new gTLDs, new generated top level domain names, have the decision of your stakeholder groups, decisions of your stakeholder group changed? I mean, from the public benefit, to business benefit. I just want to learn that.

And secondly, it's a little bit linked. Is your…? I mean, in the stakeholder group, is it depend on how many top-level, I mean, new gTLDs registry has, is that one? And they have [inaudible] linked to each other?

PAUL DIAS: I think I follow. The tremendous group in the stakeholder group has brought with it a diversity of perspectives, business models. Previously, the group was very uniform in its views. It was, quite honestly, easier to do the work of the group, to develop common positions to weigh in on policy processes, etc.

So, it's just different now. It's not better or worse, it's just different, because you have far more perspectives and business models. The stakeholder group, for the time I was vice-chair, before I became chairman, so the time I've been involved, we've been amending, updating our charter to reflect the changes that are taking place.

In fact, Chuck and I are part of the fourth evolution, looking at our charter and keep updating it, so it can be as useful and in-tune with the needs of the group as possible. We do, within the group, focus on names signer management, as a critical metric, in determining if we have a vote, and the vote needs to be weighted. A large, the largest registry, VeriSign, or mine is the second largest, will have more weight.

But that's not how we try to operate. We really, as Chuck said earlier, tried to operate by consensus. So, the newest, smallest registry operator can have a very strong voice in our group. In fact, that has been our experience. Some of the newer players are very passionate about it, and have really stepped up.

Some of the older ones, tend to sit back and are not as engaged, even if they have more names under management. So, our group is trying, and we're constantly thinking about how do we continue to evolve.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Just a follow-up on that. Our charter calls on us, like Paul said, to try and reach agreement without any voting, or polling, or anything like that, and we've been amazingly successful at that especially when you consider we're all competitors. But our charter also, and we introduce this when we knew there was going to be an influx of new registries, we try to create some flexibility in there.

So, we have a provision in there that allows for interest groups. So, certain registries can form an interest group, now the interest group doesn't vote as a block. They're all still individual members if they so choose. But then that group can kind of organize itself, especially when their interests may be different than other registries.

We have, I think, two interest groups right now. The GO interest group, and the brands, the brands. There are a lot of brand TLDs, I don't know if you're aware of that, that came out in this new program. They have an interest group. And my understanding is that one is working quite effectively. They're able to collaborate. We have a new one that is just starting to consider an interest group, and that's the Asia-Pacific registries, because they have some unique geographical requirements in that.

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So, we don't know where that's going to go. But that allows for them to come in. Now, always, an individual registry can submit its own comments on policy, but an interest group maybe could collaborate, it makes it more efficient and they have some common interests that may be different than, for example, some of the legacy TLDs. So, there is some flexibility built in there.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi. [Inaudible], I'm a first-time Fellow based in Amsterdam. It might not be the right people to ask, but what's your involvement in disputes in gTLDs? Like the Amazon versus the Amazon. Do you have any involvement in that, or is that strictly more the GNSO? Thanks.

PAUL DIAS: It is the long-standing tradition of the registry stakeholder group not to comment or intervene on the specific interests of a member group. Amazon is a member, and considering the people that are involved in it, they are super, super capable. They don't need our help. So, we've stayed out of those particular debates. With that said, however, they do fold back into the ongoing discussions about the subsequent rounds.

The rules that will guide them and what not. So, there are opportunities for us, as a stakeholder group, to help influence

the thinking and the future rules for any other rounds, but we don't weight in on the specifics.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: And again, to follow-up on that, there have just been a few cases where one of those individual disputes or issues involve some principles with our contracts, not necessarily specific to a particular registry, which we're trying to avoid and with it, and if there is something like that, then the stakeholder group may come up with some comments to address that, because it's a principle that affects us all.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi. [Inaudible], first-time Fellow, based in Belgium. My question somehow builds up on the previous one, it goes a little bit beyond. You mentioned that there are more than 1,000 TLDs, and just out of curiosity, and then I'll explain also why I'm asking this question, have you encountered any particular challenges on some of the domain names?

I'm asking because in my field of work, we've been following quite a lot of debates on dot kids, but I would assume that there have been similar debates under discussions upon others. Thank you.

PAUL DIAS:	I might need to ask clarifying questions for your question. Something like dot kids, is the concern, maybe there is inappropriate content, usages of the names in this space, and how we're handling that? is that kind of what you're driving at?
UNKNOWN SPEAKER:	Yes.
PAUL DIAS:	Okay. The simple answer is, most registries will say that they don't regulate content. Some new TLD operators have stronger rules, more aggressive rules. Many of the 2012 registry operators had to sign what's called a public interest commitment, a pick, and those are… That commits them to upholding certain standards, so in a community TLD in particular, or in a TLD like kids that could potentially have abusive, could be abused in certain ways, the registry operator will commit to do certain things to protect the space.

That's between that registry operator and ICANN in signing the contract. Picks are attached to their agreement. For the rest of us, we as a group, try to stay out of the content regulation in any discussions, because what is appropriate, or inappropriate, in one jurisdiction, can be totally legitimate elsewhere. It's very

hard for an organization that has multiple jurisdiction members from all over the world, to find commonality.

So, our registry agreements require all of us to take action when there is technical abuse in the DNS that we manage, but not getting into any content that is on a case by case basis.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: And again, just adding to that, not disagreeing with anything that he said, because it's all accurate. You can imagine that if VeriSign, the register I'm with, got involved in enforcing dot org's contract, the problems that would create. Okay. So, it's not the responsibility of the registry stakeholder group to enforce contracts.

ICANN has a compliance department that has that responsibility. And by the way, the whole community has, is able to interact with that compliance department, and send in to ICANN's website any complaints you have, but it would not be the registry stakeholder group's responsibility to do that, and I think I illustrated that that would be a problem.

PAUL DIAS: One other thought is that, the most effective regulators, not even compliance, it's the market. When there are TLDs that quickly get recognized as having a lot of problems in their name

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space, the market responds and a TLD must respond to that. They get blacklisted by Spam House. They get, nobody renews their names, etc. That operator is going to change their practices quickly, or go under.

So, it tends to be the strongest motivator of better behaviors, how the marketplace reacts.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: And one more follow-up. If there is an issue where a registry is breaking local laws, which vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, like Paul said, law enforcement is the right way to go in that. ICANN is not a law enforcement agency, and they're not a regulator in that sense. They have to manage their contracts with their contractors, but some of these issues, and especially when it gets into content, need to be, need to involve law enforcement agencies, which wherever the jurisdiction is. Did that help?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Yes. You both managed a perfect answer to my question. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, and we probably will take the last question, please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My name is [inaudible]. And I'm from India. Is there any scope remaining to discuss more about the mitigation measures adopted by ICANN Board on the [inaudible] during the ICANN 57 meeting. And because when I was reading the mitigation [inaudible] adopted by ICANN, so I guess, there are three kind of new gTLDs in the market. One is brand. One is geographical names. And third is general gTLDs.

So, how can this single mitigation [measure?], can address the different kind of new gTLDs? Single mitigation [measures]. I guess we need to open the scope to discuss more about the mitigation [measures], which were adopted by ICANN Board, because the risk, new gTLDs are new thing, and the risk of what's going to happen in the future, we are not aware, are not having an experience in that, I guess.

So, is there any way to again suggest something on the mitigation [measure] which was adopted by ICANN Board?

PAUL DIAS: Just to clarify, which ICANN built in Hyderabad were you referring to?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Inaudible] country code at second level.

PAUL DIAS: So, the… What they were focused on there is the, is only part of the broader question about use of territorial names or country names. What they agreed to release were the two character codes, in the applicant guidebook, the rule book for new TLDs. And it was not really clear if the two character names were eligible for registration. The government advisory community came in and said, we want all of them reserved.

And many of those two characters don't equate to a country right now, but for most domain names, the shorter the name, the more memorable therefore valuable. So, the market was pressuring registries, registrars to release the names. The GAC said hang on a minute, some day they could become a country code. ICANN was in between.

It probably took the better part of…

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: That happened at the top level. I'm talking about the second level.

PAUL DIAS: Okay. So, at the second level, it's the same answer in that the ICANN community debated this for quite some time. And eventually, you got the resolution that was there. The release of some of the names though, I believe is still held up. Some of our colleagues are still complaining that they've made requests to release two character at the second level, and they've not been able to, because it's held up in ICANN bureaucracy.

So, I don't think this was necessarily solved in India. It's still an ongoing issue, and the broader question of use of regional, territorial, or country names as a top level, is very much still alive as an item of debate.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My question, I'll repeat my question again. If as per my understanding, if someone adopts the mitigation [measures], adding new gTLD registry adopts those mitigation [measures] that ICANN Board approved on the [inaudible], they're allowed to use any country code to [inaudible] at second level.

So, is there any scope left to discuss it more because the risk associated with the different kind of new gTLD, that these mitigation [measures] are introduced to protect the countries' identity at second level? That is my understanding from the mitigation [measures]. And is there any scope left like, because

they are the different kind of ccTLDs, and new gTLDs, when advanced, as per my understanding, this is very [inaudible].

And with the… There is a risk involved in different three categories of new gTLDs different. Like the [inaudible] dot not going to misuse country codes at second level, but there is a lot of [inaudible] generic new TLDs, which involves dot sucks, and like dot triple X and different kind of new gTLD which are coming on the market.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, a couple of responses, and I hope this gets to some of the points that you're talking about. First of all, the new applicant, new gTLD applicant guidebook, provided some procedures that a registry could follow if they wanted to use a two character name at the second level. They were asked to coordinate with the ccTLD operator, and within the government authority associated with that to make sure there was no confusion.

So, there was a process for that. But I want to go to a higher level issue. In the new gTLD PDP process, one of the principles that we adopted very early on, that any requirements should be based on law. And because we're dealing with gTLDs that go across jurisdictions, that there should be some international treaty, international law, because you can imagine, you know, two countries have different laws. Which one do you follow?

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So, the GNSO has continued to… And it's happening right now in some of the discussions with regard to country names and so forth. If the GAC, for example, when they have a concern about one of these names, and they're just saying, hey, we don't like it. I mean, this was kind of the case with dot Amazon, right? That somebody brought up earlier. Is there any international treaty with regard to that?

If there is not, we knew that we didn't… Nobody really benefits from having subjective decisions made. Base it on something factual is what we recommended. And if there is not a law, if there is not some specific requirement that can be pointed to, that's been adopted, then what's it based on?

Oh, I don't like this. I haven't passed a law on it, but I don't like it, is that what we want? That's an ongoing debate in ICANN.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, still registry new gTLDs try not able to use [inaudible] without having the consent of governments?

PAUL DIAS: So, as you noted, the November Board resolution approved a mitigation plan, and it's basically acknowledging our policy. The desire on the part of a registry to offer. The community to include governments, have a certain amount of time to weigh in,

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and if there is no objection, those names are released. It's my understanding that some registry operators have produced such lists, and are still waiting for the process to run its course.

So, it's kind of stuck… [CROSSTALK]

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I need to apologize, please. I know you have a lot of questions, but now you know Paul and [inaudible] and Chuck, so in person. You have the opportunity to talk to them after this session. I just would like to thank both of you, and let you know that the presentation which I have from your stakeholder group will be shared with Fellows, and we have also your contacts there, and I assume that they will come back to you.

Thank you very much for your time and for the interesting session. [Applause]

And I welcome our next group, NCUC, non-commercial user stakeholder group. And with great pleasure, I would like to introduce you the presenters, Tatiana [inaudible], who is executive committee member from Europe, and always a Fellow with us, from the executive committee of NCUC, from Africa.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi everyone. Thank you so much, Siranush. I'm happy that you have time today, just in lunch, so that you can digest now, and seriously. So my name is [inaudible]. I'm a teach. And my very first Fellowship was exactly a year ago at ICANN 55. And this is my first time coming as like a community in a leadership position within NCUC. So, I am the executive committee representative for Africa.

And what is NCUC? And I have my colleague who is the representative from Europe, Tatiana [inaudible]. NCUC is dealing with the non-commercial interests. And it is a constituency. And it is not gender balanced at all. In fact, our chair is a woman, [inaudible], and out of five executive committee representatives, we have four women as well. So, we're not gender balanced at all.

But you do have a place, you can find your place in NCUC. So, at NCUC we do policy related to non-commercial interests. This is very important. It's not business, like we had our colleagues before us as registries and registrars. And we are all working under the GNSO, the Generic Names Supporting Organization.

And what else? At NCUC, our topics of interest, they range from privacy, human rights, what else? We have transparency and accountability. And also, tomorrow, we will have our constituency day. And at 10:30, right after you finish your

Fellowship, you are very welcome to join us. We will be having a newcomer segment, and we'll be having a very special guest who is Göran Marby, the CEO of ICANN.

He will be coming to our meeting, and we will have a live discussion with Göran. And I would like to give the floor to my colleague, Tatiana, to give you more information.

TATIANA: Thank you very much for this introduction. My name is Tatiana [inaudible]. I am Russian, living in Germany, as [inaudible] already said, I'm a member of executive committee at NCUC. So, representing for Europe. And my main job, my day job, is I'm a cybersecurity lawyer at [inaudible]. So, I'm coming from the academia side, but I have some business experience as well in my career background.

So, I will talk more about NCUC, but I would like to say again, please come tomorrow to our constituency day, at 10:30. Not only will we have also the ICANN CEO, Göran Marby, we will have also a Board liaison who will update us on the Board activities, and on the Board issues. And you can also ask questions if you want.

As [inaudible] mentioned, we are involved in the policy development. Those of you who have been to outreach on

Saturday, I know that not all of you could make it, but those of you who were there, probably are aware already that we are the constituency who has a real voting power in the policy development.

So, in a way if you're thinking about power distribution at the generic names supporting organization, we have equal footing with commercial stakeholders. So, we have the same amount of voting power as non-commercials. Of course, we are a part of the stakeholder group, which has two constituencies.

So, what this voting power means, we do help to elect counselors who vote. We do help to elect a Board member at the council. And of course, we're very active in different working groups, not only in policy development processes in the GNSO itself, but we are also active member in cross community working groups like for example, ICANN accountability, or the cross community working group on the internet governance.

Yes. You probably see, I am just wondering, yeah. So, you see the slides. So, we are a constituency, and it is a bit complicated to understand our place in the whole GNSO, so if you go down from GNSO itself, it has counselors, but it has stakeholder groups, registries, registrars, commercials, non-commercials. So, we are a part of this so-called non-contracted party house.

So, the house, the parties which ICANN has no contract with. They're business. They're intellectual property and they're non-commercials like us. How do we contribute to ICANN policy? And how can you contribute, if you are non-commercial, if you are civil society, if you are academia? Or, you are individual who is very much interested in protecting non-commercial interests?

We work in the policy development. So, we contribute to the GNSO policy development. This is one of our main tracks. The second track we are contributing right now, is making ICANN more accountable. So, you probably know that the IANA transition, the transition from the US government oversight, happened last year.

We were very active in the part of the transition which was going to make ICANN more accountable, and without this transition, it wouldn't have happened. I would give just one example how we contributed. The accountability group was created, I think, in December 2014, but the first draft was issued of the accountability measures just a few months after the creation of this group.

There was nothing about human rights. In the draft measures for accountability and the draft proposal. There were some voices which were advocating for the inclusion of human rights, because once ICANN transits from the US government oversight,

the question is, where is a hard stop if ICANN is going to violate human rights and its policy making processes, or endanger human rights?

Who is responsible? Because there is no US oversight, there is no one to say no. So, what happened? Lots of non-commercial users stepped in, and started advocating for having human rights bylaw, and interestingly, the first kind of drafts appeared in the second draft of the accountability measures.

But we didn't know until the very end, if we would have this bylaw. We are working in the subgroup for human rights. The Board was against this bylaws. So basically, the fact that we got this human rights bylaw, even if it, maybe it is not super-efficient, maybe it is down from what we wanted, but believe me, the fact that we have human rights bylaw is a big achievement of non-commercial users constituency.

What is good about what we are doing? In all of these policy statements, working groups, you can see the result quickly. Once you provide your input, you can feel that you're participating. If you join us, we will help you to navigate this whole maze of ICANN, because I believe that in these few days, you understood how complicated this environment is.

And few years ago, when many of us joined, many non-commercials, non-commercial constituency members joined,

we didn't think about mentorship, for example. We didn't think about helping people, helping newcomers. Now, we have everything. We have contact points. We have webinars for the newcomers. We have members who identify with particular issues, and who would be happy to help anyone who is going in and joining us.

Yes. So, just mentoring or guiding through particular issue. From my experience, whether you are going to join the constituency, or you're going to join any other constituency, or you're going to operate on your own, because you don't want to join anything, I for example, started being with ICANN and joined non-commercial users like halfway through, because in the beginning, I didn't want to belong anywhere.

I wanted to figure my way, you know? So, find the issue. Find the issue you are interested in. Once you are interested in this issue, join either stakeholder group or working group. Like for example, let me give an example. You're interested in the issue of transparency. There is the transparency subgroup in the accountability work stream two.

Right now, they have issued the first draft for public comments. Look at the draft. See how you can comment. You can comment as individual, or your organization. Or you can join us and try to

help us to develop public comments. Even a small thing will help constituency, but at the same time, you will benefit from it.

All we're doing is mutually benefit for Civil Society, for academics, and for us. We are learning from you. We are getting help from you. You are learning, and you are getting help from us. You can get recognition. You can get lots of network, and look at our NCUC chair [inaudible] was Fellow a few years ago, and now she's a NCUC chair. She is in a leadership position.

Once of the GNSO councilors who recently went working for ICANN, from Egypt, he was a Fellow as well, then he became GNSO councilor, who has a voting power, who has a say in the whole GNSO decision making. So, you can find the channels to put yourself into the policy work deeply.

You can find the channels to be on the leadership position, not only through business or through commercial stakeholder groups, if you're in Civil Society. You always have your say. You always have the way to find your place, your home, your voice at ICANN. And we are ready to help you.

So, NCUC dot org, we have all of the information. You can shoot us email. You can contact any of your regional representatives. You can contact anyone who is dealing with issues. Or just join any working group. You will see there, you will communicate with people. And you will get all of the help from us you need.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, ladies, for the interesting presentation. Do we have questions? Yes please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi. My name is [inaudible]. I'm a first-time newcomer and first-time Fellow. So, I was at the webinar from the NCUC like three weeks ago, and got really interested but didn't quite understand the gender work that you guys are like doing, or trying to do, like gender balanced. And I'd like a little explaining on that.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: About the gender balance? Okay. Basically, our constituency, NCUC, we are the process, you mean, of the leadership too? Okay. So, we have a process of election. First we have either you nominate yourself, self-nomination, or you are a nominated by someone else, for the position of chair, and for the executive committee.

For the executive committee, we have five, we need five representatives. One from Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia-Asia, and North America, and also Southern America, Latin America. So, and then there are elections. We are elected by all the members of the constituency.

And then, out of, I don't know how, by which chains, we had that constitution. We had a chair who is a woman, and we have four women as executive committee.

TATIANA: So, we have actually the gender balance rules on the non-commercial stakeholder group level. So, if you think about GNSO Council, which non-commercial stakeholder group elects, we have six councilors. So, there should be no more than two from each of the region. And there should be, under no circumstances, less than two of one gender.

So, it would be impossible to have, for example, five women and one man, and vice versa. Or like three people from Europe. While with geography, we still can be flexibility if there is no other choice, but there has always been a choice. With gender, the rules are super strict. So, you cannot overcome these.

If elections, if no one runs for elections, to create gender balance, I believe the seat would be vacant, because it is not, it is contradicting to NCSG charter. So a non-commercial stakeholder group charter. So, we do have the gender rules, you know, up there.

If we are talking about gender balance at NCUC itself, I mean, we don't have the rules, gender, who can join, who cannot join, but

of course, we are very much encouraging both genders joining. And geographical balance. We are going to developing countries. We are trying to allocate. We are trying to get more members.

And interestingly, you know, I would say, as someone being from Europe, right? It is much easier to go to developing countries to get outreach, to get people interested then to get people interested in Europe sometimes, because, you know, in Europe, people just feel like their time paid value, they're not interested that much at ICANN.

So, you know, recruiting problems can be different. And also, it is about ICANN mandate, because we are dealing with a domain name issues. We are not dealing with, I know, delivering the communication services to the last mile. Or, if we are dealing with internet governance, so like sustainable development goals, we are still dealing within the narrow mandate of ICANN.

And as [inaudible] mentioned in the beginning, we have diverse topics. Privacy, data protection, human rights, jurisdiction, transparency, diversity. So, anything you can imagine that advocates for non-commercial users, that makes ICANN more transparent, more accountable, that brings diversity to ICANN itself, that stops commercial interests from overriding non-

commercial interests, it is still hard sometimes to get people interested who have a much broader perspective, you know?

Because ICANN is still domain name system, full stop.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, please? Come closer to mic. Grace?

GRACE: Hi. This is Grace [inaudible]. I'm a Fellow from NCUC. And I really don't have a question, it's just more of a comment to say that I think the work that NCUC does is really important because the way the internet came about, to become a big thing, was through a commercial route. And there are such little avenues for non-commercial views on the internet and for human rights.

And so, I'm grateful for the work that you do, and I'd like to encourage anyone who is interested in non-commercial aspects of the internet to come to NCUC, because it's great. And I'd also like to add a comment that, coming from Africa, and I was listening to somebody talk about the African strategy, I know there is a question.

I don't know to what extent NCUC is engaging in this, or whether there is any linkage there, because I think they're a lot of

common issues between the African strategy and the work that NCUC is doing.

TATIANA: So, I will give the floor soon to [inaudible], because she is African representative. I can say from the overall view, we want to engage with Africa. Moreover, we are planning outreach in Africa, in Johannesburg, a big one. We allocated money for this. The big budget, to get people informed, to get newcomers, to get local community, to get academia to come and speak to us about non-commercial, social aspect of the internet. And over to [inaudible].

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: And also, right after Copenhagen, we will open on our mailing list, NCUC mailing list, an open call for our members to, for our outreach. We are really aiming high for our outreach in Johannesburg, and we really want to hear from all of you, how we can reach more. We are thinking about reaching out to universities, especially, because we feel that NCUC, we are doing lots of work in the GNSO, and in policy in particular, but I really need…

I'm always saying this. That we need to provide some sort of education outside of ICANN, outside of NCUC, so that this

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education can help out those regions, especially Africa and developing countries, to start to have the skills to develop, to develop their skills, so that they can really and effectively contribute and make public comments.

This is where we want to go. So, thank you very much, Grace, for this, and we will have this topic right after Copenhagen on our mailing list. Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hello. I'm [inaudible] from Pakistan. First-time Fellow. I just wanted to know, do you have any plans for the outreach programs in South Asia region? And also the development goals in this region. And who is the general representative of South Asia? Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: First of all, the representative of South Asia and Pacific is David [Cade?]. So, he would be ready to answer any questions and mentor, I believe that he mentors two of the NCUC newcomers who will be sponsored to come here for privacy and data protection issues.

About outreach, as far as I understand, I have not been to ICANN in Hyderabad, I couldn't make it, but I know that there was outreach, and the room was full of locals. I think that we are

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actively participating in Indian School on the internet governance.

So, it is also kind of outreach, promotion of what we are doing. I believe that any time we are going to come to this region, of course, there would be outreach, and of course, we pick up ICT building program. I would say that we are also maybe aiming to do more webinars. To provide more ICANN Learn materials, to provide more mentorship to people who are interested in different policy issues, like I mentioned, human rights, [inaudible] diversity.

[Inaudible] with the trademarks, or dispute resolution. So, we are all over the place, where non-commercials have to say, have a say, sorry, or we want them to have a say. So, it's not only like us traveling to different places and trying to get the people, it's also trying to find people remotely who are interested, get them involved, then pay for them to bring to the meeting, and this is also our contribution, because these payments, priority given to South Asia, to Africa.

Like for example, this time, we sponsored [inaudible] from Asia, as a mentee, as a newcomer, and the sponsor are [inaudible] from India, as a mentor, as a NCUC mentor. You know, both paid for them to come here and to participate, and communicate

with each other, NCUC. So, this is another contribution to all of this. I hope I answered your question. Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Just to add something. Really nice, also, working group that you would love to integrate, and that we are trying to build bridges with, is the, you are from Pakistan, right? Is the Middle East and adjoining countries working group. So, with NCUC, we are going to work out on an event, which is kind of outreach, and if this is possible, we're going to try to have our voice heard at the GNS in Cairo.

And I would love to talk to you more about that right after this session.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yeah, please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you for the presentation. I honestly, it's a great job, what you guys are doing. Unfortunately, [inaudible] couldn't make it, which is sad, because she is a good mentor. In terms of the issues you've outlined here, can you give examples? For example, how do you work in the area of access to knowledge? Or, just some best practices that you've done?

And the other question is, I know that you've mentioned that you've got an Asia-Pacific rep, but is there any work done with the Pacific region? So, for example, Fiji, Tonga, [inaudible], etc.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you very much for this question. If you can look at the slides, I just moved to. So, access to knowledge and freedom of expression, and we also work on, you know, trademarks. We are trying to always address this kind of tension between freedom of expression, and also the trademark rights, which is really very intricate and complex issue.

And also, we have the, on privacy, we use… I don't know if you heard about WHOIS and thick WHOIS, so this is basically one of the topics of interest we're working on.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, NCUC has a very long history in opposing the trademarks, you know, as a danger for freedom of expression. There are some battles we lost, some battles we won, but I also believe that the whole idea of creating NCUC, was dominated first by the battle between trademarks and freedom of expression.

And one of the co-founders of NCUC, Kathy [inaudible], and any of you can approach her, because she's dealing with these a lot and she can help a lot. For you to get engaged, there are many

other battles. Right now, what we are also thinking of, it's maybe not the directly link, but you know, these two letter country codes in the generic top level domain names, like for example, if I want to register the website in dot love, in love, under the current proposal, I cannot make it because Indian government would say that even on the second string, you have to get agreement from Indian government.

And we think that it does violate access to domain names. It does violate access to knowledge, because how many of the country codes you can get there, how many of the combinations you can get there? And we perceive this as the next battle which might, you know, might turn into our best practice as well. Thanks.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My name is [inaudible]. I'm from Bangladesh. First-time Fellow in ICANN. You mentioned about like privacy, human rights, transference and accountability. So, I think how far, like Asia, or like South Asian, like if you think about Asian, always people think of China. But still, there are so many other Asian people, like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan.

Our problem is that privacy, human rights, these are all like the problem is only mainly in this South Asian country. Like, if you tell about privacy, like there are so many [inaudible] going on,

like the two-phased book. But from Bangladesh, I'm a transit operator, and [inaudible] like 40% traffic to my country.

We got this kind of complaint so many times. But that little girl, who did nothing, she's not getting the solution from anyone, because they complain to us, we complain to our regulator, regulator complain to Facebook. Facebook, that is the picture is maybe is not porn, it is not violating the Facebook regulation, but it is violating our culture.

So, how ICANN can help us in this region? This is my question. And another comment is that, for last like 2012 and onwards, we are working with ICANN for some many [inaudible]. Like, if we work with ICANN, we see like two, three faces, only for DNSSEC. Like Rick Lamb, or like [inaudible].

So, they came for training for DNSSEC. But what you are doing, we didn't see any faces, anyone from ICANN to like came with this kind of solution that you are really governing like privacy human rights. Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Well, I will be honest here, because I'm dealing with cybersecurity and privacy and all of these issues as my daily job. ICANN will not solve the whole world. ICANN cannot be privacy policy. ICANN cannot be human rights, watchdog of human

rights, enforcing. ICANN cannot go to regulators and tell them how to respect privacy.

But what ICANN can do is respect privacy, respect human rights, even within its narrow remit. And it's narrow remit is to ensure the stable naming system. And if you're thinking about ICANN, what ICANN can do for privacy, for human rights, in my opinion, ICANN is about policy making.

We are not engaged in slavery, you know? Or in wars. What we are engaged in is policy making concerning domain names. I want to ensure that business interests, or copyright protection interest, who want to regulate content via contracts, for example, with registries or registrars, will not put the provisions which will make content take downs possible, in violation of freedom of expression or access to information.

That's what ICANN can, or NCUC can, and wants to ensure. But of course, on the global level, on the global level for privacy for all data protection issues, it's not ICANN remit, and actually, I don't want it to be ICANN remit. ICANN remit is narrow, and let it stay so because otherwise, you know, it could be good if private entities could go and solve world problems, but unfortunately, so many times, I'd rather saw it turning into the other side of censorship.

Private censorship with no limits, of taking down contents of taking down websites, of taking down domain names or seizing them. And I personally wouldn't like to see this. I want to see due process. I'm sorry if this is a disappointing answer.

ALEXANDER: Hello. Alexander [inaudible]. First-time Fellow, and like you, from Russia. Actually, I would like to continue the series of questions about outreach, because Russia and US representative, and from European region, but we all, our country is big. [Inaudible] developing, also needs some kind of outreach. I bet only a few of internet operators, and even fewer number of non-commercial organizations, even understand what this part of [inaudible].

So, how about outreach, about Eastern Europe and something like… And yourself, I have not seen you at conferences in our country for a long time.

TATIANA: Yes. I'm not travelling to Russia currently, unfortunately, for some personal reasons, but I will soon. About outreach in Eastern Europe and Southeastern Europe, I'm very proud that my first NCUC mission happened last year, at the [inaudible], the Southeastern European Dialogue of internet governance. I had

the speaker cornered, to carry out outreach in the Southeastern Europe, and Michael is laughing because probably he remembers how it all went.

But I have to say, that I recruited some members. We don't have many members from Russia. We do have members from Ukraine and from some other countries. I'm thinking of translating the brochures from Russia. I know that ICANN is translating the parts of website from Russia. And right now, with me as European regional representative, people from Russia can engage and maybe get more hint, you know, in the native language and what is going on.

But, I also believe that sadly, sadly, ICANN has translations. We can issue brochures in Russian or in any other language, but guys, we're all sitting here and talk in English, right?

So, let's be honest, to have any meaningful discussion at the end, let me be frank, yeah, we have to speak English. So, I'll try to reach Eastern Europe, and this is in my agenda. Thanks.

CLAIRE CRAIG: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Claire Craig. I'm from Trinidad and Tobago, and I'm a first-time Fellow and first time to ICANN. My question is very simple. You've been talking a little bit about how to engage people, could [inaudible], that kind of thing, and I

only found out about NCUC actually through my coach, when I was coming here and I started reading about it, and it was very confusing. So, I saw you have a slide there, that talks about getting involved.

And my question is, do you start with a subgroup? Do you become a member of NCUC first? Do you become a member of the GNSO? What's the process, what's the root to become, you know, actively engaged in the NCUC?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, actively engaged in the NCUC would be, the first step would be application on the website. If you in the application indicate that you want to join NCUC, it would be considered. Process usually requires a few weeks because it should be approved by the non-commercial stakeholder executive committee.

Once you're at NCUC, you are joining automatically two mailing lists. One of the mailing lists is for NCUC, another one for the stakeholder groups. All of the announcement about public comments, because some of the members, sometimes it's not always top-down, you know, from NCUC leadership.

Sometimes there are members who are saying, hey, there is, we have to issue public comments about sexual harassment policy. Hey, let's do it. Someone creates Google Doc, people jump,

people comment, people have some conversations, boom. The comment is shaped.

So, this would be the easiest way, just to see what is going on, which public comments are related to your issues, and just jump in. Or reply some issues on the mailing list, because there are sometimes some updates, some interesting discussions. More hardcore issue, would be.

Look at the accountability work stream, look at policy development processes as a GNSO. See which group you might be interested in joining. Of course, have to join NCUC. You can see also which NCUC members are a part of this group, or you can reach your original representative and ask him or her, hey could you please advise me whom contacted NCUC? I want to get involved, and I don't know, diversity working group at work stream two accountability, or new gTLD working group at GNSO, subsequent gTLD procedures.

You will get advice. You reach the NCUC member, and then we will help you, we will mentor you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Do you join as an individual, or as an organization? Which is the better one?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: You can join as organization.   You can join as individual.   It doesn't matter.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: How do you choose?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: How do you choose? You choose for yourself. I will tell you. As an organization, I think you have more voting power at the NCUC, I think small organization will have two… I don't remember exactly, or one or two, as individual, of course, you're more free to act in your individual capacity and to express your own view.

Because sometimes people say, you know, I mean, it's not only NCUC, it's everywhere. Like, in personal capacity, you're doing this, but you cannot sign, for example, something in personal capacity, though you would like to , but it's a bit against the policy of your organization.   So, I, for example, joined in individual capacity, but I know people who joined as organization, and represent organization fully. Okay.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: So, unfortunately our last presenter Tony [inaudible], was not able to be here.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: He is here. We can see him. Hi, Tony.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Tony, I'm sorry. I sent you an email and didn't get it, so please, come here.   I was waiting for you, that's why I gave the opportunity for more questions around NCUC.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Sorry, Tony, for eating your time.

TONY: No problem.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Have a seat please. I would like to thank you. Unfortunately, I have to give the floor to the next presenter, and you talk with [inaudible] and Tatiana after this session. Thank you, ladies. Thank you for your great speech and introduction.

[Applause]

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:	Thank you very much all. See you tomorrow at 10:30 thank you very much. 10:30, join us. We are going to discuss hardcore topics, but in a very interesting way.
SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:	And I would like you to welcome Tony [inaudible], who will be presenting internet service provider connectivity provider constituency, which is called ISP PCPC. Am I right? Yes. It's very difficult, but I think Tony will explain you in more details.
TONY:	Okay. So, thank you very much for that. And apologies for the earlier confusion. Yeah, so I currently chair the ISP and connectivity providers constituency at ICANN. We're part of the commercial stakeholder group, so we sit alongside the business constituency, and our colleagues in the intellectual property constituency, as part of that commercial stakeholder group.
	Having said that, our interest are somewhat different to some of our compatriots within that stakeholder group. Certainly, we have an interest in business, but of course without ISPs, there is no infrastructure. The whole thing doesn't work. So, we very often cross the line between the business elements and the work in the GNSO.

And very interested in the technical stream of ICANN as well. So, it's rather a unique piece of the ICANN ecosystem. Anything impacts security and stability, is always at the forefront for us, whether it's related to domain names, or whether it's related to any of the infrastructure issues. The bottom line for us is always that if the internet doesn't work, for whatever reason, the users out there, they pick up the phone, the first thing they do is call the ISP.

And they expect us to know all of the answers, and being able to deal with their requirements. It is, in a ways, straightforward, even in the domain name industry. An example of this was when we started, way back, expanding the namespace, and we came along to one of these ICANN meetings, and somebody from the floor raised an issue saying, ISPs are blocking all of these new domain names that have been brought in.

I'm not aware of any of that happening. And the fact was, there wasn't resolving. So, we started to get inquiries from users, and certainly, those involved, the registries registrars were very unhappy that this situation was occurring. So, it took some rather in-depth analysis on our part to try and get to the bottom of that problem.

And basically, what it was, was that in a lot of the software elements, then the new domain names, they just didn't resolve.

Many of them were longer than three characters, which was what we were used to. So, we were very much hemmed in by the fact that we were they guys who should have answered the questions, but the solutions didn't lie with us.

And that was a bit of a challenge for ICANN, because we have an ISP constituency, and we can reach out to ISPs pretty much across the world, if we need to do that. But reaching out to those that were building the software, the applications, is a much more difficult task. There isn't a real go-to place that mops everybody up.

So, it was quite a lengthy effort to try and resolve that issue. And it's also part of the reason that now, for the recent gTLD expansion program, there is a universal access group that's working at resolving all of those issues. So, it's those technical elements that really we like to cover off, stay on top of, and of course, the core remit for ICANN impacts our business in a number of ways around that.

So, we do participate in the GNSO. We certainly follow closely the work of RSSAC in ICANN, and many of our members are also involved in the ASO community as well. So, the regional internet registries again, the life blood of the internet, to some degree it is IP addresses, as well as domain names. So, certainly our members, many of them will be involved in their regional

activities with the RIRs, and come together in their domain name space here at ICANN, looking at the issues around that from an ISP perspective.

So, it's rather a strange beast in a way, because it really is focused on the policies that surround the gTLDs, but also the other elements, the addressing space, and many of the somewhat political issues that surround the internet, also directly impact ISPs. And this gives us the opportunity here to have that dialogue with other parts of the community. We also more and more, through our outreach activities, trying to develop programs where ICANN hosts its meeting in particular region.

As ISPs, we can reach out to the ISP community, and address some of those problems. And the recent example of that was in Hyderabad, where we held a really successful workshop, brought in a lot of new ISPs, and some smaller ones. One of the things that isn't always appreciated ICANN. It's sometimes very difficult to pull together that the smaller ISP community, and to get them to engage.

These guys are very much at their cool face of the internet, and they're looking at keeping their networks up and running, and the focus is really on what they provide for their customers. So, asking them sometimes to come along, take a whole week out,

come to an ICANN meeting, is a bit of a challenge. So, when we go out to these regions, we've started more and more trying to organize workshops in conjunction with the ICANN program, to actually look ahead, look at the issues that are particularly pertinent to those areas of the world, and with the local community, have some discussion around those issues.

And that's certainly going to be a thrust that we're keeping up more and more. Outreach is particularly important to us, and a lot of effort now is going into that, and having said that, we also work quite extensively with the [inaudible] and other ISP associations, so that we can reach out to the further parts of the network provider community.

So, we have a pretty broad interest, and certainly being part of the commercial stakeholder group within the ICANN ecosystem, isn't seen as anything that actually constrains us. Over the years, I think, we've become more and more used to actually looking towards some of the technical issues that we need to understand and discuss within the community, as well as focusing on ICANN's core mission.

So, with that, I should probably pause here. I'm aware that we're probably a bit short of time on this, but happy to take any questions or any points of clarification. Please.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, thank you, Tony. We may have two, three questions, and then close the session. Alexander, please.

ALEXANDER: Okay, I would like to thank you, but also ask a question like with question previous, it's about outreach events, because I was working for years for not very big ISPs in Russia, and [inaudible] is completely unseen, or maybe not only in Russia, there are such activities like yours, are completely [inaudible] by ccTLD activities, even you are not in ccTLD part of ICANN.

So, any plans to have outreach in our developing regions? More any plans to get a better position inside ICANN infrastructure then ccTLDs and maybe gTLDs?

So, I would like well to promote your activities in my country, because it's much more important as all of the ccTLDs thing. So, ready to community with you, thank you.

TONY: Yes. Thank you. That's a really interesting question, because if you look back through the history of ICANN, at one stage, the policy development process embraced together, both the what is now the GNSO, and the ccNSO, it was named then as the DNSO, the Domain Name Support Organization, and because we

quickly realized that for, generally, for ccTLDs, there is a much different emphasis on policy development.

It's very much under the national jurisdiction, whereas it's a global approach for the gTLD community. So, that actually was the reason that those two groups separated, and now their own support organizations. For ISPs, that isn't the ideal situation, quite clearly. And one of the things that I'm more and more progressing towards is to join together form the GNSO side, and become involved in the technical day activities that take place at ICANN, which are very much focused and driven by the CCSO community, and they've done a great job in developing that stream of thought.

I would suggest that over recent years, our focus has been more on the gTLD policy side, that does need to change a little, and we've certainly got plans to do that. And become more accountable as a broad infrastructure community. So yes, I fully accept the need for that to happen, and I think within ICANN there is a recognition that the infrastructure side of things falls for ISPs needs to cover both.

In terms of outreach to your particular region, certainly the region you come from, to date, we've still got a lot of work to do there, and I was particularly pleased when you and I were able to have a very brief conversation the other day, and from that

conversation, I am pleased to say with your help, I think we have got a plan to move forward for ICANN to do some extensive outreach, and embrace the members of your community, and hopefully the smaller ISPs in that community as well.

So, it is working train, and I really thank you for that. I think you've provided an opportunity which we just cannot let go, and I'm very keen to broker that we, yeah.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Because [inaudible], I think we should be more, we as ISP marketer representatives, should be more active on developing policy, and one of those, for example ccTLD and gTLD, there is now collecting all of the money, but we're collecting money for them. Running recursive resolvers. So, maybe, introduce a policy for ICANN, for collecting money for TLD guys, two guys who run the recursive resolvers for them.

TONY: We should certainly talk about that, I'm sure. And embracing the issues that come from the local community is absolutely key to those discussions. Thank you again.

MICHAEL: Hi. My name is Michael [inaudible]. And I'm a first-time Fellow and also this is my first ICANN meeting. But especially given your answer just now to my colleague's question, this might be quite relevant for you as well, because I really can't stress enough. The community that I'm most involved in, within the internet governance ecosystem, is the internet governance forum.

And I recognize that it might seem like a bit of a stretch to try and connect what we're doing here with what you're doing, or rather, what they're doing there. But one of the initiatives that I've been involved in for the past two years, is the best practice forum on IPv6. Obviously, IPv6 is something that needs to be addressed at every single level.

One thing that I'm going to really encourage your group to do, here within ICANN, is to get involved in the various working groups that are happening already in RIRs, not to say that your members are already, they aren't, but especially getting involved in the best practice forums. There are two outcome documents that have been produced already.

One from 2015, one from 2016. They're excellent resources for ISPs around the world, big, small, etc. And so, I would really encourage your members and yourself, to become familiar with those, in case you're not.

TONY: Well, thank you for that. We should certainly talk after about following-up on that. Yeah, a lot of our members are involved in the IPv6 policy development process within the RIRs. It is an area that's very close to my own heart as well. So, I'm very pleased to make that link with you. I think this is the strength as well, of the fellowship program, that it provides the ability for us to connect with people like you.

And certainly from the ISP membership perspective, it has been great, because we've made a lot of relationships with Fellows who come in that have that particular interest from the ISP community, the technical background, and some good stuff has followed on from that.

The workshop that I… The last workshop that I referred to in Hyderabad, that was very much driven from that perspective, and IPv6 was one of those issues that we talked a lot about. So, I came to follow-up.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Well, thank you. And that's fantastic especially because, for instance, I don't have a technical background. My background… But I care about IPv6. And everyone should care about IPv6,

especially as we continue to expand access and we continue to add new devices.

The idea being is, if you're on the technical side, and I'm on, for instance, the outreach side, we can work together on a common topic, and I think that's what we should emphasize is that collaboration as well.

TONY: Without doubt and the other element of the IPv6 discussion, which it sounds as though you have thoughts about, well it's very much linking that with some of the early movers in your IT space as well. And as a community, I don't think we've really done ourselves proud, not just talking for ISPs, I think globally, the way IPv6 has been progressed over the last 10 years, isn't a particularly good story. It's something we do need to work hard at, and having subscriptions for best practice approach can only help.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: And to end on an optimistic note, we're getting there. So, we've got to just keep working.

TONY: Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANAYN: Thank you, Michael. [Inaudible], you have 20 seconds.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hello. My name is [inaudible]. And I work for Indian Internet Governance Forum in India.   So, under that initiative, government of India floated a proposal to [inaudible] body to submit proposal on awareness of IG issues. So, the problem we are facing, like we don't have trainers. So, how can your [inaudible] can support in that?

So, we would like to continue that program for like for three or four years. So, what we lack… Like, there are no trainers, because there is a lack of knowledge about this subject.

TONY: Okay. I would like to have that dialogue with you as well, to understand exactly where the roadblocks are on that, and then see if there is any way we can look towards helping you. So, again, let's follow-up on that. it's a good question. But I need to understand it a little more before I can answer.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Tony, if you don't mind, I will share your email with our Fellowship group, and they can contact you directly after the

session. And with that, I would like to thank you for coming, and for the interesting introduction of your community. Your applause, please. [Applause]

TONY: Thank you very much. And I would just add, as well as my email address, if any of you see me around the wall, and you want to chat, please come and find me. I'd be pleased to talk with you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yeah, use these four days left to talk in person. Thank you very much, Tony. And with that, I would like to close today's session, and tell you again that I'm waiting for all Fellows to see a public forum, which will be in this room today at 5, and tomorrow at 8:30. Looking forward seeing you.

By the way, where is the sign-up sheet for today? Sign-in sheet. Yes, I see it. Marico, please make sure everybody sign it.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]

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