
ABU DHABI – ccNSO Members Meeting Day 2 (pt 1)
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KATRINA SATAKI: Good morning. Please take your seats. We're going to talk about a very important topic here. That's Internet Governance. It might seem unbelievable, but Internet is being governed. Today during our session, we're going to learn more: how, who, and why?

Today with us we have some really experienced Internet governors: Eduardo, Markus, Marilyn. It's my pleasure to give the floor to them for an update and outreach by the Internet Governance Forum Support Association. It was an initiative that came from them. Eduardo proposed to brief the community, and we are glad to hear what they have to say. So, Eduardo, the floor is yours.

EDUARDO SANTOYO: Okay, Katrina and friends, thank you very much for having us here with you. We as the Executive Committee of the IGF Support Association consider it very important to have this meeting with the CC community in order to share with you what we are doing and how we are supported and what we support.

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Here with me at the table are two colleagues of IGF Support Association Executive Committee: Markus Kummer who is the Chairman of the committee and Marilyn Cade. I will invite Markus to take the floor to share with us some words about IGF.

MARKUS KUMMER:

Thank you, Eduardo. Thank you, Katrina, for giving us this slot. It's very much appreciated. Let me also say we have another member of the Executive Committee. Jimson Olufuye is there in the room. I also recognize Chengetai Masango from the IGF Secretariat is also here.

Let me briefly explain who we are. We were set up in 2014 as a not-for-profit organization incorporated in Switzerland. Very simple purpose is to promote and support the global IGF as well as the national and regional IGF initiatives.

You all know the IGF, and I know many of you are involved with a national IGF in your respective countries and many of you will obviously attend the annual meeting. Some of you also give us funding, which is very much appreciated. And if we are here, it is essentially also to encourage you to join the Association as members and consider giving us funding.

We have so far raised money, and some of it went to the UN, the IGF Trust Fund. The figures are here: \$260,000. And some \$210,000 went to the national and regional IGF initiatives.

These are the statistics. Since we put these figures together, we have added three more IGFs, national ones: Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Bolivia. So we are bringing it up to 31 regional. Sub-regional ones stayed at eight. If you look at the figures, we have done more every year. This is the list of the meetings we sponsored so far.

With that, I'll hand over to Marilyn who will walk us through the slides related to the NRIs.

MARILYN CADE:

Thank you. My name is Marilyn Cade, and for many of you, you know that this is my return to the ccNSO because having been around ICANN so long I originally was able to spend a good deal of time with all of our colleagues from the ccTLD community. In fact, I just warned Jordan that I was going to mention that I had been an individual member of InternetNZ for about ten years.

So the really interesting thing to understand is that although the Tunis Agenda coming out of the World Summit on the Information Society called for the global IGF to be established – and Chengetai was acknowledged earlier who leads the

Secretariat – there was no specific call for national and regional level initiatives. They have grown up spontaneously. And in many cases, they have actually grown up because they had the support of the ccTLD community in their country.

We started with one or two initiatives who had been meeting in preparation for the global IGF, and they have really grown very quickly. In December 2015, there were 57 what we call now NRIs. That is National and Regional IGF. We also now have a number of youth initiatives or Youth IGFs which are organized by youth, for youth, organized in conjunction with the national IGF. So we are now at 104.

Not all NRIs meet annually each year in terms of holding a formal meeting, but all of them use that process to prepare also for input into the global IGF. The NRI map – and on the back of the two-pager that we handed out, and I have a few extra copies here, there's a better vision of this map – but this is indeed a global network. The growth of NRIs in Latin America and in Africa and spread across Asia is really phenomenal. Also, a significant amount of coverage, as you will see, in Europe.

The interesting thing to understand about the IGF Support Association is that we are the path that allows financial support and small grants to the NRIs. The larger UN project, the global IGF, is supported by a UN trust fund, but it's very challenging to

collect small amounts of money and send them forward to the UN. So the IGF Support Association as a nonprofit is established specifically to be able to take smaller amounts of money, aggregate it, and offer the kinds of additional support that is needed, both to the Secretariat support – and we'll talk in a minute about what we do with that – but also to provide small financial grants to the national and regional IGFs.

Now many of you financially support your national IGF already, and you support it already in two ways. You either sponsor it financially or you're on the steering committee or in some cases you even act as the secretariat to the steering committee. That is a financial contribution in and of itself. It might be considered in kind, but it is phenomenal in how it helps the NRIs to get started.

Looking ahead between now and the end of the year, we will see still a number of national IGFs that will take place before the global IGF occurs: Bolivia; Paraguay; a North African IGF, a brand new sub-regional IGF; and also the African IGF. I'm probably missing a few.

One of the things we wanted to tell you about is we really are interested in working more closely with you about how we can do more together. If you're not already at a national level involved with a national IGF, it may be because one hasn't yet started in your country. We would love to be able to connect you

to the IGF Secretariat focal point. I'm around. I work a lot informally with the national and regional IGFs. Markus is around.

If you are already involved with your NRI, love to hear from you informally about any thoughts that you have further.

I'm going to hand back to Markus to describe this last slide here, but the IGFSA is really, if you think about us, sort of a catalyst and cheerleader to advance the visibility of the NRIs and why they're so important and what they're already accomplishing.

I'm going to give you an example of one of them. We have several who have done this. In their meetings, they are taking up very tough topics with the government officials who come. In some cases, it is the first time the government ministers have actually worked productively and directly with a multi-stakeholder environment.

In Nigeria a few years ago at the national IGF, the organizers challenged the minister to change the delegation to an ITU meeting to make it multi-stakeholder and that happened. Now on a regular basis stakeholders are included.

There are many other examples like that, and I thought I would mention that because for all of you, you know how important it is to be able to talk positively and to provide information to many of the government officials so they better understand the

importance of governance of the Internet as opposed government for the Internet.

Let me turn back to Markus.

MARKUS KUMMER:

Thank you, Marilyn. Another example is actually Kenya where they changed the constitution and made it mandatory for the government to consult with stakeholders before introducing new legislation.

Well, anyway, we're nearing the end of our time, so let me be brief. Here at ICANN 60 we have this presentation to the ccNSO. We will have a meeting with the NRIs tomorrow morning, I think, at 9:00. So presumably you won't have time, but there's great interest among the NRIs to talk to each other and to exchange information. It is a really growing network where they can learn from each other.

At the IGF in December in Geneva, we will have our General Assembly, and obviously all members are invited. We sent that out separately, and we hope that some of you will also join us there. And hopefully, some of you will join us as new members. We will have a booth in the IGF Village.

Lastly, we prepare something, maybe a more extended presentation, for interested CCs at ICANN 61. Be that a breakfast

meeting or be that a lunch meeting. Let us know whether you're interested, and talk to Eduardo and we will sort out the details.

We're obviously happy to answer any questions you may have. Thank you very much for giving us this opportunity.

KATRINA SATAKI:

Thank you very much for briefing us and offering a wonderful opportunity to learn more about IGF, especially at ICANN 61 when we start at breakfast and stretch until lunch.

I think we could actually talk at greater length. Are there any questions? How many of you – now I'm asking ccTLDs – participate in similar IGF-related activities in your countries? Okay, I think that's pretty good. Apparently, this presentation was useful then and will even give a boost to those who do not participate because there are no such things as IGF in their countries.

We have also discussed many things related to Cross-Community Working Group on Internet Governance that we are one of the chartering organizations. I will give the floor back to Young-eum to chair through the remaining ten minutes.

YOUNG-EUM LEE: Oh, we only have ten more minutes. I just wanted to mention that .kr just held its sixth national IGF last September, but we are not registered, I mean, we're not listed as a national IGF and we need to do that. I just realized that. We have been participating in the global IGFs as well.

Okay, thank you, Katrina. I would like to introduce you to the CCWG Internet Governance Working Group. We have been talking about this within the ccNSO, whether to charter the group or not as a working group. It is generally now agreed that this is not in the form of a working group. We are looking for a new vehicle and Olivier, who is my co-chair, will now introduce us to the working group. Thank you.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much, Young-eum. I'm the co-chair of that working group from the At-Large Advisory Committee. Our third co-chair is Rafik Dammak who is coming from the Generic Names Supporting Organization.

We've just got a handful of slides for this morning to give you an idea of where we are in various processes. We'll look at our main activities in 2017, challenges in the IG global ecosystem, and then I'll tell you a few words about the work on the new vehicle that we're working on. If we have ten minutes, I hope we have some time for a few questions afterwards.

The CCWG on Internet Governance was chartered and formed in 2013, a number of years ago, and co-chartered by the ccNSO, GNSO, and ALAC. The SSAC takes part in the discussions, but due to their nature, they didn't want to be a co-chartering organization.

It now has a membership of around 60 people from across the ICANN community. I would say a subset of it, of course as in any working group, is very active. Quite a few people use the working group to inform themselves about what's going on in Internet governance.

This year, we've held a total number of eight calls, so it's not a heavy-handed working group with calls every week. We have monthly calls, effective. We had three face-to-face meetings which take place at the ICANN meetings, including the one here where we had a face-to-face meeting yesterday. We have an average of about 12 attendees per call, as I said, a subset of the total amount.

We have the follow up on the mailing lists and the discussion that goes on. And then of course, there are further organizational calls between the co-chairs and the staff that support us, namely Nigel Hickson who is sitting over there. We've organized two public Internet governance sessions. One is going to be today. The other one was at the first meeting of the

year because of the fact that the second meeting of the year is a policy meeting and, therefore, no space for cross-community working group work and sessions.

In 2017, we had a successful workshop. Now we're looking at the external activities that the group has put together. We had a very successful workshop at the WSIS Forum in Geneva in June 2017. We have proposed a workshop for the Internet Government Forum. That's in December. It has been accepted. The exact name of it is "Multi-stakeholder Governance of the Domain Name System: Lessons Learned for Other IG Issues."

We've had some workshops in previous years as well at the Internet Governance Forum, and they've been very successful. They've really carried the ICANN community brand, if you want, into the Internet Governance Forum and have really supported the multi-stakeholder processes that we have here, have explained how it works, etc. It is a certain brand of multi-stakeholder processes that we have.

We are providing the ICANN organization, more specifically Government Engagement department, with input on the CSTD Enhanced Cooperation Process, all of those resolutions with ITU Open Consultation on Internet Services, and on the ITU Expert Group recommendations for the international telecommunication regulations. This is all stuff that goes on

mostly in Geneva, in New York, and also in other places around the world.

Preparing a new vehicle is what we'll look at next. Well, maybe we'll do that a little bit afterwards. First, the thematic issues, I think it's important to look at these. There's a lot of pressure from multilateral institutions and from many governments worldwide that Internet governance should be effectively run by governments. What we're talking about is not only the overall thing of the Internet itself but also the critical Internet resources, as they're called, such as names and numbers.

So there has been so much push for creation of another body. There are issues about privacy and data protection. As you've seen, of course, the tip of the iceberg is the GDPR. There are jurisdictional issues, which include rules on data localization. That again is something that affects the ICANN community.

There is now a real significant push for cybersecurity. A few years ago, a UN official told me if you need to get some money into a project, just tell me about it. We'll put it under cybersecurity. Governments get scared about this stuff. And then Internet and DNS blocking is another big issue that we're faced with at the national level.

So these themes are addressed always by people in our working group. we receive regular updates from staff as to what is going

on. Some of our members also go to these meetings. They pay for their own selves, so none of the travels and so on are sponsored in any way by ICANN. But by using this approach, we're able to both coordinate the work that ICANN does and the work that our community does, but at the same time we're also able to use a multipronged approach into these meetings. So we not only have Nigel as the official ICANN person but also people on government delegations that are able to also share information and perhaps push in the direction of supporting the multi-stakeholder systems.

Earlier this month, for example, we had the ITU WTDC (World Telecom Development Conference). That was a particularly hard time that we had over there. Nigel bears a few scars. But quite a few proposals really affected ICANN directly. Increasingly so we're now seeing names and numbers being specifically pointed at and ICANN actually being named in those documents. It is a big process, and the UN rarely finds a consensus on these issues. But these are very significant issues because we constantly have to fight off various proposals that are not really helpful in our perspective.

Now the vehicle itself. As you know, the Generic Names Supporting Organization withdrew its support for the CCWG on Internet Governance because of the main reason being a cross-community working group has been defined in the GNSO and is

a model that is used across ICANN with a start, a middle, and an end to the work; a final report; and then you close the working group and you move on.

Internet governance is not like this. It's an ongoing process. There are always new issues coming up. It's very difficult predict what's going to come up in the next few months. We know we have a calendar of events, but we do not have a calendar of the issues that will be raised because obviously those get raised just a few weeks sometimes just before the event takes place. So it's quite a reactive thing.

Therefore, part of our group has worked on putting together a new vehicle that would have very similar qualities and specifications with regards to the way that it works, with regards to the support that it would obtain from staff and its position in ICANN being able to have the same processes and so on. But at the same time not being a cross-community working group. We've called it a cross-community engagement group. Call it whatever it is, but just make sure that it's there to keep the flow of information across ICANN between the community and the Board and the ICANN staff that we have.

I did not mention actually the Board Working Group on Internet Governance which isn't on there, but we have very regular calls with the Board Working Group. Markus Kummer was its chair.

Now it's going to be Matthew Shears who is taking over, as Matthew is a newly elected Board member. Matthew was a member of our working group, so what we'll probably do is to take then Markus and bring him into the working group and switch the seats over.

The final decision will be taken at the February meeting next year, and we're well on our way to have something ready. There's already a first draft. I think it's in circulation among members of the working group. If you do wish to have a look at the draft, then please don't hesitate to ask.

I think really I've been through the whole thing. I'm ready to take any questions. Marilyn, do you want to add a couple of words perhaps?

MARILYN CADE:

Thank you. I'm going to be very quick. I said earlier when some of you were here that I'm very pleased to have returned to the ccNSO. I mean that very genuinely because I think you actually know much better than the gTLD contracted parties do the risk to the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet if there is not a positive understanding and ongoing dialogue between governments and stakeholders, and particularly stakeholders who have an understanding of how the Internet works.

Political appointees are not appointed because they understand technology. They're appointed to work in these multilateral organizations to advance sometimes very different approaches, and governmental approaches. They do not have the benefit of having technology advisors at their side when they debate some of these proposals.

I spend all of my time now working in the multilateral organizations and in developing countries with the ICT organizations and companies to bring their voice before the policymakers. The average representative in a mission from a small country to Geneva – and that's where these decisions are being made, the New York UN deals with the hot political issues. Geneva UN deals with the technical and social issues. The average mission has 2.3 people and 27 UN agencies to cover.

So if you're not able to talk to your government at home and to help them inform the government official who is going to the negotiation, just think about the gap of knowledge and a decision that could be taken that absolutely harms access to the Internet in their country. Not a decision they wanted to take, but a misunderstanding, so I think if we could reinforce the idea that your voice is incredibly important and your engagement is incredibly important.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you. I think we had [Pierre] [inaudible], but he has returned back to his seat, so Nigel Hickson? We have no time? All right, well, that's it. We have no time, so thank you very much for seeing us.

MARILYN CADE: But now that you know what we look like, you can find us in the hall.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Hi, all. Thank you. I'm Debbie Monahan, .nz. It's unfortunate that the previous session that we've just had had to be finished so quickly, but I appreciate that Katrina did because I think this is a very important session for us in the ccNSO as it relates to, if you like, selecting which one of these two men on other side of me we wish to be our representative on the ICANN Board replacing Mike. As you might all be aware, Pierre Ouedraogo and Nigel Roberts.

Pierre and Nigel are here to address all the questions. Earlier, I sent five questions that I had written. I also sent those to Pierre and Nigel for them to not be, if you like, ambushed at this session. What we're going to do is I'm going to put those five questions to both. Their each going to have a maximum of two minutes to address each of those, which means we know that

there's going to be time for you to ask a lot of questions at the other side. [inaudible] is going to be the timekeeper with a lovely red card. So that there's no preference shown, I'm going to toss a coin now as to which one of these two start. [inaudible] kindly gave me an American quarter, which means it has not got any preference for either Africa or Europe. I will just ask Pierre, heads or tails? Heads or tails?

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Heads.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Then you lose. Do you want to go first or second?

NIGEL ROBERTS: Oh, me? I'll go first.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: You'll go first? So Nigel will start first. The first question is, and I think of this question the first word is the significant one: Why do you want this position on the ICANN Board?

NIGEL ROBERTS: Thank you. I'm asking for your vote and the selection for a number of reasons. I've served the ccNSO and the ccTLD

community since the formation of ICANN itself. I believe I can bring a deep perspective to the Board. The job of the Board is to lead ICANN, the corporation, and by doing so to make sure that the ICANN community, the ccNSO community as well, has the environment in which to operate successfully.

As we've heard in fact in this session 12 months ago from Chris, I believe, the Board members do hold a fiduciary duty, which means that they are trustees. I believe I have the skills, the experience, and the longstanding commitment to this community to be your trustee.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO:

Thank you. I am Pierre Ouedraogo from .bf, Burkina Faso, Africa. I ask you to vote for me for this position because I have been since the beginning with the CC community. It started with DNSO where I have been a member of the ccNSO Launching Group. I am the one that shared the first ccNSO meeting at ICANN Tunis. I helped the community to get together because I believe that CCs are a family, a family that brings to ICANN geographical diversity and this is something that is important for me.

As you know, in the next years, the new gTLD [tool] will bring this question on the table. I want you to know that I am very sensitive for country code names. I think that if you vote for me,

it is not only for diversity. It is because you want to send a strong signal to all of the community that it is necessary to have different cultural points of view in the Board in order to achieve the internationalization of the Board. I have a unique experience coming from diverse sectors: from military, private sector, international organization. I will bring all of that to the Board.

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

Thanks, Pierre. This is going to be very even between the two. The second question, Pierre, you answer first. It is: What professional director skills and experience do you bring?

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO:

I think I have an excellent experience in director skills. As some of you may know, I am a retired colonel from Burkina Faso air force, so I am used to having the skills for management. I have also been a member of Burkina Faso government. I have also been the IT director of national [telco] where I was managing the .bf. Finally, I ended in [Francophone], an international organization for French-speaking countries as direction of digital Francophonie for all the Francophone member states in the world. So by choosing me, you are sure that you bring to the ICANN Board the skills that are gained through my experience. Also, I graduated in business administration at Université Catholique de Louvain in Belgium, so I am technical, manager,

and I have a complete set of skills that are needed to be a director.

NIGEL ROBERTS:

Thank you. I'm going to be as brief as I can. Many of what the answers to these questions are are in my candidate statement which has been sent out to the list. I have some written copies here at the front. Feel free to come up and take them. But in summary, I've been a director of companies, both small and large, since the 1980s, including the nonprofit sector, national nonprofit organization. In addition, I have legal qualifications recently acquired in the last ten years as well as being an engineer by training and a computer scientist. If you have any more questions about my qualifications and my experience, many of you know me, please feel free to ask me by e-mail or directly.

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

Thanks, both. What has been your engagement with the ccNSO and the commitment of your ccTLD through such things as contributing to working groups or funding of the ccNSO? And what is your plan for ongoing ccNSO engagement should you be selected to the ICANN Board?

NIGEL ROBERTS:

As far as the ccNSO itself is concerned, I was heavily involved in its creation, helping to return to the ICANN fold after the trial separation, if you want to use that expression, of the ccTLDs out of the DNSO. I was on the original DNSO Council as a representative for Europe or the ccTLD constituency.

What have we done since? Because that was a long time ago? I've been an active member of many working groups within the ccNSO, including difficult policy topics such as the delegation and redelegation working group and the framework of interpretation over a six/seven year period with I think with the assistance of colleagues a successful outcome. I was on the CCWG Accountability, with a particular emphasis on jurisdiction and human rights. I served as a ccNSO representative on the ICANN Ethos Award panel for the last two years in 2015 and 2016.

What is the plan for ongoing ccNSO engagement? Well, I'll be delighted to maintain the existing public interactions with the ccNSO at each meeting. I've always enjoyed being on that side, and I'm sure it will be no different if I'm on the other side. In addition, I will send regular bulletins to Council and to the community.

One plan that I would like to introduce is to hold an office hours meeting opportunity at each ICANN meeting where any ccTLD

manager can come and talk to me, your Board member. Thank you.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: I have been in the ccNSO since the start. As I have just said, I was a member of the ccNSO Launching Group, and I have been the chairman of the meeting that helped form the ccNSO. I worked hard to help people to agree with the formation and to bring the consensus. This happened in ICANN Tunis.

But since then, I have been working as a ccNSO member because what I said in Tunis was that ccNSO, we are a family. And I kept working for ccNSO through GAC, inside the GAC. I was there as Francophone representative. In Africa, helping AfTLD to grow and assisting many ccTLDs in the redelegation process with IANA. So I have been always inside the issues of ccNSO.

And now I have finished with Francophonie and I am back in Burkina Faso doing again what I had being doing before I joined Francophonie, the management of .bf. [inaudible] start with technical management in Burkina Faso and in the coming week, my company and the NGO multi-stakeholder that manage the .bf, we are going to implement [inaudible] registry and help .bf to become model of ccTLD in Africa, mainly with signing DNSSEC next year.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: What does the principle in 1591 that ccTLDs are held in trust by the ccTLD manager on behalf of the local Internet community mean to you? And how have you personally supported that?

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: I think RFC 1591 means a lot to me, who is the John Postel Award 2012. I have been promoting this RFC since 1998 at the first African meeting on Internet governance. I have put a resolution on the table with [inaudible]. I don't know if he is here. This is a long time ago. But now what I'm doing is that since three years we have a training for Francophone decision makers in which we have one full day for ccTLD management. We have instructors like Pierre Dandjinou from ICANN, Pierre [inaudible] who is here, and Alex Corenthin who is the Chairman of AfTLD that come to promote the ccTLD management and [mainly] the RFC 1591.

For me, the manager is accountable for the management of this important resource that is the domain name system, and he should use the multi-stakeholder mechanism wherever it is possible to bring all of the community in the management the ccTLD. I am very attached to the geographical meaning of ccTLD again.

NIGEL ROBERTS:

Thank you, Debbie. In the words of John Postel himself in the RFC, “These designated authorities are trustees for the delegated domain and have a duty to serve the community. The designated manager is the trustee of the top-level domain for both the nation, in the case of a country code, and the global Internet community.” I agree. To me, this means we have a duty. A duty to the local community and to the world.

Just one example of how the ccTLD that I work for has supported this goal is by providing free domain names to local schools, charities, and good causes. In addition, we maintain good communication with the several governments that have public policy interests in our island TLDs. And since about two or three years, we maintain a charitable fund for which we make direct support to local on-island charities.

I don’t think I can do better than John’s words.

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

All right. My final question, so start preparing the ones from you, How will your appointment enhance the diversity of Board views, skills, and styles of engagement and how will it enable the Board to engage with a broader range of people and communities than it does now?

NIGEL ROBERTS: Well, last go at the pre-prepared questions. As many people know, I have a fairly independent outlook and voice, which I will maintain. The ICANN Board recently sent out guidance to the NomCom. I know this isn't a NomCom selection, but these guidance stated what the qualities that are expected in a Board member. And I have much if not nearly all of that, including management experience in a larger nonprofit organization.

But importantly, I will bring knowledge of the diverse ccTLD community and its history from the beginning through all its development and the two phases in 2003 and the transition in 2015 that sometimes appears to be lacking on the Board. If you send me to the Board, I won't forget where I came from.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: As some of you may know, I have been very active in all the [fora] around Internet [inaudible] all over African Internet, regional organization. And even what you should know is that if ccNSO is now geographically diversified, it is because in the ccNSO Launching Group we promoted the idea of having geographic balance like the [inaudible] did it before and we implemented that in the initial ccNSO bylaws.

And by sending an African on the Board, you are sending a kind of melting pot inside the Board. And I know very well the issues and challenges of the Internet development in developing countries. The Board needs to have people who know deeply what is going in the developing countries, and this cannot come unless developing countries have somebody sitting there. I think that I will bring a lot to the ICANN Board if you allow me to represent you. Thank you.

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

Thank you, both. Now I'd like to open it up. Bart's walking around with the microphone, and please go for it. We actually have over 20 minutes left, so please go for it.

[ROLOFF MEYER]:

I have two questions. The first one, in fact, is for both candidates. So, Debbie, will you manage that for me please? The first one is a repetition of your first question because you asked why and the response we got is why should we vote for each candidate. I would like to know why do you want to do this. What is your personal motivation? That's the first question. The second question is also for each candidate. What is your recent experience in international boards for an organization of a significant size?

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Right, so we'll start the first question with Pierre first to be followed by Nigel, and then Nigel will address your second one first and then Pierre. Pierre, the why one first.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Thank you for giving us the opportunity to repeat the answer to the question one. Personally, since 20 years, I have been in all the discussion around Internet governance around ICANN. I have been promoting Internet....

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Sorry, Pierre, this is not about your skills. This is about why you personally want to actually commit time and resources to actually do it. The why: "I enjoy going sailing, that is why I go sailing." Why do you want to do this, not what are your skills to do it.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Okay, I want to do it now because I have more time now and I think that I have the good experience and it is a good time for me to come on the Board and to bring everything that I learned, that I got in order to contribute to the growth of the internationalization. And as ICANN wants to have one world, one

Internet, we need to have all parts of the world to be in the Board and to bring different points of view so we can become international. And international is fully internationalized.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Okay, we're down to one minute now.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Do I take the second part?

DEBBIE MONAHAN: No, I think we'll answer one first.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: One? Okay. First one.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Thank you. I understand that [Roloff's] question which, thank you, is a deeper scratch at personal motivation here. A few years ago, I was involved for a brief period in national politics in England. I don't seek to name drop, so I won't mention the gentleman's name concerned. But I was taken aside one time by quite a senior U.K. politician when I was running as a candidate for national office in England. And he said, "You shouldn't be in politics" – and forgive me if I say that election to the ICANN

Board is politics. It's more complicated than that, but let's just assume it's politics. "You shouldn't be in politics to be something. You should be in politics to do something. The office, the role is just a tool to that end." I've been involved with this community for a while and I think that this community deserves to have somebody on the Board who understands what's going on.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Thanks, Nigel. And so now the second one about the board of significant size. Can you?

NIGEL ROBERTS: Well, that's pretty easy. I don't want to refer you to my candidate statement again, but you all know me. You know I work for a small ccTLD. You know my experience. I'm not going to pretend that I have worked on the board of National Power or something like that. My board experience is with small commercial organizations and medium-sized nonprofit organizations with maybe a turnover of £2 million a year.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: For that part, I can tell you that I have just come out from Francophonie where I was a member of a board of directors. As you know, Francophonie is an international organization for all

of the French-speaking countries in the world. So this is very important because we have to discuss with heads of state, we have to discuss with their representatives, and the board is the board of an international organization.

Also, we have an initiative that I started in Burkina Faso that is for all Africa. It is called ITICC and I am the president of that organization. That is focused mainly on Internet governance trainings and offers support to the different countries.

EBERHARD LISSE:

I manage .na. Indeed, Pierre and I, we worked many years ago on the establishment of AfriNIC. And my question is I'm disappointed about you evading most of the questions with general statements. That's the one thing. The question is, I haven't seen you for the last 10 or 15 years in our ccNSO meetings probably because you were attending GAC meetings. You were the representative of the, not international, but intergovernmental organization La Francophonie to the GAC and have mainly attended GAC meetings for the last 15 years. Why didn't you say this in any of your answers to the questions or your statements?

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Okay, you are right. My employer Francophonie has asked me to represent him in GAC. This is something by contract I could not refuse. But while I was there, I was still working for ccNSO, for CCs promotion in Africa. And what you may notice is that, for example, the people who benefit from the ICANN Fellowship program. They should know that it is because Francophone has started the Fellowship program. When ICANN decided to set up this program, they called for me and I was in the first group that has set up the ICANN Fellowship program because I was using that Fellowship program to help African ccTLDs to attend the ccNSO meeting and the AfTLD meeting.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: I'll stop you there, Pierre. I think you've gone slightly off the question that Eberhard actually asked and your time is up.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Okay, no problem.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: So I think we'll go on to the next question.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you. [inaudible] from [Chile]. Yesterday we saw a debate here about financial contributions to ICANN and how we as a

community were not meeting the target that we all agreed a few years ago that was our fair share. What's your opinion about that, first as managers of your respective ccTLDs? And would that change once you become directors and have a duty to the corporation to see that the corporation receives the appropriate contribution from all its components?

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Okay, thank you. This is a very good question because we are exactly doing this job actually in Burkina Faso by making the transition between government management, initial management to the management by a multi-stakeholder that is called ABDI, Association Burkinabè Des Domaines Internet. Through this, we are going to implement all the models that will bring our ccTLD to be able to face all its responsibilities and to grow. Because the number of registrations is weak and it is very difficult to have a registration because there is no way to do it online. You cannot pay online. And we are going to solve that and then have more resources to contribute.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Thank you. This question actually requires a little bit more than a minute to answer it.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Well, you only have a minute.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Yeah, I know. I'm just saying. I'm going to have the same difficulty that Pierre did in giving a good and comprehensive answer. Fiduciary duty to the corporation, I touched on that earlier. That's not incompatible with coming to the ccNSO like with the European Court of Human Rights. They always appoint a judge from the country to bring knowledge.

I have to speak quickly. In terms of my own ccTLD, like Burkina Faso, we I believe have not been paying anything to ICANN for a number of years. This was originally on the basis that we had legal advice regarding the ICANN [2] contracts, not getting into contracts, and ICANN stopped bothering us and it just went off the table. If ICANN wants us to pay what was in the model the other day and our lawyers say that it's okay, then I'm happy to do so.

BYRON HOLLAND: Two questions for both of you. One more conceptual, the other more practical. The first is around how you would conduct yourself on the Board. Clearly, a Board, you as a direction would have a fiduciary responsibility to the Board, but you are coming from the ccNSO. I'm wondering if you could speak to us about

how your views from the ccNSO as a ccTLD operator would inform your behavior on the Board as a director where you have a fiduciary responsibility. Often there can be a rub between or a pull between those two different poles. So I'd like to understand how your role as a ccTLD operator would inform your views should there be any conflict between the interests of ccTLDs and your fiduciary responsibility to ICANN the corporation. Question number one.

Question number two, just purely practical, from every Board member I've ever spoken to, they will all tell you it's 20-30 hours a week. Let's say it's at least two days a week of your time for the entire term. Do you have the support of your organizations, and are you prepared to commit that amount of time to the Board?

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

Thanks, Byron. I think with those two, we'll take them both together. You can answer both questions by addressing how you'll be informed and how you can commit time and have support for that. You first.

NIGEL ROBERTS:

We can split these, or do the whole thing all at once? Okay, I'll be very quick. Conduct. Well, the Board has a conflict of interest policy. So just like from the GNSO, if you have a conflict of

interest, you must follow the Board conflict of interest policy. I've read that recently very carefully. Obviously, we need to inform the Board on ccTLD matters, but the days of the Board making random redelegation decisions I think are long gone. If it ever comes back, I will manage myself with the fiduciary duty to the Board but with the knowledge of the ccTLD to make sure they do not fall into error.

On the time commitment, I considered this very carefully. Over periods in the past where we worked heavily in working groups such as the accountability in particular but also in the framework of interpretation, it's not just being on telephone calls. It's reading papers and so on. Do I have the support of my organization? I think some of you know whose support I need in this exercise, and I do have that. And do I have the time? Well, I wouldn't be sitting here if I didn't think I did. Have I missed anything, Byron? Thank you.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO:

Okay, thank you. This is a very good question. And that, I think, the doorman where I will serve you better than anyone due to my experience because I have been in government. I have been in many places bringing dialogue between people who have conflicts and everything. And this is something you don't learn at school. It is something you learn by doing the job. And this is my

best – the best thing I can bring to you is to take your position, go to the ICANN Board, and make sure that we find finally the solution that is convenient for all the parties. And I have a great experience in that.

For the time, I have time. For the time, I have time. I own my own private company, consulting company. I run an NGO so I am my... I control my time.

JORDAN CARTER:

Jordan Carter, .nz. Most people run for a role like this because either they are happy with the way the organization's going and want to keep it going or because there's something that they want to change. So what's the key thing you would like to change about ICANN? Or what's the key thing that you want to keep the same? What's your most important driver that you want to achieve in this role?

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO:

Okay. I think the main thing I want changed is to have ICANN to be really international, multicultural, taking into account the interest of all the parties. And doing their best to reach the objective of one world, one Internet. And as I have already said, the new tour of gTLD will bring back the case of the geographical names, and I am attached to that. And we need to have people

who are very sensitive to that, who can through all the mechanism of ICANN defend your point of view because I know that you are attached to this question like myself. And if you need more information, I will be available around here. We can discuss.

NIGEL ROBERTS:

Thank you. I'll try and be very brief. Well, the things I would change and the things I would maintain. What I would like to see as I've always wanted to see back from the days when we were just a constituency within the DNSO that the ccTLDs have an equal or more equal voice in ICANN matters. Too often, we're overlooked and our needs are drowned out by the howlings of other different interest groups within the GNSO and elsewhere.

What I'd maintain? I'd maintain the direction of travel. I think ICANN's come a long way and I think it's actually going in the right direction towards a private sector led multistakeholder model including significantly interested parties such as people involved in public policies such as governments. They're not out of the woods yet but I think they're doing okay.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: So I'm well aware that the morning tea break is coming up but Bart has told me I can go into it so I'm going to blame Bart. Thanks. Chris.

CHRIS DISSPAIN: Good morning, everyone. I just got a couple of questions for both of you. I want to start by saying well done on being prepared to stand for the Board. Two questions. First of all, both of you have been strident voices in the community around various different issues, which is obviously perfectly fine. But whether you like it or not, that does change a little bit when you go on the Board. And I'm just interested to hear your thoughts about how you will cope perhaps in a situation where you have to take – you have to publicly, once you can argue with the rest of the Board and the Board itself, when you're out in the public, there's a Board position and that's the Board position. So I'm going to be interested to see what you say about that.

And my second question for you is, could you give us an example in your life, preferably not in respect to children, where you have had to make a difficult decision that you know is going to be very unpopular?

DEBBIE MONAHAN: I thought we'll keep those separate because I'd hate to mix collective responsibility [and that]. So Nigel first for the collective responsibility.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Thank you. You took the words out of my mouth, the phrases and the collective responsibility. I think ICANN has got a long way to go in terms of developing concepts like this. I'm not aware that there is a strict code of collective responsibility but obviously as a Board member, it does not look seemly for you to go around undermining the work of the corporation and the Board. It touches on the fiduciary duty to the corporation we've talked on before. I'd expect to manage that in line with the conflict of interest policy if anything like that came up. But obviously if you have an argument, and I'm very well known for having reasoned arguments and you don't prevail, then you have to go with the flow and continue to watch what's going on. I mean I'd give you a particular example that breaks it. I mean I didn't like that but I'm going to have to put up with whatever comes out of that. Can we do this one at a time? Care to answer that and then –

DEBBIE MONAHAN: He is going to answer it first.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Thank you, Chris, for bringing that question. That question calls effectively for capacity of accessing the responsibility together. And this is very hard. We have seen by the past people that abstain sometime when we really disagree. But I think that the work has to be done before the public meetings. And sometimes it is very important to take time to go deeply inside because when there is a problem, you have always at least clear solution. But sometimes we don't take the time to look deeply inside the question.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Thanks, and now the second question about difficult decision.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: You want an example of difficult situation. I don't know if I can disclose everything. You see it for the family. I shouldn't do that. But sometimes you can face very difficult situation. And if it is possible in every difficult solution, it is to take time because time is the tool that helps to find something suitable. And that's what I do generally when I face, for example, people who are really made against and everything. You need to take time and to go talk to the people. Sometimes, when you talk to them face to face it helps to down – Chris, we can talk. Anyway, we know each

other since a long time and you know what I'm able to do in this field. Okay, okay.

NIGEL ROBERTS:

Yeah, I'm conscious we have very little time to answer this question. Again, this is one that requires a lot. You said don't talk about children. That's difficult. I don't have any. So that's either easy or hard. It is a personal thing and I don't want to belabor the point but it relates to having to move my elderly mother from her place where she grew up and lived for 82 years. She was originally very unkeen on doing this but by providing the facilities and showing what was available, she actually came around and she's extremely happy where she is now. So that was a thing that was originally unpopular but needed to be done the way it was. Thank you.

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

Thank you, all these were fantastic questions. We're going to take one from Mike and then a couple more. And I see your hand at the back so we're going to kind of get there as well but we also can use some of the time this afternoon for the Council candidate session. But we are going to hear from Mike now.

MIKE SILBER: Thanks. Mike Silber, in the US time, outgoing Board member. Nigel, question for you. Two actually. First is, thanks for the smart remarks during your introduction. Do you think if you get onto the Board you'll be able to start doing that? And then second question and a more serious one, I've known you for many years. You generally have very strong opinions on things. Sometimes, I agree with you completely. Sometimes, I disagree. But you've always had very strong opinions and you have taken appropriate steps to advance those opinions to make sure that they are heard and considered and I think entirely appropriately. Are you able to leave your opinions at the Boardroom door and to actually act in the best interests of the organization rather than advancing your particular point of view and your particular opinions? The reason why I'm not asking Pierre that is –

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Sorry, Mike. The time goes to you as well.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Thank you for the interesting question. I have no idea what the comment that I made that offended you was. If I did, I apologize. You can explain it to me afterwards. Leaving opinions at the Boardroom door, well if everybody left their opinions at the Boardroom door, no decisions would get made. You just do what

the staff told you all the time. However, we've touched on this and it's a thing that's going through about fiduciary duty to the corporation. I've been in this position before. I know exactly what the fiduciary obligations are I will conduct myself accordingly.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Hi, [inaudible] for the record. I'm happy to have an election with two candidates. I think it's very nice. Thank you to have answered all these questions.

I just have one question to you both. Because we are told about diversity, Pierre you talked about the fact that you were coming from Africa. I would like to know what to your mind is making a community between a very small ccTLD in an underserved region and an enormous ccTLD in a very developed region, what is the common aim and how are you going to speak for them the big one and the small one and find a common interest between the two?

NIGEL ROBERTS:

That's a great question. One thing that I'm very keen on about the main thing – you mentioned the word diversity again. One thing I think where the Board or any board should not be diverse and that's in diversion of ability. On the case of can you

reconcile, I think that's the word I want to use, the interests of large ccTLDs in developed countries, small ccTLDs in underdeveloped countries, there are the other two options as well. And the answer to that is to listen. To listen to what people have to say from all sections of the community. And a Board member will have to listen to interests from outside the ccNSO. We're not just representing the ccNSO, we're the Board member from the ccNSO. There's a subtle difference but I think I've been in this community continuously long enough to understand.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO:

She stopped me before I speak so I don't speak. I think this is something very, very important to address because at the ccNSO level, at the ICANN Board level, we are facing this type of problem. And this is something I have been experiencing in [inaudible]. Because you have the developed countries and you have developing countries inside. The interest has not always been seen.

But if you take time, if you listen to all of them, you can achieve a [inaudible] between – but it takes time. You need some time not to consider that you are very smart, very clever, and everything, and accept that all this are the source of your smartness and this is very important. And this is the point that can help. Now you are right. I stop. Thank you.

DEBBIE MONAHAN: This is going to be the last question before we... Two? Can I just give... We've got two more. I'm well aware of the coffee break. Are there more questions that people want to ask? So what we might do is take those two, hope coffee's still going, and then we will take the first 10 minutes of the 2:30 session this afternoon to finish this discussion and to enable both Pierre and Nigel to give us a final statement. So we'll take the two questions there now with our one-minute responses and then continue on 2:30 with the other questions that people want in the candidate statement. So go.

[JACK SCHWAGER]: It's [Jack Schwager] for the record. And I would have loved to have the last questions but well, never mind. Are you even able to hear me?

I would like to know, the both of you, from your perspective, your point of view, what has been the most pitiful or wrong decision that the Board has been taken recently?

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Pierre, you're first.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: It was better to have this question later on because it is the most difficult one. I think that we cannot qualify the decision in those terms because whatever you do, you are never right at 100%. And if we say that a decision is pitiful, there is something inside that is right. Maybe some point of view have not been taken in account. And so it is a good question but very difficult to answer because generally, when you say pitiful, it means anger also. And when anger is inside –

NIGEL ROBERTS: I think this is a question that's going to tax us both equally but I'd like to thank Mike for this because his comment about leaving your opinions at the door and I think I'll expand on that to some extent by saying rehashing decisions that are made unless they are still, shall we say, under debate is probably less productive. When the Board makes a bad decision, there need to be judicial stroke appeal mechanisms whereby that can be examined and corrected if they really were wrong with an objective sense. But if it's simply just that I've got the hump because I don't like the decision then I think we do leave those in the past.

CHRIS: Chris [inaudible] from .cd. Since we are talking about diversity, I will ask my question in French. [Speaking in French].

DEBBIE MONAHAN: Sorry, we do not have any translation in this room.

CHRIS: Okay, I thought it was to give diversity. Anyway, I will ask in English then. The question is regarding the budget, the question I would like to ask to both candidates is, what are their thoughts to improve ccTLD contribution to the ICANN budget? Thank you.

NIGEL ROBERTS: I think when you say improve you mean increase? I think the budget process exists for a purpose. I think the budget process exists to examine the situation in communication with the ccTLDs. If we don't have the cooperation, we simply would get back into the situation that we were years ago with [DIC] tax coming down from the ICANN Board and ccTLDs being told to do, so it's got to be cooperation.

PIERRE OUEDRAOGO: Yes. I agree with him on that point. We need to have consensus. We need to talk to each other, to talk to the Board and the Board talk to us. But there is something very important he didn't mention. It is necessary that we encroach the small ccTLD to get better organized by adopting more debts and so they can make

money and be able to give some resource to ccNSO. And this is very important point. And we need to help all the ccTLDs from the developing countries to improve the management. For example, that's what we are doing in [inaudible]. Did you raise your card? No, not yet? Okay. That's what we are going to do in [inaudible] for example for –

DEBBIE MONAHAN:

Okay, so I've successfully managed to go right through your entire tea break. Encroach on my colleague's next session. So, Jordyn, I apologize. I think this has been incredibly good. Lots of very good questions. So we are going to take a 10-minute break and test Jordyn's skills of time management to catch us up. And we'll continue this at 2:30 by taking the first 10 minutes of the Council Nominee Session. Thank you all very much.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]