
ABU DHABI – At-Large APRALO Capacity Building Part 2
Sunday, October 29, 2017 – 12:15 to 13:15 GST
ICANN60 | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It is Sunday, October 29, 2017 in Hall B Section A ALAC for the At-Large APRALO Capacity Building Part 2, 12:15 to 13:15.

HOLLY RAICHE: Okay. So, if you look at the sectors, you've got ICANN. You actually do have governments have a role in setting the rules, but education will help. Down at the bottom, you've got governments have a role but so do businesses in terms of setting the parameters in which somebody's going to fail or not fail in producing products or applications or whatever. In terms of global services, you look on there, you've got root servers, you've got the whole structure that sits behind ICANN, and then you've got standards bodies.

So if you're looking at this, this is a way of saying lots of different institutions have different ways of making rules that apply to the Internet that are important in making the Internet work, and only some of that is government. So when yesterday I said, "Split yourselves into the six groups," it's looking at the role that each one of those sectors plays in making the government work. It's not just about law, legislation, or case law or anything like that.

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Okay. Now can we start? [Ariel] can we now go to the first slide for today? And you're going to get back in groups, so don't forget your numbers. For today, yeah. Keep going. Yep, it's [Day 2]. Okay.

What today too is going to be about is, first of all, a little bit about ICANN itself. And I'm assuming that – does anybody actually understand the history of ICANN? If so, you can present this slide. For everybody who doesn't, listen. It will be about ICANN, about what it is, what it does, but then it's going to be about the policy because, basically, the reason you're all here is to represent end users in the various policies and the things that ICANN does. So, you have to find out, where you find out where you find out what the policy issues are and then what ALAC has said about it. So, I'll back up a little bit and talk really just about ICANN.

ICANN started off as a bunch of geeks. And if you know anything about the CEO, sorry, the Chair of ICANN, who's retiring at this session, Steve Crocker was one of the really early founders. As I said yesterday, the Internet started with a bunch of really smart people, the University of Southern California. Steve Crocker was amongst them. Jon Postel was there, Tim [inaudible], a lot of people, and what they devised was a way of communicating packet switch networks, and they had, as I talked about, the support of the American government through its agencies.

What happened then was, though, as the Internet and its use grew, it became clear that, in fact, you needed a body that was not simply an agent of the American government. You needed an international body. And if you look at the history of ICANN and its website, there's actually what's called a Green Paper and a White Paper. Policy papers to say, well, what do we do now? And what came out of the consultation? And it was global consultation. Was the feeling we have to have a body and it has to be an international body because the Internet is international. To manage the domain names and the IP addresses.

So in February 1988, this was the NTIA, you'll see that initial again and again. It's the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. It's within the Department of Commerce in the U.S. government. They, until October 1, 2016, they controlled very important areas of the Internet.

What happened in February 1998 then was, therefore, this White Paper that came out that said we've got to have a global body, so ICANN was established. It's a private body. It's a nonprofit organization. It's based in California, operates under Californian law, but it is the body that is responsible for the management of domain names, numbers, and protocols, so it's us. You are part of the ICANN community. Can I have the next slide?

Okay. The ICANN website tells you an awful lot about what ICANN is and does, but just by way of summary, it has contractual relationships. In other words, it has a direct relationship saying you, this body, are to carry out on our behalf the following functions, and those are contractual oversight registries of the generic top-level domain registries and the generic top-level registrars. It has direct contractual relations with the generic top-level domain registries.

The differences for country codes, registries are managed by each country. So, when we look at the structure of ICANN, what you realize is that each country has reserved to itself the right to say this is how I manage my domain space. For Australia, for example, it's managed by a body, a nonprofit private organization where the Australian government wrote to ICANN and said, "Please, we are delegating the authority to manage the .au space to this private organization." Does anybody know what organization in their own country manages their country code? What?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We have a private sector body called the [inaudible].

HOLLY RAICHE: Okay. It's private sector. Okay. Last night, I was talking to a fellow who was at dinner and from Iran, the .ir space is actually managed by a section in the University of Tehran, so it's managed by an academic organization, which is interesting. What other models are there? Does anybody know?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: In our country, Bangladesh, the government [student] organization named BTCL [inaudible] about this issue.

HOLLY RAICHE: Okay. Any other [inaudible]?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: In Nepal, we have a private company, Mercantile, and they are managing. They are the pioneer and first ISP in Nepal.

HOLLY RAICHE: Thank you, everybody. What it says is each... Go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: In India, it's similar to the one in Australia. We have a not-for-profit body, which has been set up by the government. Actually operates the .in.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you. What that says is each country chooses how to manage its own country code and so although there's oversight and when we look at the organization of ICANN, there's this space for country codes. Each government has ultimate sovereignty over how it manages its own space.

The next function coordinates policy, and we're going to talk about policy within the five regional Internet registries for allocating numbers and identifiers. That's the basic statement of what the registries do, the Internet registries, the RIRs. So, in fact, another function of ICANN is the oversight of IP addresses.

Remember yesterday we talked about how IP address, so you find where a message is going, we'll look at that structure as well, and the final – we talked about yesterday as well, the Internet Engineering Taskforce. It's actually a body sitting under the Internet Society and it develops all of the protocols. And again, if you remember yesterday, it's the Internet protocols that manage how the packets go from one place to another. Next slide, Mario.

The reason that I gave you all – actually, I didn't pass this out but it's readable. That's the structure of ICANN. Is there anybody who can put that to the slide, over here on the right-hand side? The slide itself. Just it would be easier to see. By the way, these slides are available. Rather than wait for that, we'll start from

the top and work down. Okay? There's obviously a Board of Directors but there are a few types of organizations that you need to understand. Oh, okay. Here we go. Can you make that diagram a little bit bigger? Not really. Okay. What you've got, and maybe I'll walk up and point. You can see these.

What you've got is two kinds of organizations in ICANN. One is called – well, the GNSO, they're Supporting Organizations and some of those are actually reflected direct contractual relationship with ICANN and, therefore, the policies that govern the generic names, that's where you will have, and it's called – you'll often see the GNSO referred to as bodies of having contracted parties, and those contracted parties are the registries and the registrars and it's about generic top-level domains.

You'll see next that the ccNSO. That's country code. We've just basically said country code, the two level .au or the .cn or whatever, is managed nationally. There is an organization called the ccNSO where they talk about policy but it cannot be enforced because the country code names are managed by the national governments. The third body there which is the ASO, that's where, in fact, it's the home of the RIRs. The five RIRs represent five regions. That's where the IP addresses are managed in the five regions.

Does anybody know the five regions? If not, we can talk about them. There are five geographic regions. There's Europe, there's North America. Sorry?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Latin America.

HOLLY RAICHE: Latin America, of course. Asia-Pacific and Europe. Sorry? What? Latin America. We've got Africa, we've got Europe. We've got Asia-Pacific, which is what we're talking about. What's the other one? Come on. What have I missed? And there's North America. Is North America bigger than just the U.S.? And the answer is yes. North America includes Canada.

So, you've got the five regions and each region is managed by their own body that manages the IP addresses in that region. That's where the policy group gets together to say what are the policies that relate to IP addresses. So, you've got ASO, which is the Internet addresses. You've got the Generic Names Supporting Organization. And that's where you have what's called the contracted parties as well as other constituencies, which is the Business Community and the Non-Commercial Stakeholders Community. That's where policy is actually developed that is binding on all of the contracted parties.

On the right there, you've got the ccNSO and that's country code and that's advisory-only. Then you go to the Root Server System and you have the SSAC now the Security and Stability is advisory-only. The Root Server System is advisory-only, and At-Large, if you notice where we're sitting, At-Large is advisory-only, so you've got three advisory bodies on the right.

On the right above that first, you've got the Internet Engineering Taskforce, and for those of you who are sort of thinking why is it there, in fact, although it's technically, it is a body underneath the Internet Society, there is a liaison, obviously, where they work together with the Internet Engineering Taskforce. And because we are a multi-stakeholder taskforce and multi-stakeholder means everybody, you have the Government Advisory Committee. Again, that's advisory. However, they have special rules that mean they can say/state certain issues of the Board that are important.

So, if you're looking at a multi-stakeholder model, you've got represented there, you've got the government, you've got the technical community, you have users, you have people who are specialists in security and stability – and those are a lot of geeks but more than just geeks – you've got the root servers and then you've got the contracted parties and you've got the managers of the country codes and the managers of the country codes are

not necessarily the same thing as the government. They can be different.

And then, obviously, you've got the Board of Directors, the Ombudsman. You can complain to the Ombudsman but largely, it's about the processes within ICANN and whether those processes have been followed. Okay. Enough about the structure. Next slide, please.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Questions.

HOLLY RAICHE: Okay. Sorry. Go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So, a little more on the TLG, if you can talk about. That would be helpful. On the TLG, the Technical Liaison Group.

HOLLY RAICHE: Do you want to talk about it or do you want me to talk about it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yeah. A little more from you.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Okay. Can I keep going? And then when I've got time to get back, I want to get through all of this and then I can talk to you about the Technical Community because it's very important. It's an important community that is the Technical Community that also provides its own advice to the Board. But rather than go into the intricacies of that, can we just press on a little bit and then I'll get back to you afterwards. Okay? And if anybody has any questions, I'll just get through this and then we'll go further.

Okay. What happened with ICANN and just picking up on the history of ICANN, what happened long about 2000 was the beginning of a lot of [inaudible] international disquiet about the fact that ICANN, even though it's a multi-stakeholder model, seemed to be under the control of the U.S. government.

Does anybody remember yesterday when we talked about the root servers? Do people remember how the root servers are really important when it comes to names? Because when you type a little address into a computer, it translates into a number and it goes up to the root and says where do I go? That's one of the main functions of IANA, the international addressing organization, and IANA was still under contract between the NTIA and ICANN, so in fact, ICANN ran it but on behalf of the U.S. government and it was increasing concern that looked as if really the heart of ICANN was run by the U.S. government. So there was a decision taken two years before, 2014, by the U.S.

government that said ICANN itself should take over the management of IANA. Okay?

So for two years, there was a lot of discussion amongst ICANN as to how to meet the requirements of the U.S. government to assume responsibility for that really important part of ICANN, of the whole numbering system, which is IANA. The functions – and going back to the presentation here – ICANN under the contract with it was in NTIA, we took over but it was still under contract the functions of NTIA but the contract with the U.S. government was still, it meant that the United States government still had control over IANA. And that includes most particularly the overarching coordination of the technical parameters. Right? Okay. Next slide. We're going very quickly here. Next slide.

What happened in 2014 was the beginning of a process that said this really critical function of numbering system and directing the packets to the right place is going to move from the United States government to ICANN. So, we spent two years in actually meeting the U.S. criteria. The discussion at the time in 2014 was this is a dangerous thing to do because in the view of many people, the U.S. government still had some control over the Internet and could make sure that it wasn't taken over by whomever. So it was a way of, I think, the U.S. administration recognizing if we're going to have a truly multi-stakeholder model, then it has to have control and not the U.S. government

in any way other than perhaps the placement of the jurisdiction of the company itself.

So what happened in 2014 was the announcement. What happened for two years after that was a lot of work by what was called the Cross-Community Working Group on how to set up a framework that would ensure that there was some kind of accountability mechanisms within ICANN to the stakeholder community, and so that took a lot of work and I'm certainly not going to go into details. The first day of this meeting was all about those mechanisms and the progress being made to ensure that there is an accountability structure to the whole global community. And we'll have one slide about it and then we'll talk about policy. Okay? Next slide, please.

Okay. You can't see this but I'll, I've got a little handout here for everybody. What was created was if you remember the structure of ICANN, there's a little body underneath, it's called PTI, which is Post-Transition IANA. It's the creation of another body that has a range of responsibilities for accountability for the decisions of ICANN.

I'm certainly not going to go into the structure. I've got copies of this. But this is the new structure of ICANN and I say it without NTIA because this is the structure where there is no U.S. oversight with the possible – well, with the exception of the fact

that the corporation is incorporated in California and subject to California law. But this was created so that the structure of ICANN has within its own structure a range of accountabilities to itself for the decisions that it makes and a way to review those decisions. Okay. Next slide.

Internet governance. We can start with, in fact, the basic role of ICANN. If you look at and we're back to the chart again, what does ICANN do? It's to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems as described, and it's about the uniform coordinated resolution, which is reasonably necessary to facilitate the openness, interoperability, security, and stability of the DNS.

Now, if you remember when I talked yesterday and I said the way that the Internet was designed was to be open, to have the standards and the protocols and so forth that would keep it open. That's now reflected in the Bylaws and, hopefully, those Bylaws will ensure it continues.

The other point is the bottom-up consensus-based multi-stakeholder process and that's where all of you are involved. All of you are part of the bottom-up multi-stakeholder process because what you bring to the table is an understanding of ICANN but also an understanding of your own ALSes and the needs of your own communities. Okay. Next slide, please.

I probably won't go through this but there've been a lot of questions about does ICANN have a role in human rights? Oops. There we go. I'm not going to go into the question of human rights except to say if you look at the mission and what the Board says it is what the constitution says it's supposed to do, there isn't a lot of room for human rights but it has been an issue and will continue to be an issue. How do you interpret what ICANN does, which is about the stability and security and openness of the Internet with human rights?

This basically says – and this has been when the post-transition Internet, post-transition IANA was formulated – one of the issues that was raised was, is there no role for human rights? This is the Bylaw that's been put into what IANA does, what ICANN does to make sure that if there is a role for human rights, and there is in fact a meeting at this ICANN60 about ICANN and human rights. So, we're still working through what that means and whether it's part of the mission of ICANN. Next slide.

Now we're on ALAC and what we do and what our role is in a multi-stakeholder environment. We do a lot of things. We are the organizational home for Internet users. We can advise ICANN. We can send letters to the Board about Internet policies developed by the Supporting Organizations. We participate in their outreach and engagement processes, and that's why you are here.

Heidi raises a very good point. There is a thing called ALAC, which is the At-Large – first of all, there's a term called the At-Large Community and that's a much bigger organization. That's all the ALSes. And then there's a thing called the At-Large Advisory Committee and that's a particular group of people that is composed of representatives from all the five regions. So when I talk about ALAC, I'm talking about administrative limited number of people involved in a process. If I'm talking about the At-Large Community, which I'll do right now, that's everybody. That's all of you.

So, let's go back to the At-Large Advisory Committee. It's the organizational home. This is, in fact, the structure where, in fact, all of your concerns can be filtered. All of you eventually will participate in a lot of the work not only of ALAC but the regional organizations and the outreach and engagement, and what we also do is select a Board member. If you were here earlier, you would have seen Rinalia Abdul Rahim, who is our outgoing Board member. You would have seen Leon Sanchez, who has been selected as the new Board member. Next slide.

Okay. That's just starting at the top, you've got the office holders of ALAC. Below that, you've got the actual ALAC Structures, which are the representatives from the five regions, and you elect representatives from your regions. Below that, you have the regional At-Large organizations of the five regions. And

below that, you've got ALSes, which is your At-Large Structures. A lot of them are ISOC chapters but we've got some computer clubs, we've got academics, we've got civil society. So, we've got a very large bottom of a range of At-Large structures and organizations and individuals that represent end users. Okay. Next.

The sort of policies that we get involved in. DNS policy, obviously, Domain Name System, and usually that's developed through there's a thing called the Public Development Processes. It's called a PDP and it is a process that's followed by the GNSO to develop process that will be binding on the contracted parties. Those are the registries and registrars under contract in relation to generic top-level domains. There are operational policies and they're often subject to public comment but they don't wind up as binding policy in a way that a PDP does. There are practices that don't go through a formal process but it means that people are consulted but it's not binding. Normally, we are involved in DNS policy but we can also right the Board on matters that are concerning the, that we are concerned about in terms of individual users. Okay. Next slide, please.

Now, participation in the development of policy, particularly that sort of policy that the GNSO comes up with. But more than that, we can participate in the development process of a PDP.

Oh, that's interesting. And when we get to the policy page, we'll see how that happens. We also run policy webinars. So, if you want to understand what policies we're talking about, very often we will run a webinar saying this is what we're contemplating.

We have somebody from ICANN talking. We've got somebody from the At-Large Community talking. ICANN meetings, there's a variety of meetings going on at every ICANN meeting and my strong suggestion for all of you is to attend some of those meetings and just see how the policy process goes. There are open forums. There are open forums this week. Some of them were on accountability. In fact, there's going to be one tomorrow I think on the privacy policy that's being discussed.

If you're really interested in policy processes, we would strongly urge you to become part of a working group for a PDP process and even the higher levels sometimes once somebody becomes really familiar with policy that we're talking about, you might be what's called a penholder and that means you draft the first statement that people respond to. So you become a real expert in that area, you make the suggestion for this is what ALAC might say as part of a process, and then other people comment. So, there's any variety of ways in which you can become involved in the policy process. Next slide, please.

Actually now could you go to... And I want to first to go to in the ICANN website the Policy page. Just to show everybody when you want to become involved, this is how you do it. First of all, what are the policies? Can you find... Yeah. Yes.

HEIDI ULLRICH:

Hi. Just wondering how, can I just see some hands how many of you have actually been on an At-Large Capacity Building webinar? How many of you have heard of those before? Two, okay. Okay, that's good. So, have you been on those before? Just curious. If you haven't, I mean, I know that the times might not be great for you but they're all recorded and [Marine] and Glenn have made these e-books, so you can read these e-books any time. Do you know where to find those? I'm going to start popping things into the chat, okay? So, you're going to start looking at where you can get involved in all, all this wonderful information that Holly is giving you, where you can actually find it. Okay?

HOLLY RAICHE:

And more than just the capacity, more than just the e-book, in fact, what Dev is doing is Dev is coming up with a whole range of slides in capacity building so that everything I'm saying is going to be on the website. He's just working on it.

Tomorrow, we're going to be working on how to put all of this information, which he's developed, onto the website, so it'll be easy to find. Okay. Is that GNSO? Could you just go to the homepage of ICANN and we'll just find our way through it? Okay. Can you hit policy comments? That's not the Policy page. Okay. They've restructured it. I'm looking for the actual ICANN. The ICANN so we can see... so we can actually look at... Go to Community. This is the way to navigate. This is the way you find stuff. Go to Community, go to Groups. Okay. Go to GNSO.

Now, remember we said what is GNSO? The Generic Names Supporting Organization. This is where the Policy Development Process happens. If you can click on GNSO... Yeah. Now, this is where you will find the policies that are being considered. So, if you want to know what other policy issues where, in fact, policies being made that will bind the contracted parties.

Now, on the left, what you should find... no, on top Group Activities. Active, you'll find Active Projects. This is one way to find it and all of the PDP processes are on the left. This is one way to find it. The other way to find it. Do you want to go back to the ICANN website? Back to the homepage. So, if you want to participate, that's how you find out where it is on the GNSO page. If you go back to the homepage and just hit Policy. Yeah. ICANN Policy, Develop Policy. Okay. Yeah. Develop Policy. Ah,

they've changed the page. I've never used this page. I should have checked.

Okay. Where are the PDPs? GNSO. No, no, no, no. They don't have the policy. Where's the Policy page? This is good finding, actually. Yeah, but they don't have... Where is the list of the... yes. Go over to Public Comments. There you go. Okay, open.

The top one is open. Okay. And what you have here are the list of policies that are open for public comment. The issues include dates for public meetings. We've talked about IANA, their operating budget, reserve funds, Cyrillic script, internationalized domain names, accountability, and that relates to the PTI, the Post-Transition IANA, standards for specific reviews. And then just go down a little bit for things that are closed. Those are the things that comments were [inaudible] on. Okay.

That is a way of checking what issues are open for public comment. Now, if you want to go to what ALAC thinks, could you now go to back to the Community? This is how to find it. Back to Community Groups and could you go to ALAC? At-Large. You see where it says Policy? No, no. Scroll. Go back to the top. See where it says Policy? What that will tell you – that is your critical page. This is what we are doing and this is past policy. Could you scroll up a little bit? Just scroll up a little bit.

What I want to point to on the left, what you'll see is a range of topics that we have commented in, in the past several years. And if you look, for example, accountability, we have made 56 different submissions about that. If you look at DNS, we've made – oh, sorry. Contracted parties. Remember, that's registries, registrars. We've made, what, 96 comments about that. Domain Name Systems. We've made 34. Go down to IANA, 15. IDNs. And so if you want to know about anything that ALAC has said in the past, it's up there and it's easy to find.

So, if you are talking about ALAC policy, we've done a lot of work on it, there's a lot of background here, and that's where you start. That's where you get what is it that we have said in the past and so if you are thinking about being involved in policy development, you start at the GNSO page, you start with "What issues are in front of the GNSO to make decisions about?" and then your next question is "What have we said in the past about that issue?" and it's all there. I mean, this is a brilliant system that was devised by Ariel. Yeah?

HEIDI ULLRICH:

Okay. Mario, could you put up the ALAC portal on the wiki, please? And while he's doing that, I hope that all of you have bookmarked ICANN.org, the At-Large website, and really importantly, I mean, this is great. I agree. This is fantastic, the

ALAC site for past materials. But in order to look at what's happening currently and actually to be able to comment – and this is where ICANN and At-Large really need the input of the ALSes and the individuals – is during drafting policy statements and open policy statement from At-Large. So, if I could just take two minutes, Holly, please, to just show everyone? Okay, we can get the wiki page up.

HOLLY RAICHE: We'll show them how to get the wiki page up. Don't get it up. Show them how to get there so that they can get there.

HEIDI ULLRICH: Okay. So, you have to go on to the Confluence page. Do you all have...? I'm assuming that you know how to get to the wiki, to the At-Large, to the ICANN wiki pages. Easiest way, probably, is to Google it. Let's follow along. Actually, go ahead. Mario, I put it in to the chat. I put it in to the chat. You can all go ahead and look into your AC room. The wiki pages. So, I put it in to the chat so you can bookmark it here. Okay, look into your AC rooms that you should all be in. There's a link to the actual ALAC that's... There we go. Okay.

Here, this is the ALAC, the At-Large Policy Advice, and this is an amazing page. Again, set up by Ariel that shows current open At-

Large statements, and this is where you can see an actual At-Large statement being drafted, and if you could add your comments to that, if you could add examples why from your ALS, that would really make this invaluable. I mean, you would go directly and be contributing to this development of this policy advice statement by real facts, and I think that would be so important to do that. It also has an amazing additional [inaudible].

HOLLY RAICHE: Keep going. Could you scroll up? Mario, can we go down further?

HEIDI ULLRICH: There they are. They are the open public comment proceedings and, again, you see every... who's the penholder? These are the ones –

HOLLY RAICHE: Go from left to right. You've got the public comment name. That is what corresponds to most of the time that's a PDP but not always. That means that if you click on that link, that will take you to the GNSO page. The public comment closing. [TBC]. Now what happens when the GNSO decides there's a policy to start a policy process, then the ALAC needs to decide: are we going to comment or not? Is this an issue that's going to impact on end

users or not? And if we decide it is going to impact on end users, then that to be confirmed will be field either with well, we're not going to comment, or somebody's going to comment and they'll be a penholder, and that will indicate that, in fact, we're going to comment and that's at that point where we want comments from everybody.

Okay, keep going. See if we can see one in progress. I don't think there are any.

This is how you comment. What I'd like you to do, since once again, we sort of run out of time, I want each member, each group to pick a policy topic from the history page and summarize what we have said about that issue. Because I don't think there's anything – there's no PDPs out now that look really interesting.

Is there Group 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6? Okay. Where is Group 1? Okay. Go through – you know how to find the policy processes that the policies that we've commented on before. Pick a topic from there and then you can do a short presentation, the final session on what topic you think is interesting and what we said about it. Is there any topic that interests you? If you all just go back to the ALAC page that's got past policy positions. Not possible? Okay. Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: So if each of the group has to choose one of the policies –

HOLLY RAICHE: Just go back to the Policy page that looks at past policies, pick the topic and then go through it and see what we've said, just in summary form, so that you become familiar with what we say and how we say it. And then when the time comes for public comment, then you'll know how to look at what we we've said, you'll know how to find the background, and then you'll be able to make comments because the page that we were on the actual wiki page, we'll have room for comments and that's where you put comments in based on both the background information that's provided as part of the public process but also the information that's available as to what we've said in the past.

Actually, that would be nice. Ariel, who actually devised that great Policy page, has got – would anybody like to spend a little bit of time with Ariel on just how to work through the policy process? Hands up if you would like to do that, because we can set it up. Yeah, we can do it outside. Okay. We'll arrange that and we'll have details tomorrow, lunchtime. I will tell them. I'll give them details.

HEIDI ULLRICH: But you have some homework before you do that, okay? And that homework is to look at that page. Okay? That is, you go to the ICANN.org site, you do the search for beginner's guides, and there's this fantastic beginner's guide to policy advice in the At-Large community, Advisory Committee. Okay. That's one of a whole series of these fantastic beginner's guides that page by page, it just shows pictures, it's fantastic information about how to do that. So, that is your homework before you talk to Ariel. Okay? So, you can impress Ariel with how much you know, okay? And she can go delve deeper on how to actually do the policy advice [inaudible] and you can hold a pen, you can help hold a pen by the time you leave then. Okay? And that's where we want you to be is be able to just contribute to the development of this At-Large policy. You're the ALSes, you're where that information comes from that the Board wants to hear. Okay?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah. Is it the submission of comments in the At-Large policy process – is it different from the overall ICANN policy submissions? Because I have submitted comments earlier to the ICANN process, so it is slightly different? Would you –

HOLLY RAICHE: No. It's exactly the same. What I was pointing to though is if you go – and what between Heidi and myself, what Heidi pointed to

is the wiki page. That's how you do it for ALAC. And then the page that I pointed to, which has got that wonderful history of what we said. So, if you're actually commenting, you can go back and see what is it we've said about this issue? What do we think is important? What have we honed in on? And it becomes an enormous resource.

What Heidi was talking about is there's enormous resources. We also have had webinars on policy issues that you can listen to. We've got a lot of stuff that Dev is doing on capacity building, which has got wonderful background on Domain Name Systems, on what ICANN does, on how the DNS works. So, there's a huge amount of information not only on the ICANN page but on the ALAC page and probably what I'll do, I'll work with Dev and just come up with a list that says these are all the resources that are already developed, already available so that you can participate in the policy processes of ICANN.

Okay. Tomorrow, we'll find out from Ariel how to manage that. For those of you who don't know Ariel, she's one of the many stars of ICANN staff. Ariel, are you comfortable in actually sort of running something at some point either tomorrow or the next day? That would be great.

What they need to do is be able to find a wiki, how do you find what to comment on? How do you find the wiki page? How do

you comment? How do you find what we've said before? All that. So, that they are going to be experts in commenting by the time they leave.

What all of your homework to do is also look at the past issues and see what interests you so that we can turn that into a policy, a policy statement. Well, thank you very much for staying 15 minutes over time.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: If you can request everyone to go to wait for Liana. She needs some videos to be made of... Liana had requested the ALSes to either be here or at the booth because she wants some videos to be made.

HOLLY RAICHE: You're allowed to leave. Thank you for your patience because you're 15 minutes over time. Okay. Now you've all got to go to the booth and help her out.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]