
COPENHAGEN – At Large Review: Workshop with Independent Examiner (ITEMS)

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TOM MACKENZIE:

...review. We are going to be walking you through various functional aspects of the model that we have been working on. I think most of you in the room know that we are the ITEMS International team that was asked about 9, 10 months ago to start working on a review of the At-Large Community, Organizational Reviews within ICANN.

The aim of Organizational Reviews is to determine whether the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees within ICANN have a continuing purpose within ICANN, which I can tell you straight away we have concluded that there is absolutely no question that the At-Large Community has a continuing purpose within ICANN.

The second part of that question is if it does have a continuing purpose, is there any sort of structural reform that may be necessary to ensure that it really functions as best as it possibly can in order to accomplish its mission, which of course as you all know in the case of the At-Large Community, is to engage or to represent end-user interests in ICANN's policymaking processes but also in ICANN's outreach activities.

So we won't go through the entire report. It would take far too long. We've only got 90 minutes for this session. What we are going to do is we're going to concentrate on the bit of the report that we know has kept you up or many of you up at night and has kept you very busy

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much of this week which is the part that we have called, “The Empowered Membership Model.”

We know that the very word “Empowered Membership” or the title that we’ve given to our model is one that has caused a little bit of controversy but we don’t want to dwell on that. It’s not so much the name that’s important. It’s really what we have come up with a solution for a reform to the way that your part of the ICANN system functions.

Now really quite simply, before we get going, Tim is going to walk us through four sequences, four key parts of our model. Just to make sure that we are all sort of agreed about what it is that we think would be an improvement to your mode of functioning.

What we’re going to do is we would like to ask you, is that we have an opportunity just to talk you through these four key sequences of the EMM. We’re not going to talk you through absolutely every single detail of it. We’re going to talk you through four main phases which we think are the phases which you have had most questions about and then once we’ve gone through those phases –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

[inaudible]. All right. Just to repeat my question. My question is besides that Empowered Membership Models, have you looked into other models and strongly feel that other models would not work? Thank you. That was my question.

TOM MACKENZIE:

Yes. We will have a question-and-answer session at the end of this session. But an answer to that, just to clear that up straight away, yes of course we have studied the models. In fact, we've also went back through the history of ICANN to all the different kinds of models of engagement that have been tried in the past. We have looked at what works, we have looked at what does not work and what we believe we have come up with is a combination of different means of engagement which will, we believe allow end-users to genuinely become involved more easily, more quickly in your processes.

So why did we decide that it was necessary to even think of an alternative model? Well to start with, we carried out as you know a global assessment of the situation within At-Large. And as we have explained in some detail in our report, the conclusion that we came up with was a sort of – there were two conclusions. There was no question about the enthusiasm, the dedication, the hard work of the community members that you are to build up this community. But there was a problem somewhere to engage actual end-users. There was a blockage somewhere and we've talked about this in other sessions.

Anyway, the most important part of this as I said is not about me presenting me to you, it's about us talking you through – and Tim is about to start now. As I say, before we start, the basic objective of this model is really to allow ordinary end-users which we're going to ask you to act out this in a minute, to get involved very quickly and fast and become eventually empowered within the At-Large Community. So I'm going to hand over to Tim now for the first sequence.

TIM MCGUINNESS:

Thank you, Tom. Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Tim McGuinness. I'm part of the Review Team. And first I'd like to describe the room that we've set up to sort of symbolize the various parts of ICANN. So along this table here, we've got working groups. Working Group #1, Working Group #2, Working Group #3, #4, #5 symbolizing GNSO PDP Working Groups, Cross-constituency Working Groups, it doesn't matter. These are just examples. And then here, we've got some of the other Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees that At-Large currently has liaisons with. And along here, we have the regional At-Large organizations and ALAC.

So we are going to take you through four sequences as Tom said. The first will be on how to become an At-Large member, the second will be on how to become a rapporteur which is a new role that we have created in this Empowered Membership Model. The third will be on voting for RALO leaders, and the fourth will be what happens in an ICANN meeting and then intersessionally.

Right. So Tom said we need volunteers and I will. I will need three volunteers to become At-Large members in our example and if you do not volunteer, you will be voluntold. Yes, thank you very much. Nicholas, yes please. One more? Anybody? Anybody? I'm looking at – yeah, come on. Great. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

I'm a new member so I'm interested [inaudible].

TIM MCGUINNESS: All we need are [warm bodies]. Don't sit down yet because we're going to walk you through the three potential paths or routes where one can become an At-Large member. So you can sit there, that's fine, that's one path. Then the other two, I need you to come with me. Come on. Drop your bag. Right.

So Nicholas has figured out via the ICANN website how to get involved in a working group all on his own. And we recognize and identify that that is a route that people will be involved. It's a corner case but it's not going to be the norm. The norm will be [Nanad], right? He will reach out and be directed to his RALO. Come on.

[NANAD]: Which region of the world? Europe.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Europe, okay. So you approach your RALO representative and your RALO has a welcome pack for you that include information about Working Groups, about ICANN. ICANN Learn, the whole welcome pack. Yeah. And so Tom will give you a little bit about this welcome pack and how to become an At-Large member via the RALO.

TOM MACKENZIE: Now I think what's important here is, this really does represent a sort of change to the current situation. Because what we would like to see – what we think would be good for the At-Large is to have absolutely

consistent, the same rules of engagement across the Board. Whether you're in Europe, Africa, Asia, whatever. There shouldn't be one set of rules for the Africans getting involved, another for the Latin-Americans.

An end-user is an end-user and there should be the same rules of engagement wherever they come from. And I'm –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I do not believe that is correct.

TOM MACKENZIE: Well fair enough. You'll have plenty of time to object in a second. So whether you are a European, an African, I'm going to hand you as a leader of the RALO a same set of information which is a current and up-to-date list of ICANN Working Groups and Cross-community Working Groups that I will then invite you to go and sign up to as a volunteer.

The alternative course of action that you might be interested in doing is becoming an outreach and engagement type of ALM. And you may be the representative of an At-Large Structure, in which case I would ask you to go and see my friend here, Nick Thorne who will explain to you the types of activity that you could get involved in.

NICK THORNE: Okay. Welcome. Nice to see you. If you do not want to get involved in the upward arrangements of putting information and guidance into

ICANN, an alternative way of cooperating with At-Large and performing is to get informing in outreach activities. Now we haven't written a detailed note on outreach yet because we're still gathering information.

What we will write is not going to be controversial. It will simply be talking about cooperating more with the work that's already being prepared in ICANN and with other I-star organizations. But this will be another way for you to make a real contribution to the work of At-Large in general. Now I invite you to go and sit down over there so you can go and sit in whichever working group you choose.

TOM MACKENZIE: If you are a policy and you've decided which working group do you think would be the one that fits you most?

TIM MCGUINNESS: Right. So he's decided to be a policy At-Large member. He's more interested in policy than in outreach and engagement and he is going to join Working Group #1. So that's the second potential path to become an At-Large member, the policy route.

Now, Carolina also approaches the RALO and she is also given a welcome pack by the RALO leader. Which RALO would you like to be in? LACRALO? There you go, LACRALO.

TOM MACKENZIE: It's the same.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Right. So she gets the same welcome pack as Nicholas, right? And she has decided, she told me, that she would like to be an outreach and engagement ALM. So she would only like to do outreach and engagement. So she's going to stay here with the LACRALO to symbolize that that's what her choice is and that's where she is active, right? So we can find her a chair and you can go around and have a seat right there. Thank you very much.

TOM MACKENZIE: And that pretty much wraps up what we have called "Sequence One." So it's very simple. It's individual end-users who come in. They approach At-Large. All RALOs function in the same way, they were the same rules of engagement wherever you are in the world. The same set of rules, the same set of information which is given to individual users about active working ICANN Working Groups. And similar trajectory, if you like, from the RALO over to the working group or to the outreach and engagement types of activity with the support of the RALO. Sequence two, Tim.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Right. Thank you very much, Tom. Sequence two is how to become a rapporteur. Rapporteur is a new role that we have come up with in this Empowered Membership Model that allows a number of people, determined by the At-Large Advisory Committee to go to working groups, whether they're CCWG or GNSO PDP Working Groups, it

doesn't matter. Any Working Group that they're interested in and it is a mechanism by which At-Large members get involved in policy, and bring that state of play of the working group back to At-Large. So along this side of the table of course, we have At-Large and here we have the working groups on this side.

Now, Nick is going to give us a little spiel on how to become active as a rapporteur.

NICK THORNE:

Okay, so I'm trying to cover all of the stages in the process. We have tried to keep it as simple as possible. And remember, the ideas behind this came to us through our interviews and through responses to the survey. Sure, we've put them together in a certain way but we got very clear indications that the current system needed to change and was not properly representing end-users. Those were the messages we got very clearly and that's all there in our report.

So the way in which our system will work is that periodically, ALAC which will be made up of 10 members from the RALOs, two from each and five members from the NomCom same as now. We'll decide how many working groups ALAC wishes to be represented on in a formal regularized basis.

Now anybody can go to any one of these ICANN Working Groups and they can participate. But ALAC will want to establish a rapporteur for each working group in which they have a particular interest. And it will be the role of that individual to report back regularly to the ALAC on

what is happening and in the other sense, to develop the views of ALAC to the working group.

Now we need people who have demonstrated that they are making a real contribution to the Working Group. And so ALAC will need to set up some objective criteria against which individuals can be judged. Now remember, these people will be asked to volunteer to become a rapporteur. So they'll be opening themselves up to scrutiny, if you like. It's not going to be a particularly difficult thing and the criteria will have to be simple and universal but it won't be enough just to sign up to a working group. You'll have to actively participate.

This will be monitored by staff organizing the working groups in the simplest possible way. A simple check box, Nick Thorne opened his mouth and ranted for five minutes on three occasions, so he qualifies, which is fun, isn't it?

So the results of these as it were record keeping exercises by staff will be submitted to a Council of Elders. The greybeard sitting down there in the corner. I'll come to an explanation of the Council of Elders later but basically, they will be term limited members of ALAC who will be kept on for a certain period of time.

It will be for the CO, the Council of Elders to decide who gets A, to be eligible to be a rapporteur and B, to be eligible for a vote. I'll come onto voting later but the important thing here is that it needs to be kept simple and universal. Thanks.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Thank you, Nick. So now a simple demonstration of how you become a rapporteur. So the At-Large Advisory Committee, on this side of the room has put out a call for volunteers. They have identified the five working groups that need a rapporteur. They've put out the call for volunteers and everybody who belongs to At-Large in these working groups, one, two, three, four, five puts their hand up. Go ahead. You can volunteer. Yes, please? Everybody, go ahead. Volunteer. So you've all volunteered. Now quite simple, if you are –

CHRIS: Listen, Tim. I'm already sufficiently committed to working groups in ICANN but I'm not volunteering for anything else today.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Fair enough, Chris.

CHRIS: And since I've got the floor, could I just say to Nick, I'm in favor of term limits but one, two, two, is too short. Three, three is the minimum and I would only accept term limits for At-Large if you persuade the Board and the other SO/ACs to implement term limits as well. It is completely unfair –

NICK THORNE: Right. Thank you.

CHRIS: This is just a situation where term limited and sometimes less than two years present At-Large people have to negotiate the use of position. These are the people who have been in the house for sometimes decades. Thank you.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Thank you, Chris. All right. So you're not going to volunteer. That's fair enough but everybody else here has got their hand up, right? Five working groups and six volunteers, so if there's a working group, say Working Group #5, [inaudible]? There's only one volunteer, he automatically gets that rapporteur role.

All right. Roberto. Has his hand up or did. He gets to be a rapporteur. Working Group #2? {Nanad] is the rapporteur but now we have a situation in Working Group #1 where you've got two people who've got their hand up symbolically, right? That's right.

So we thought the fairest way to do this would be random selection. So you both volunteered, there's been a need identified in Working Group one for a rapporteur. Then heads or tails.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Tim, can I just sort of pick you up on that? Tim?

TIM MCGUINNESS: Can you hold on? I'm right in the middle of this.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Please no random. Look. I've been in this shop for 20 years. We are committed to promoting diversity and gender balance. It is crucial that you do not select under those circumstances, at random. There are other cases where random selection has been –

TIM MCGUINNESS: But random selection is already a part and parcel of At-Large selection procedures and it is –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Wrong. Wrong.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Well it is the, “In case of emergency, break glass” for the Board member current election. But it is also used in a variety of other Internet policymaking bodies.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [Inaudible] in the world. We cannot waste the [inaudible] of the end-user to [inaudible] by selecting random.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Well if you have two equally qualified people –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: You know what? Just put their hands up. There's no criteria that have been met.

TIM MCGUINNESS: That's not true. There is criteria but if you have two equally qualified people in a scenario say if you have two equally qualified people, how can you be fair than random selection?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [Inaudible] the only equal [inaudible].

TIM MCGUINNESS: Right. We understand your objection. Go ahead, Chris.

CHRIS: Please, in the real world, find two equally qualified people before you use the random selection. Thank you.

CHRIS DISSPAIN: Ladies and gentlemen, it's Chris Disspain, ICANN Board. I can't remember what session I was in when we talked about this report and I remember saying one of the things that happens with reviews is that the organization that's being reviewed tends to think that everything is being said is bad or wrong at least in the initial stages. It's perfectly normal, it's nothing unusual. It would perfectly be wonderful if we could all just let the guys get on with what they're doing. Listen to what they're saying. Take note of what they're saying rather than interrupting them all the time. Just let them go through their process. Let them say what they need to say. You guys are going to have to –

ALAC is going to go away and talk about all of this. Fighting with the reviewers is not particularly helpful at this stage. Thank you.

TIM MCGUINNESS:

Thank you, Chris. So it seemed that we understand that you have an objection to it but we thought this was the fairest method. And between Leone and Nicholas, the random selection, something like 3797 - RFC 3797 selection process, and Nicholas takes the rapporteur role for Working Group #1. So that ends Sequence two, how to become a rapporteur.

So Sequence three, voting. Now this is an area that we understand that you have also found objection with but we have come up with this concept called, “An active At-Large member.” And we understand that you have objected to the idea that anyone in the world can join At-Large and have a vote, and we never wrote that down. We never intended that.

So Nick is going to tell us a bit about how you become an active and franchised member of At-Large.

NICK THORNE:

Thank you. Okay, so I talked earlier, that was good. I talked earlier about the need to qualify via a mechanism of demonstrating that you’re actively participating in working groups of ICANN. Now, it will only be those people who are qualified who will be entitled to volunteer to become rapporteurs or who will get a vote in At-Large elections. Let me say now because somebody brought this up the

other day and it's a little bit of silliness. Of course, there will have to be a transition from current system to new system.

Now we're not going to micromanage you and get into that sort of detail. We'll leave that to you to decide, but of course there'll have to be a transition. So you have your volunteer rapporteurs chosen either because they're the only person volunteering which I understand happens occasionally, or by random selection if there are a number of qualified individuals who've demonstrated their willingness to make a real contribution to the working groups.

The other thing that these individuals who are qualified will get is a vote but really they'll only be voting for their RALO leadership. Perhaps – and I'll underline perhaps because I know it means a lot to many members of At-Large – we might extend that to voting for the Board member. At the moment, we are suggesting in our report that that should be done by random selection also from a qualified shortlist vetted by the NomCom. But voting would be another alternative and we are not deaf, we are listening.

Let me say just one last thing. We've heard an awful lot about capture and gaming. I won't say that I'm surprised because my background is the United Nations and people cheat. But I was a bit surprised to find out quite how many people there are who suggested it might happen in this community. I think I chose those words quite carefully.

Anyway, we've sat and talked about it endlessly. We don't think it's a huge problem. It would be very obvious if there's suddenly a large

number of people from one particular area or country voting after all for just two members of their RALO.

So I don't think we need to worry about it and I don't think there are any risks of "I can't do the [inaudible]" because my hands are full. But of the quote "capture." We don't really think that's a real danger.

Final point on rapporteurs, they will be term limited. They will be eligible to do two one year terms, not renewable. But after one year of serving as a rapporteur – bearing in mind that they will have been made eligible to vote as well – after one year of serving as a rapporteur, they will be eligible to run for a position on their RALO and hence get through to ALAC. Thank you.

TIM MCGUINNESS:

Yeah. Thank you, Nick. So that was the voting description and Nick's done a fine job. The next sequence is what happens at an ICANN meeting? So we look around the room, we see that the ALAC members are seated. And you will note that the members of ALAC are also the RALO leaders in our model. So come to a new ICANN meeting, we've just had this election that Nick talked about. Five of the RALO leaders have been elected. They are also on the ALAC and say we have two people chosen from the NomCom who are seated. So now the ALAC is seated, the rapporteurs are in their working groups and now we see the Council of Elders.

We've got a special table up here with the Council of Elders sign to symbolize this new group which is meant to be the institutional

memory of At-Large. And Nick is going to talk to us, just for a minute about the Council of Elders.

NICK THORNE:

Yeah, I'll be very quick. One of the things we heard a lot of and one always hears this in any transitional situation is, "Oh you can't do that. You'll lose all the expertise. These new youngsters coming in at the bottom won't know what they're doing." You've all heard the arguments and that is not wrong. But if you're going to get new blood into the organization, you're going to have to take a certain amount of risk with bringing in people who are young.

One of the roles of this group, the Council of Elders – and I'll come onto its composition – will be to act as mentors, guiders to new younger members at At-Large when they get into rapporteur positions. This could, if necessary, apply also to the liaisons which Tim has just talked about, which will come from the NomCom who will be supplied with additional criteria to make it clear what role these five members will be required to do, to play when they join the ALAC.

So who are the Council of Elders? In the first instance, we envisage their being term limited ALAC members. Not immediately. We've done some sums but there will be relatively quickly some members of the current leadership who will reach the end of their terms and come up against the buffer of a maximum length of time which we are recommending.

They will be eligible to be appointed to the Council of Elders for a period of two years, just once, one two year term during which they will get one paid journey to an ICANN meeting per year. There'll be six of these people so there will always be two elders.

Again, the name really isn't important if elders offend people. Hell, I'm old. It doesn't offend me but if it offends people, you can change the name. But it's meant to demonstrate that these people will be around to act as mentors and to hang onto some of that very hard one experience. I think that's all I've got to say on that at the moment. Thank you.

TIM MCGUINNESS:

Great. Thank you, Nick. And I would note that a similar mechanism is used elsewhere in the Internet Governance Ecosystem to maintain institutional memory, and it is very effective.

So now, we're at this ICANN meeting, we've got ccNSO liaison and a GNSO liaison and they're going to go liaise with their Supporting Organization and Advisory Committee. So if you could pick up, take that with you if you want and Tom, you will be the ccNSO liaison? And so they are off to touch base with their Advisory Committee and Supporting Organization.

Now that's not really different than what you currently have at At-Large. You have liaisons. We are not so concerned that these liaisons are formal institutionalized. These liaisons are people who are meant to keep track of what's going on in the rest of the community. Big

picture from that SO or AC and report back to At-Large. And Rosa is going to give you a few minutes about the liaison role. Thank you.

ROSA DELGADO:

Yes, thank you. So these people now who [inaudible] in the GNSO, ccNSO, GAC, the main constituencies of ICANN, so these people, first of all, are appointed by the NomCom. And these people as well, they have two hats like 10 or 15 others ALAC members. The liaison has the duties of liaison and ALAC activities.

So what's the role of the liaison? The role of the liaison is actually to bring the information to communicate and advocate ALAC positions into their constituencies. But at the same time, also this liaison is supposed to bring the information from the different constituencies to ALAC so the ALAC could be ready to give the advice to ICANN.

The liaisons also, two of them, the ones are in the SOs, ccNSO and GNSO, they have a seat, a non-voting seat on the executive committees of the SOs. The liaisons also, they are existing liaisons between not only the Advisory Committees and the Supporting Organizations. But today, I think there is a liaison informally between NCOC and ALAC so more or less, is that. Tim?

TIM MCGUINNESS:

Thank you, Rosa for that and we have seen the liaisons go to their AC and SO and find out what's going on there. And it will be soon time for you to report back but first, it's time for the rapporteurs who have

been chosen, who have been participating at this ICANN meeting to report to ALAC.

So come on, everyone with a rapporteur sign? Come on. Come and give your report to ALAC. So we can symbolize what's going on.

Now once you deliver your report, you have your report? You've forgotten your report, Nicholas. Thank you. So you can give that not necessarily to your RALO leader but to the ALAC as a whole because the RALO leaders are the ALAC. So the rapporteurs report on specific working group, what is going on in this working group.

And it is for ALAC then to decide – thank you very much. You can return but you were symbolically now in the ALAC meeting. And it is up to ALAC to decide what to do with this knowledge. This is early intervention knowledge. We're trying to create a two-way street between the working groups and the ALAC and the Advisory Committees and Supporting Organizations and the ALAC. So they are well-informed early on, right?

So now, it is time for our liaisons to come back to At-Large and report. You can give your report verbally or in writing, and this is an important point. You do not have to be present at an ICANN meeting to participate. All of this work in working groups or as liaisons can be done remotely, so that's entirely possible.

So the liaisons have come back to ALAC and given their report and now it's up to ALAC to decide what they need to do. If they need to take any action if they need to, create a document, if they need to

send some information back with the rapporteurs to the working group so that their views and opinions can be heard early on in the working group process.

So that is the end of what happens at an ICANN meeting. So now, we are on this intersessional. So you're back with your working groups and you're back home. The liaison is back home. You're keeping in touch with the GNSO and you've all got home to your RALOs. So you can take away your ALAC sign because now you're just a RALO, and that's where you're doing outreach and engagement, okay?

So now Rosa is going to wrap up our four sequences and we'll throw it open for questions and answers.

TOM MACKENZIE:

No, it's okay. That's fine. I can do it if you want. So that's a sort of wrap up this sort of presentation. Now basically, I think what we need you just to think about is that there are lots of things in here that are sort of familiar with what you're working with already. You have liaisons, that role is staying. The mechanism whereby the liaisons are chosen is modified. We can talk about that if you want. What we have introduced is this mechanism of rapporteurs.

Now the idea of rapporteurs is really because we felt and we were told by many of the people that we spoke to that one of the impressions – maybe it's one of the perceptions that's quite widely sort of felt, expressed throughout ICANN is that it's very much – it's very often the same people who are leading leaders of the community, and it's quite

challenging. The communities find it difficult to really bring in fresh blood.

Now what we have tried to do with this rapporteur function as you have seen is to bring in end-users quickly to get them onto working groups without hardly any sort of difficult stages of becoming a member of an ALS. They want to think they really can go directly to their working group. Many of them will fall out because they will find it complicated and we expect that and it's normal. They will drop away. It's only those end-users that are confirmed as useful members of the community that award, earn the right to become a rapporteur. And you quickly move up and into the positions representing the work of the working groups to the ALAC.

Now, we really do want to open this session up to the questions because we know that you are pushing back on certain aspects of it. But we would like to use what the time that's left to discuss whatever you would like to discuss.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think that's a broken microphone.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, go ahead. I'll use this as a roving microphone but if you are sitting at the table, you can use those.

VONDA SCARTEZINI: Okay. Thank you very much. I'm from NARALO and all my group used to work only in policy. So I do believe that talking with my group now, we decide we all will go out from the RALO and become a rapporteur. We are very well prepared for that. And we are not interested in doing outreach because that was not we have done most of the time.

So my question is what happened really with the RALO now? Most – 93% of my group wants to move for that and so we all become a rapporteur. We are well prepared. Those guys are – one of them for instance I got this report and this report has no meaning for me inside my group or inside – what I have been [drawn]. And I attend the same working group and this report is not meaningful for us. So I'm a little lost what I should do. Could you help me?

TIM MCGUINNESS: Well I can try – I guess I'm standing too close to the speaker and on that note, I have been informed that members of the audience who would like to speak can use that microphone and not the roving microphone. So if I understand you correctly, your question –

VONDA SCARTEZINI: This is a [inaudible] yeah? I'm playing the [inaudible] that you're supposed to, okay?

TIM MCGUINNESS: Right. So you're the ALAC, right? Your resource is the rapporteur.

VONDA SCARTEZINI: I'm from NARALO.

TIM MCGUINNESS: That's right. But the NARALO leaders are also sitting on the ALAC.

VONDA SCARTEZINI: Yes.

TIM MCGUINNESS: Right. So we are refocusing you outward toward the other SOs and ACs as part of the function of the Empowered Membership Model so that you are not inwardly focused which is what we have heard in our interviews and surveys. And so we are focusing you outward. We heard that was detrimental? There was a near universal agreement in our survey, in our interviews that too much time was spent on internal processes. And am I addressing your question? Did I get your question correctly?

VONDA SCARTEZINI: No. Just pretend we are a group of – in NARALO, most of us, our ALS, we have independent individuals in ALS. But we all work on policy because that's the way we are. So during this time and now it's going to change the model. So we, all my group behind me, they are not find a place inside NARALO because we could see ourselves as an individual and a rapporteur. We are very well qualified.

So the entire NARALO will be dismissed. We're going to be individuals on the rapporteur. Is that what we going to do? That's my question? Is that we should do? That's the idea?

TIM MCGUINNESS: Nick?

NICK THORNE: Okay, let me try and answer that, Vonda. We are not suggesting any change in the way in which RALOs run themselves.

VONDA SCARTEZINI: But the guy said that the RALO should work on outreach. We are not doing this.

NICK THORNE: Oh okay.

VONDA SCARTEZINI: We are doing this through one person inside because our region is a very uniformed region. I know that the other regions does this very well. But my region is very uniformed, very rich so we don't do outreach. We do work on policy.

NICK THORNE: Okay, fine. So in terms of NARALO... Again, we've had to look at this globally. But in terms of NARALO, if you're not doing any outreach, we

will encourage you to do more if you think it's necessary. Basically, the program which is being ruled out by ICANN now which is a demand led outreach program is going to be at the core of what we recommend in our report. It'll basically be, "Let's all cooperate with that system," and where it's necessary. Let's use it. Let's get ICANN, giving a bit more coordinated and coherent information and let's help and guide mostly on best practice, the RALOs in what they're doing.

Now in the case of NARALO, that might not apply but I suspect in the case of all the other RALOs including Europe, because there are lots of parts of Europe which need help, then outreach will be essential. But we are not suggesting that you should any way alter the way in which you direct inputs inside your RALO to the people who will go from that RALO to sit on ALAC. I hope that's a clear answer to your question? Thanks.

Who's in charge here? Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: There is a long line.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay.

ALBERTO SOTO: [Pardon, una mocion de orden por favor. Una mocion de orden].

NICK THORNE: You will know who put their hands up first.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: See, random doesn't work.

TOM MACKENZIE: Go on. All right. Well let's start Leon then I think

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [Una mocion de orden, por favor. Una mocion de orden].

TOM MACKENZIE: Okay. All right. Look, we'll just go around. We'll go clockwise this time, okay? We'll start with Leon then. Go on, Leon, please?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No, I'm sorry, there's a point of order here. There's a point of order. There's a point of order so you have to take the point of order first.

TOM MACKENZIE: Oh okay. Who's got the point of order?

ALBERTO SOTO: This is Alberto Soto. I am requesting the consulting firm to take the motions of order. Otherwise, we are losing the thread of the points we want to make. León was the first, I was the second one and I'm going to be the last one, and I might forget what I was going to say.

TOM MACKENZIE: You allow Alberto.

LEÓN SANCHEZ: No, what he’s saying Tom is that I was first and then –

TOM MACKENZIE: All right then, go ahead.

LEÓN SANCHEZ: So, I got three questions for you guys. So, the review states that there is an allegedly controlled by a small group of persons that managed to drive and control all the At-Large Community.

So, when you speak of the Council of Elders, I think how is that going to solve the problem that you’re actually trying to reflect and to review? How does that make a difference? Wouldn’t it be actually official? I think a small group of people to control the destiny of those who want to join working groups and who want to actually contribute to the community, that’s my first question. How would you avoid falling into the same pattern that you have identified in your report?

Second question: you say that random, which has been actually practically demonstrated that doesn’t work in this room, you say that applying randomness to the selection of different roles would be the solution to feed new persons into the process, right? So, one of these random processes would be the Board’s member election and of

course, the appointment to the different working groups within the ICANN ecosystem. Wouldn't that be treating the At-Large Community in an asymmetric way from which other SOs and ACs function today? Wouldn't that be actually taken away, the community's self-determination right into... and of course being substituted by our random selection process? I don't think that would be something optimal in the most stakeholder model that we all embrace within ICANN.

Thirdly – and this is my last question – let's assume that your Empowered Membership model is very successful in attracting new people to ICANN, right? So, if this works, we'll maybe have an At-Large Community with effectively hundreds of thousands of individual users trying to vote on elections for many things. How would you deal with controlling or driving rather than controlling driving these electoral processes? Wouldn't that have also different impacts in many ways that might not have been foreseen in the report?

TOM MACKENZIE:

So, three questions, I would like just to answer the second question about random selection and why it is we have introduced this provocative idea but we believe that this is a useful mechanism.

LEÓN SANCHEZ:

Tom, just to clarify, the question is not about random selection. Random selection is the means but the ultimate effect is the

asymmetrical treatment of the At-Large Community in front of the rest of the SOs and ACs.

TOM MACKENZIE:

Right. Now, there are many things that are asymmetrical about your community and the other communities within the ICANN system. Your constituency, if you like, or the people that you represent, the end users are four or five – four billion or whatever it is, whatever the figure is whereas the other constituencies are talking about several hundred members or several hundred cc – a couple of hundred ccTLDs, so you’re talking about an order of magnitude, which is just unparalleled in the other parts of the system.

So, faced with a situation like that, what we wanted to do was to avoid at various key points within the system to get rid of the politicization of positions. Now, we expected, we anticipate that what we have described as the rapporteur role could quite quickly become politicized. People could latch onto this as an opportunity to gain what they would perceive as power or influence within ICANN.

And we want to break that immediately by when you have your Working Group #1, which was here and there were five members who’ve been identified as active followers of that group and two or three of them put their hand out.

We want to say we actually believe that all three of you or two of you are going to be pretty good representatives of that working group. And we don’t want anybody in the community to say, “You don’t speak our

language. You don't understand our processes correctly. You don't quite fit the incredibly sort of high bar for participation, which is normally required for involvement in this community.”

So what we're going to do – and we accepted its provocative – is we're going to flip a coin, not literally but that's what we're going to do and we're going to say, “On these occasions, it's user. And its users going to be the rapporteur and we invite you” – I don't know which country you come from – “but you may never have had an opportunity to come up and stand opposite the ALAC and to present your point of view, which whatever it is regarding whatever issue it is, the New gTLD Program.” So you will have that opportunity.

And we believe that it's not the people who are speaking the right language, the people who are eminently qualified, who've understood all the arcane codes and things like that of the ICANN system who are the people that we want to promote the fastest. We want to promote in perfect end users maybe and bring them in front of the RALOs, so that they have an opportunity to present whatever issue it is that they present.

And, I would just finish by saying that if that rapporteur really does after one meeting or two meetings turn out to be a bit of a dead end, I mean, it really doesn't sort of can't do it, well then, the ALAC will say, “Look, sorry, you have this opportunity but we have to send you back. You were asked to present a report, you didn't do it properly, so sorry but you're going to have to go back.” And then we bring in another rapporteur.

So that's another effect of this mechanism is that instead of having in the current situation where typically – we've been doing this for about a year now – where around an At-Large table, you've got the same people. You've got the ALAC and the RALOs, and a few end users who are participating.

In our model, what you would see at the next meeting or in the next two meetings is you would see the ALAC, and they wouldn't have changed, they would be very familiar faces. But what you would see on the working group on the rapporteur side of things, you would suddenly see these people who we hope would have become involved in working groups and they would be represented in perfectly no doubt but they would be new faces. And then, you would give them the opportunity to progress through the system.

There were two other questions that the Council of Elders.

TIM MCGUINNESS:

Thank you, Tom. And I wanted to address the third question and I appreciate the question, it's sort of a softball question. I noted yesterday at the Board At-Large Meeting, there were some discussion of the complexities of ICANN issues as being a barrier to entry, so that is one very strong indicator to us that we're not going to get hundreds of thousands. I think it's unrealistic to expect we'll get thousands of new people.

At-Large had been doing outreach engagement for a very long time indeed and getting people to actively participate has been a challenge. There's been slow growth and that's what we expect.

But let me ask you this, Leon. Would it not be an enormous success for At-Large to get hundreds of people involved to bring hundreds of new people, 150, 200, 300 people to bring that many new people into At-Large, would that not be the biggest success you've ever had if you can actually get them engaged and doing work? Wouldn't that be what you want?

LEÓN SANCHEZ:

I absolutely agree with you, Tim. I absolutely agree with you. The only thing is that we have no proof that this model will accomplish that.

TOM MACKENZIE:

Let me try and answer the first question. I'll be very quick. Basically why are we having rapporteurs? Well, I think the answer is fairly evident to all of you now. It's been given by in responses for many of this. It's to get new blood into the center. That's why we're suggesting it and that is why we are suggesting that if once you've got qualified volunteers who have demonstrated that they are prepared to spend the time and effort to make their contribution, they will be the ones from whom their rapporteurs are selected.

Now, I think we now need to move on a little bit. The lady on my right here I think was the next one. Doing my best, I've got a little list here. Please.

CAROLINA MATAMOROS: For the record, Carolina Matamoros. Alberto, please [inaudible].

NICK THORNE: Well, sorry, Alberto, would you be – I’m terribly sorry. That’s entirely my fault. Shall we let the lady go first and then you can go immediately after?

Do we have translation? I don’t have very good Spanish, so is anybody going to – anyway, Tom, you can listen to this [to make sure].

TOM MACKENZIE: I will.

ALBERTO SOTO: I made a motion of order. Olivier said that it had to be fulfilled with and it’s not being fulfilled with. I was the second. I apologize to the lady but this has to be respected.

I am Alberto Soto. I have several questions. I’d rather if you’d took them in writing and do not give your replies to the room now but to give you writings in the mailing list, otherwise, it will take a lot of our time, so please answer to my questions through the list.

You said that the individual users will act fastly and more efficiently than ALSs. Unfortunately, I think you have not made the proper

analysis of how ALSs are working and you do not know what achievements they are making, and we are actually getting to the end users.

So my question about this is: on what foundations do you say that individual users would produce more than one ALS?

Second question, you said the same set of rules for everyone. I agree that many rules have to be the same all over the world. However, there are internal rules, internal aspects of each region that follow the culture, the idiosyncrasy and many other aspects that prevent rules being equal worldwide.

When you say that random selection – let me give you an example. You picked up León and I don't think León is not fully qualified to be a rapporteur, so it's also highly probable that he will be left outside or maybe that the person with the highest level of knowledge is not selected for us to have the necessary information in our hands. That was on random selection. I do not agree with the election system but it doesn't matter.

You say that you are not deaf and that you listen to us. In our first report, we said many things that was certain and you went back on the same track, on the working group's issue. I made questions. I got no answers. You said that in all your recommendations, you are going to follow the same procedure, that is to say you listen, you acknowledge things that are right but I want to know if all recommendations will follow the same approach.

You say that our things such as random selection that pose no risk but there are no foundations behind that statement. So, the risks are being faced by our organization. We're going to be suffering the consequences and you will not because you will be out. You said you are going to create an early [inaudible] information and that there's a need for that because you already have it. Thank you.

TOM MACKENZIE:

We will note your questions and we will as you suggested take them into account and perhaps even on the mailing list. And so, we do now – we're going to come to your question at last but we did have – you've been very patient, thank you, and you.

CAROLINA MATAMOROS:

No worries. For the record, Carolina Matamoros, NextGen for this meeting. I have three questions mostly derived from the procedure you showed.

The first one is the RALOs only can interact with the working group and work with them with the policymaking through the allocation of new members like the only way a RALO can give members to a working group is through the new members that come and then go to the working groups, they are not allowed to have others. That's the first one.

The second one is when the reports are then given to the RALOs, are they given just to one of them or are they given to all of them? How are they disclosed? That wasn't very clear.

TOM MACKENZIE: Very good.

CAROLINA MATAMOROS: The third question is why are you creating independent committee of elders rather than having an appointed elder in each of the RALOs where that person should be of the same region and be like with the experience of each RALO, as well with all the rotation procedures? So, why creating a new structure?

TOM MACKENZIE: So first of all, the question was about what role the RALOs would be playing with the working groups. So, what we see is that the RALO is the first port of call, if you like, it's the first door that end users in each region go to if they have working up realize that actually they would like to get involved in ICANN policymaking processes or outreach and engagement activities.

So if you're from Latin American region, you go to LACRALO and you say or you phone them up, you go to their website, you get in contact with them and say, "I am an end user from whatever. I would like to get involved." And the main role, I mean, the simple role that we have defined for the RALOs is that they will simply tell you, they will give you an up-to-date list of active working groups within ICANN, not internal working groups, active ICANN working groups. And they will say, "You have a choice. Either you go over there and you go and populate one of those working groups." Or if you're an outreach and

engagement type of person and you want to organize conferences or you have a local IGF or something like that that you think is a good opportunity to do some outreach engagement, you can do that as well and that's fine.

And in both cases, as a newcomer to this system, you may decide quite quickly that actually it's not really your cup of tea, you don't want to stay for very long, and you drop out of the system and that's fine. You came in and you dropped out. But at least it was easy for you to come in and drop out.

If actually it turns out that this is exactly what you wanted to do and it's very good and you really do sort of – you are contributing actively to these working groups, well then, quickly within a number of months and according to a set of criteria that will be clearly understood in which we think should be the same for absolutely everybody in all regions, you will be empowered. I mean, you will have the power but as an end user and that will be sort of independent from your RALO. It's you, the end user, that is then navigating the system.

TIM MCGUINNESS:

May I address the other question, Tom?

So, I apologize if I was not clear. The reports given by the rapporteurs will be made to At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) as a whole, not to RALOs.

And the Council of Elders question you had, we understand and we acknowledged even before we wrote our report that there would be

some opposition to the idea of term limits especially two-year term limits and two times two-year term limits, which we think is a good middle ground. So, we created the Council of Elders as an additional up and out mechanism. You do your rapporteur role, you do your ALAC time and then you sit in the Council of Elders as a way to help and mentor new people coming in. And now, we did not want to create per region Council of Elders. That's why we created the global, for the whole of At-Large.

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR: Sorry. I do want to raise a point of order. Though many people are sitting around the table, I recognize them, I hear your voices but they are voices that have other opportunities to be heard. I would very much like to encourage whomever is managing this event to take those who are not ALAC and are standing at the microphone ahead of the queue. Thank you.

NICK THORNE: Actually, what I've been doing is keeping a list of when people put their hands up and Milton, you're number eight and we've got to number four. I'm fully aware that which is why I was about to say, "Can we please keep it to one-minute questions," and I promise on behalf of all of us that the responders will keep it to 45 seconds.

So, the next one on my list is Siranush. I think. Oh, he's gone. Sorry. Oh it's Satish, I'm sorry. I didn't get the name. Okay, fine. So, Satish is no longer there. So, it's you, sir.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Actually, I was second again after this lady from NARALO but it doesn't matter.

What I want to say I'm a member of a RALO. I'm a member of ALAC Structure and I can tell you my experience however –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Sorry. Can you speak closer to the microphone, please?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Sorry. I can tell you about my experience how I become in the... It seems that I shouldn't be a member of [ALS] at all. I submit some data about our organization, talk with [inaudible] and with Olivier and submit it and that they accepted very fast efficient if we can be a member of a RALO. My experience is basically working in the national registry and in organization [inaudible] conference, etc. And now, I have a nonprofit organization and also I work in [inaudible].

So, I'm not a policymaker at all. And after that, I participate a yearly conference in [inaudible] because based on the CROPP program for new people. Then, I am a member of Selection Committee in the EURALO and participate in several, let's say working group. I am participating remotely on the [inaudible] conferences and discuss everything.

Now, I –

TOM MACKENZIE: I'm sorry. Because I think Cheryl has just pointed out that we are currently very time limited, so if what you're saying is that engagement is already simple –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Point of that it was simple, efficient and I don't see that your proposal is better.

Second thing, this the same condition for all participants is for me is not completely wrong because maybe the North America can be the same but in Europe or in Africa or in Asia or in [inaudible] region or anywhere, it cannot be the same criteria. It is totally in opposite with the [recipe], whatever principle of ICANN that you can manage.

So, I'm not sure that this idea is completely defined and maybe should be analyzed some period but I don't see any progress in compared with my experience in last year in ALAC.

TOM MACKENZIE: Thank you. Point taken. And we will come back to that if we can. Milton?

NICK THORNE: No. I'm sorry. We do have a list of people here who've been putting their flags up. Next is [Yrio], then it's Chris, then it's Holly, and then it's Milton.

Can you please be brief? We'll take all the questions and try and give our answers at the end.

[YRIO]:

Thank you. Thank you, Nick.

You know all the Hippocratic Oath. First of all, don't do any harm. Diagnosis can be okay or partly okay but still suggesting a wrong medicine can be bad. In this case, the medicine is irrelevant for the problem and worse, it's indirectly harmful, not to say lethal because even an attempt to put this in practice would penalize At-Large for a few years. It takes a lot of time during which the energies of people are focused on the process actually and not on the substance.

But my question really is, are you really within the scope of your task? Yes, okay, to analyze problems even to give your views on how they should resolved. But it seems to me that you have designed a whole new system and it comes like out of the blue. I would almost be tempted to use a famous word for it. It's alternative reality.

NICK THORNE:

Thank you very much, [Yrio].

[YRIO]:

It's built up on assumptions that don't exist in the real world. So, actually, the big problem is that unlike the assumption, which is that the world is full of people who are interested in what we are doing here in ICANN and scratching the doors, the barriers to get in, it's

actually very hard to find people who are interested in the ICANN staff. People are very interested in Internet but they formulate their concerns in a different way. That's why we need ALSes because the ALSes are the local level. They can speak the language. They know the problems. They can translate that into ICANNese.

NICK THORNE: [Yrio], thank you. Sorry, can I cut you off there? We did put a limited one minute on it.

[YRIO]: Yeah.

NICK THORNE: We're always interested to hear your views but thank you.

[YRIO]: So, thank you.

NICK THORNE: Can I now move on to the next one on my list who is Chris? Christopher?

No, I didn't mean you, Chris Disspain, sorry. I mean, Christopher.

CHRISTOPER: Not me actually. I'm at the end of the queue, unfortunately.

NICK THORNE: Good find. Thank you very much, Holly. And, I'd like to just say one thing now, we are of course very aware that many of these issues and potential solutions have been discussed among ALAC for years. But I wanted to say that because there's very little new in the world and obviously, we listen to a lot of people's ideas.

So, Milton, if I may, thank you for being so patient.

MILTON MUELLER: Well, thank you. Is this on?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes.

MILTON MUELLER: I don't think so.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes.

MILTON MUELLER: Is it?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes.

MILTON MUELLER: Can you hear me? And thank you, Cheryl, for invoking the line.

So, I'm kind of surprised at the defensiveness that I hear here because I thought that your report, it has a lot of intricacies, which I haven't mastered the details of, so I'm not going to give you a detailed critique but I hear certain suggestions like random selection of certain positions. I'm surprised that the hostility with which has been greeted because the IEGF does it, it's got its origins in that. I'm not saying that's the right solution in particularly where you placed it but I don't see why it's being greeted, so it's such a threat.

The same thing with term limits. I mean, our GNSO constituency group and our Stakeholder group have both adapted term limits. The Council has term limits, the GNSO Council, so this is not a crazy idea. It hasn't destroyed us. It's not a medicine that's killing us.

I think if I have a criticism in your report is that you didn't ask the big questions about the purpose of At-Large that we have to remember the history of At-Large. You are supposed to be individual voters representing individual users of the Internet, so they voted originally on Board Members and that was a great way to aggregate the preferences of individual Internet users.

When you say, "What are the interests of registries?" you have a collective interest in certain things, individual Internet users, it's very hard to say what their interests are unless you aggregate them through some kind of majority voting.

Now, for one reason or another and we won't get into that debate, the Board and most of the community decided that elections were not what they wanted to do but what they did was they created a kind of a

stakeholder group but it's not clear what the stakeholder is and what it's supposed to do in this environment.

I think most individuals have a tiny, tiny interest in domain name policy or IP address policy. And it's unclear why large numbers of them would ever get involved, much less climb their way up a three-tiered hierarchy of At-Large Structure, RALO and ALAC.

So, fundamentally, I think you're trying to do the right thing, you're trying to make it easier to get individuals involved for whatever reason. But we have to ask what is the purpose of At-Large within this environment and if people are not motivated by policy considerations the way an interest group like registries or Internet service providers are, then they're going to be motivated by the perks by getting travel funded by [inaudible].

NICK THORNE:

No, thank you. Thank you very much indeed. It's always good to have your views. Is it [Maritza]? The lady sitting at the corner there? I got you next on my list.

[MARITZA]:

Thank you very much. [Maritza] for the record. I would speak in Spanish.

Adding on to what the previous speakers said, as the identification of criteria and the experience needed by liaison, this is a key issue, there are many people involved in the region, many people working as

volunteers. In that regard, unifying those criteria, I think we should consider first of all the needs of every region besides of experience obviously. And secondly, the new issues that have a different nature in the different RALOs dealing with an issue. Latin America is different from dealing with issues in NARALO, APRALO.

So the issue of selection and unification of criteria for liaison is key. We have to determine and establish in what effective way they're going to be able to carry out their job and we have to measure participation, and the results that they're going to represent on behalf of the region. Thank you very much.

NICK THORNE: Thank you very much indeed. Noted. And it's interesting that we're getting these views on universality.

The gentleman at the mic is next on my list.

LARS HOFFMANN: You go first. I'm just going to [inaudible].

NICK THORNE: Lars, you suddenly sat down, all right.

LARS HOFFMANN: [Inaudible] queue.

NICK THORNE: All right.

JORDAN BUCHANAN: We're swapping. Hi, my name is Jordan Buchanan and although people pay for me to come to ICANN now and they did before – in the past, they spent a six-year [inaudible] where I was just an end user and I still remained really interested in ICANN. And despite that fact, I found it very hard to figure out quite what my engagement model would be. And I certainly think that the model that you've outlined would be an improvement and would have made it easier for me during those six years to figure out how to engage through ALAC and engage in the policy process at ICANN. So, I really appreciate the overall sort of direction that this has taken and commend the report to a large degree.

I will just raise one question, which is why RALOs or why the existing structure of RALOs as the sort of entry point for users? And because it sort of presupposes that the right unit of aggregation for that participation is at the ICANN regional level, and the ICANN regional level to me is not like a particularly good way of dividing up the world into ways that end users might engage.

Certainly, like APRALO is so big that it strikes me that people from New Zealand and people from Thailand, and people from China might not find it particularly useful to all have the same entry point.

And so, I think it might be useful to rethink whether the existing RALO structure is the right place. I actually think this is a role where ALSs

could have a really powerful role in terms of encouraging user engagement as opposed to thinking about that needing to drive through the RALO. Thanks.

NICK THORNE: Thank you, Jordan. Good question.

Lars.

LARS HOFFMANN: Yes, Lars Hoffmann, I'm just reading out a couple of comments that were raised in the chat, so these are not my comments but it's that remote participant submitted.

NICK THORNE: Thank you.

LARS HOFFMANN: Even closer to the mic? Alrighty.

There's comments. [inaudible] said that the country coefficient for voting was implemented precisely because of that possibility but also to encourage consensus decision making by forcing collaboration to across country and ALS lines.

He also commented on the capture issue and to say that you don't see capture is not the same as saying it could not or was never attempted. History [inaudible].

And there's a problem with the randomness of selection, the problem status that you get is that you get the same results as we have today. Some people who will work because they are keen and willing to be prepared and others that are just keen.

And then, [Carlton] also supports Holly's point that it's important to get the issues down to essence. Thank you.

NICK THORNE: Thank you. Was it just that one?

LARS HOFFMANN: They were four separate ones but yes.

NICK THORNE: Thank you very much indeed.

Now, that's it on my list of speakers. I'd like to move on to try to answer some of the questions.

Guys, should I take the ones that I can handle and leave the rest to you?

Let me start from the bottom if I may. On [Carlton's] point, we are aware of the special arrangements in the Latin American and Caribbean region. We are also aware that –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Mic closer to your mouth. Thank you.

NICK THORNE:

We are aware of the special arrangements in the Latin American and Caribbean region. We are also aware that there is a mediation process underway in which we have no intention of interfering. In our report, we will be adding what's the effect of in making these recommendations for universal system, the Board will wish to bear in mind whatever comes out of that mediation system and we'll no doubt wish to act appropriately.

On that particular point, [Carlton], I hear you if you're still listening about evidence of capture not [mediates] not happening. I had thought if anything I was overly clear in saying that I understand that it has been tried and indeed is tried on all two regular basis. So, I sympathize with your comment, [Carlton].

On Jordan's point about changing the structure and the content of the RALO mechanisms, I think almost everybody would agree with you that the balance at the moment is not satisfactory. Of course, the numbers of countries in these areas has grown as more and more countries have appeared with the end of the Soviet Union, let alone the colonization. But from my own experience in United Nations, trying to change these things by all means let's start it but it's extraordinarily complicated and would be a pretty major undertaking, and would of course needs to be done in ICANN-wide.

Milton, thanks for your mostly constructive thoughts. I find it interesting that Milton in some ways you'll say we didn't address the big issues whereas my good friend, [Yrio], is telling us that we'll be on

scope. It's been difficult for us to actually draw lines and we've done our best. It is not going to be perfect. But again, what can we do than our best?

I think that's all that I've got in my notes. Tom, can I hand it over to you?

TOM MACKENZIE:

Yeah. I was just picking up on Milton Mueller's point that the original experiment that was tried in the early days of ICANN when all end users would given a vote and that had results, which are still sort of – very present in everyone's mind and for many people, it was sort of a bad chapter in the At-Large. And we've really learned about that. We've taken those lessons into account. And what we wanted to do is to have a balance of allowing a lot more end users and apparently, able to participate in the system today to be drawn in with a very low barrier to entries.

So, there's no question that we are lowering our attempt is to massively lower the barrier to entry but at the same time to check the sort of the hordes of people that we sort of – that many of you talk about but we don't believe they are really there. We don't believe you're going to be invaded by hordes of people.

And what it will mean to say simply maybe 10% or 20% of additional people will find it a lot easier to get involved. And then, there is a sort of – well, it's not exactly a barrier but it's just a minimum requirement

of participation before you're allowed to vote, before you're allowed to become a rapporteur.

And so, really what our model is about is we challenge you, we challenge you to lower the barriers. We hear you talking about these fears of uncontrolled hordes of people who are going to invade you. We don't believe there's uncontrolled hordes of people who are really out there. And we believe that if you have the courage to lower the barriers to entry into your community, that it's going to become a community that's a lot more dynamic, with a lot more movement of people through it and that's really what we want to see.

And just to go back very, very quickly to the random mechanism, that just adds a little bit more kind of sort of uncertainty and exactly who you're going to get moving through the system.

NICK THORNE: Tom, we're running out of time. I got one more questioner. Have you finished answering questions now?

TOM MACKENZIE: Yeah, [I'm finished].

NICK THORNE: Good. Thank you. Chris Disspain.

CHRIS DISSPAIN:

Thank you, Nick. I wanted to just say thanks for your responses to the questions but actually I don't think you did cover all the questions. I don't think you responded to Holly. And the reason I'm picking up on that is because she made a comment that I was going to make, which is I understand that it's quite end concern about the recommendations and I got no doubt that we'll find a way through that.

What I'm really interested in is the issues and if we can get acceptance and agreement that the issues are real and that the issues are out there, then that is a huge win. And, the recommendation to some extent is actually less important. What's important is an agreement on the issues.

So, I'm wondering if there's going to be a way in which that will occur. It's great that everybody got to vent about the models. Models are always challenging, difficult for people to cope with. But it's the issues that matter and it would really be great if we could move forward and find a way of getting some sort of acceptance and agreement on those. And that I think was roughly speaking what Holly was saying.

NICK THORNE:

Thank you, Chris. And thank you, Holly. Holly, I'm sorry if I didn't respond directly to your question.

Let me say now that we've heard this criticism and I called it a criticism with a small C because we're not worried about it. We heard it first I think from Rinalia some months ago some months ago when

she pleaded with us to make sure that we made the problems clear and if possible to line them up with our proposed solutions. And we will be adding to the final version of our report what will be – we haven't designed it yet but essentially, it's going to be a table which says major issues on the left-hand side, [inaudible] of the solution in the middle and structural suggestions on the right-hand side.

But in doing this, we will endeavor to bring together a clear list of the problems, which were – and again, I'm deliberately repeating myself, which were brought to our attention in interviews and during the survey. These are not the ideas of four external reviewers who came along for fun. It hasn't been much fun. But I hope that answers the question. And thank you Chris for bringing it up.

Tim, you're asking for something and then I've got two more quick speakers. We have got, I am told, four minutes, so Tim very quickly and then you sir, and then [Kaili].

TIM MCGUINNESS:

I just wanted to follow-up on [Yrio's] telling us that we are assuming that the world is full of people who are wanting to do ICANN things. We do not, have not ever assumed that but we have seen with our own eyes in multiple ICANN meetings during this review. And previously as Jordan spoke and from my own personal experience that it is difficult to become involved in At-Large.

So, that is the question. The answer to the question is no, we have not assumed that but we have witnessed during this process the problems that people encountered.

NICK THORNE: Thank you.

JAVIER RÚA-JOVET: Hi, Javier Rúa-Jovet from ALAC. Just to agree with Chris that we are aware there are issues and I think the report has been good in waking up the community. And I appreciate that I see items already sick thinking through the conversation as we've been going on in the past few months and more recently the past few days, so I appreciate that. Thank you.

NICK THORNE: Thank you very much. We are learning constantly, which is why we are doing this workshop. [Kaili]. [Have I been] pronouncing your name [correctly]?

[KAILI KAN]: Yeah, speaking. Yeah. Well, first of all, we've discussed enough about your model and so forth. I will say I would not agree with that but that we'll discuss that later. What I would like to say, you are a consulting firm. I have been consultant for my entire life. I was a consultant for the World Bank, for the ITU and so forth.

What I would suggest to you is that we first agree on what are the problems and then come up with solutions. But right now, it seems like we have not agreed on what are the problems and directly jump in into new solution. And so, it's hard to justify why your solution is right, why other solutions should be rejected.

So, I just believe there is a procedural problem here. First, we need to agree on what are the problems and I think we are missing that part. That makes us hard to get together. Thank you.

NICK THORNE:

So, thank you very much for that. I think I tried my best to answer that in response to Holly and Chris Disspain that we will be coming out with a consolidated list of what those issues are.

I think with the benefit of hindsight, we might have done that in version one but version one went slightly wrong and we didn't have that quiet, private consultation, which we had hoped for because the report as we all know around this table got [leaked] and it became something that just didn't happen. There was no quiet consultation period.

We've run out of time. It's four minutes to 5:00. And I thank you all very much on behalf of the ITEMS team for coming, for helping us, for participating so openly. I finally put the mic next to my mouth so you might even hear me. Thanks for being here. Thanks for participating. You've got I guess another 24 hours to give us any personal inputs you want to if you grab us in the corridors. Thank you again.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]