
KOBE – Joint At-Large and NCUC Outreach: Finding your place in ICANN (2 of 2)

Monday, March 11, 2019 – 12:15 to 13:15 JST

ICANN64 | Kobe, Japan

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: We'll start part two which is going to be a discussion on these famous RPMs (Rights Protection Mechanisms). We did it before the lunch. The fellows had to run off to their lunch. They're coming back shortly, hopefully. The room is a little further than we thought it was going to be. There was a little change. But what we are going to deal with now is Navigating Your Way at ICANN and we've got about ... I see here 40 minutes to discuss this. This has to be very interactive. We've also got a new Tatiana. Her name is Bruna, so let's get Tatiana out, Bruna in. Bruna, say a few words about who you are and what you do.

BRUNA SANTOS: NCC chair, [actual] NCC chair. Pretty much almost as [blonde] as Tatiana, so this should be fine I guess.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Super stuff. Then, I guess, with Sebastien having been so patient, he wanted to have the floor during the first part. Then of course we decided that this was censored and now we can finally lift the censorship and give Sebastien the floor for a few words –

Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

Sebastien Bachollet, who has been involved with ICANN for quite some time.

SEBASTIEN BACHOLLET: And as usual is going to speak another language, a foreign language, which is not the language of ICANN. I hope you're going to be able to listen to me.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: [inaudible] if you don't have any, there's also some on the table in the corner if you want to grab some. Or if you speak French, that's perfect. Then you can interpret what Sebastien is going to say. Sebastien, go ahead.

SEBASTIEN BACHOLLET: Yes. I've worked with ICANN for a long time. I started in 2001. I represent Europe and the European users. But I was kind of censored at the end of the last session and Olivier now made the topic disappear. I don't know if I'm authorized to talk on that topic. I wanted to talk about those mechanisms, those rights protection mechanisms. I just wanted to say that. And maybe that's not on the agenda yet, but we had a big debate about it in 2013, 2014, 2015 [inaudible] point 20 and point one.

The issue is that we had several points of views that were being expressed between the Anglo-Saxtons for dot-wine. That's what we're talking about. The Latin countries and the French countries talking about wine and champagne is made in France in the Champagne area and the different castles and Bordeaux protected names as well for their wines, for their bottled wine, and it made no interest whatsoever for Anglo-Saxtons. And this is to an American company that is in charge of dot-wine. I would like to know if when you're going to talk about dot-wine a little bit later, is there an evolution, any changes regarding dot-wine? Are we going to have the same issues with the new round of gTLDs? Thank you very much for this.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you, Sebastian. [inaudible] work track of the subsequent procedures. No. Has anyone in the room followed the discussion in the subsequent procedures with regards to dot-wine and [inaudible]? No?

BRUNA SANTOS: Nobody?

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: So, we only have beer drinkers in the room it seems. I know that this was a huge discussion indeed and it's interesting because

most of the discussion on that took place on the Government Advisory Council (the GAC) and the French representatives, along with a number of other countries, were very vocal about that. In fact, one of the discussions that took the longest time to find a solution. So, as you said, an American company is now running this. I have no idea with regards to implementation. In fact, I don't know if I've seen any dot-wine or [inaudible] domain names out there yet. But that's a different story. Sebastien, you wanted to add something?

SEBASTIEN BACHOLLET: Yeah, but it was a good opportunity to bring one French minister to an ICANN meeting in London.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: So, it went all the way up to ministerial level. There you go. Things start at the bottom and then they go up, all the way up to the top.

So, what we are doing here is a very interactive session. I know that there's not that many newcomers among us. I'd like to ask anyone who is ... Well, I think we know you've been here for a few hours, so it's your first ICANN meeting. There are a couple of others. Have you guys been here? Okay, so as well on this side. I think it's good for everyone to take part and discuss this.

The idea here is that we're going to try and take you through the processes that we use to product comments, to work in policy. You've heard a few topics this morning that we thought we'd sort of share with you. You saw how controversial some of these topics were.

Personally, I often go into a working group when it gets created. I often go into there and think, "Well, we have such irreconcilable differences between one side and the other, that we're just going to kill each other and nothing is going to come out of this." Yet, after some time, you find that there are points that we end up agreeing on and a report gets drafted and a solution gets found. And I don't think I've found anything, even ... Well, WHOIS took more than 10-15 years or something and now we've got a first step of a solution for that as well. It really is a proof that all these matters can be resolved. You just need to sit around the table and end up discussing it in an orderly fashion and a way to put it together.

So, Navigating Your way at ICANN. I guess the first time is how do you get involved and how do you get involved in policy development? And that's all to do with joining PDPs.

BRUNA SANTOS:

And the differences in how we join PDPs from are different groups and communities. I guess, for that, we had Louise and Tijani. We

have on the agenda maybe eight minutes but in general we can do ... Yeah, eight minutes will be fine. So, for to each of you, and then we can maybe try to have some questions. So, the floor is with Louise, I guess.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: So, Louise Marie Hurel is with the NCUC. I don't know how many years you've been involved in ICANN, but I do remember when you came in and went, "Oh, my God, this is a madhouse." And now you're really right into it.

BRUNA SANTOS: And Louise is the recently elected vice chair of NCUC. So, there you go.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Right into it. You're just part of it.

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Yeah. Actually, in my first ICANN meeting ... I'm starting my third year at ICANN and I cannot believe. It feels like I've been telling everyone. It seems like a vortex. Once you start at ICANN, it just feels like you lose track of time. So, then when you realize you're going into your third year ... And then you realize, well, now we're discussing WHOIS. It's a good time. A good and challenging time.

So, my name is Louise Marie Hurel. I am the newly elected vice chair but also a representative for the European region at the Executive Committee of the NCUC. It's actually nice to be talking about joining PDPs and working groups. So, for those of you who don't know, we already went through this in the previous session, but we engage as part of the GNSO and within NCUC our policy engagement comes very much through the NCSG, so the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. I hope we're now having any thing when we just say the acronym this time.

So, how you join a PDP. Basically, as a member of NCUC, we have a couple of resources and things that we try to provide for our members so that they feel more empowered and more at ease because, as it probably has been mentioned before, joining a PDP can be very challenging in terms of getting up to speed with what is the discussion of how to actually engage, to feel secure enough to actually talk.

The NCUC is a very particular space within the NCSG because we have members ... Well, we have, if I'm not mistaken, 300-plus members and coming from across different regions. So, we care very much about onboarding them.

To do that, one of the resources is the onboarding program, onboarding documents, which kind of tries to give a little – turn ICANN into little bite-sized pieces and to explain to our

newcomers what we actually do and advocate for. So, privacy, freedom of expression, being concerned with trademark [inaudible], and after that and providing focal points and trying to connect newcomers to experienced members or people that are up in the front of the PDPs, so that they might understand how we have been engaging in these cases and to feel more at ease in actually voicing their concerns within the NCUC's scope and principles.

So yeah, I think on the PDP side is that. Should we go PDP and then public comments or should we just ...?

BRUNA SANTOS: Yes. We are sticking with the agenda and then—

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Okay. No problem. So, with regards to ... Yeah, so afterwards, you're talking about public comments. So, I think that's kind of like a brief overview. I would happy to unpack this. I think that's how you engage in policy development processes through NCUC.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: What's the structure of the PDP? Because I know there's a process. So, it starts with an issue report that is written by staff to say, okay, first you need to find out what the problem is. It's like a

problem-solving scenario, isn't it? So, staff sort of comes up and asks and says, "Okay, what is the problem?" and finds as many problems as possible that need to be solved and then the PDP will work, and then as you said, bite-sized pieces, etc. Then, once you find consensus, what happens? Or if you don't find consensus, what happens?

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Well, after a long time where you try to find consensus, the working group issues a final report and then that report goes for public comment if I'm not mistaken. After that, the community comes into that which will be the next part in how you engage in the public comment and evaluates that report. And I think we go from there.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Tijani? So, Tijani is with At-Large and he's also got plenty of experience in being involved with policy development processes. Tijani Ben Jemaa?

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Thank you very much, Olivier and Bruna. My name is Tijani Ben Jemaa. I am a member of the African region and At-Large Organization and vice chair of ALAC.

I will start by speaking about working groups and you will understand why. In ALAC, we have two main and standing working groups. One is about policy which is the Consolidated Policy Working Group and the second is about At-Large Outreach and Engagement Sub-Committee. Those are two main and standing groups.

The Consolidated Policy Working Group is where we prepare our contribution in the policy development in ICANN. Of course, we have supporting organization. We are not developing policies but we are commenting on policies, advising the board about policies. We are also working on policies when the policies are prepared by joining the GNSO working groups or by joining the cross-community working groups. In this working group, we discuss the issue, the topic. We try to find if we have interests, if the end users have interests, that we comment on it. And in this case, we appoint a pen or one penholder or several penholders who prepare the first draft and then all the community contributes in this draft and the final draft will be submitted to the ALAC for ratification and this will be the position of the ALAC about this policy. So, this is the way we are working on policies.

Of course, as I said, it is not about policies developed by SOs. It might be about other things, such as for example, the regional distribution in ICANN, an example, or any other kind of policy.

Also, we give advice to the board about anything where end users have interest. So, this is about ...

The second big working group is subcommittee on outreach and engage. In this subgroup, all our work and activities about outreach, about engagement, are done there. So, we have a lot of kind of activities in this field. One of them is capacity building. We have a specific working group on capacity building which is very active and now which is under review, if you want, but we will have a new strategy of capacity building. In the past, we had regularly at least 12 webinars for our community a year on a regular basis. Now we are thinking about renewing this way and having perhaps other tools of capacity building.

So, what else?

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Tijani, I was just going to add, actually, these webinars are all recorded – well, video recorded – so if you want to watch them now, it's very easy. You just go over to the ALAC website. You go to the Capacity Building Working Group and you've got – how many hours of webinars do you have in there? 30 hours or something? If you have nothing to do for the whole weekend and you feel like, "Yeah! Let me learn ICANN," then you can go through each one of these webinars.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Olivier, it's over several years, 12 webinars a year, so you have a big number of webinars and each webinar is at least one hour and a half. Those webinars, you can find them also on ICANNLearn because we transferred them on ICANNLearn. I think I will stop here, Olivier.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you, Tijani. I was just going to add that Daniel Nanghaka is sitting right here at the back and he's the chair of the Outreach and Engagement Working Group. I was going to ask for just two words if we could for Daniel to call for people to help him out.

DANIEL NANGKAHA: Thank you very much. I've been caught on the spot, especially being a back-bencher. But, if you want to understand what happens, sometimes you don't have to be at the table. [inaudible] out.

Interestingly, about outreach and engagement, it's one of the ... I think I should [inaudible] the core interest groups that helps the community try to understand what is happening, especially in the different policy development processes.

And as far as the At-Large is concerned, when the key policies or issues that are coming up from the community, I will still reiterate back to what the bylaws say about the mandate of the ALAC or At-Large community which is to be able to advise in a different [inaudible] policy development processes. So, we give advice and then we'll be able to participate.

But, you cannot give advice and you cannot be able to participate until you begin to understand or know what the discussions are about. So, when we reach out to the various communities, we are able to tell them, "Okay, now, this is what is happening at the different working groups by the supporting organizations and what we need to do is to understand what do you think? What do you have to say?"

Sometimes, you don't have to be so much technical about all these things, but as At-Large, we represent the voice of the end users. For instance, I'll give an example. If you are talking about I want my e-mail secure. Okay. How does that come in? Which policy is working on security? So, what is our position as the security and so forth?

So, unless we get representation or there's different subcommittees throughout our respective liaisons – and once we want to give feedback, we still [inaudible] able to engage and engage and engage as we reach out and reach out and reach out,

advising and advising and advising, as we go through participating and participating and participating, as we are participating right now. Thank you.

BRUNA SANTOS: Thank you.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: That sounded like a rap at the end. Well done. Louise Marie Hurel?

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Thank you. I thought we were going to stop at public comments and then explore from there. I told the story by half, so let's go to the whole story.

So, I think the difference is, or perhaps the different ways to which ALAC and NCUC engages in policies, as I said previously, is that we're within the GNSO.

So, what happens now beyond the public comment? So, there's the final reports, then there's the final report ... There's the report from the working group, then we go to public comments. Then there's the final report after that of the working group which is directed to the GNSO. And then after it is directed to the GNSO, the GNSO discusses the report and then recommends it to the board and then it opens up a new period of public comments

where the community comes back and brings their perspective and reassesses the report and then it goes back to the board and then it is finally approved, hopefully – well, normally.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: And all of that within a month, no?

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: No, no, no.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: No, a bit more.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Two weeks, no?

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: If I'm not mistaken, the second period of public comment is 60 days. So, it takes quite a while but that is more or less how we engage. So, that is coming from the GNSO and trying to understand how these different constituencies kind of tie into the drafting of this report and then how you go back to the community after that which will be where we are going to explore later on. But yeah, I told the story by half, just complementing it.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thanks. Bruna, were you going to speak about the capacity building programs in NCUC?

BRUNA SANTOS: Yeah. I can do a little bit, yeah. Since we're talking about PDPs and public comments and stuff, it's important to note that NCUC had ABR, a new acronym – Additional Budget Request – approved in the past years to do policy comments, capacity building programs.

This was something that, in the end, resulted in a lot of us newcomers and I put myself in the shoes as well, being penholders of public comments and some of the contributions that NCSG has submitted in the past months.

Reminding you all that NCUC, being under the umbrella organization, that NCSG the stakeholder group is, we do policy at the NCSG level. Although NCUC often can discuss positions, we only offer them from the NCSG.

Other than that, capacity building wise, we have been doing the mentor buddy program as well which is kind of a pairing that we do with newcomers. You can also say that people there are in between. They have been engaged in the committee for a while, but they have been away for some reason or they just want to come back to a discussion and then we also have this opportunity

of putting two and two together and, let's say, "You want to work with geo names?" and then we can pair you with Robin or David or anyone else who's working on the issues.

So, I guess that's pretty much it in the capacity building area.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you. Are there any questions from anyone? No? Has this all been very clear? It's all cool? We can continue then, I guess. If there's no questions, then how do you draft a public comment, I guess? That's one of the big things. Oh, Daniel has a question. Okay, Daniel, the [inaudible]. Thanks, Bruna.

BRUNA SANTOS: You're welcome.

DANIEL NANGKAHA: Thank you very much. There is this thing capacity building. Bruna, could you please expand, mention what capacity building is? Because I seem not to understand capacity building.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Technical term.

BRUNA SANTOS: Yeah. Capacity building are often the courses and resources we offer to the community for teaching them pretty much on how to join ICANN and what ICANN is and what PDPs are and what all these many acronyms mean around the world, but it's the actual reason for them to be here.

This is part of a capacity building effort. So, this here for us to be sitting down, half of the At-Large and half NCUC or pretty much all of us, we sitting here with fellows and newcomers, it's part of a capacity building action in which we want to discuss and explain very carefully to all of you what ICANN is and what we do. So, I guess I answered ...

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: You're already part of it. That's what it is. Sebastien Bachollet?

SEBASTIEN BACHOLLET: Merci. Yes. I would like to repeat what I said yesterday during the meeting. NCUC meeting yesterday, I took the floor and they have some training needs. We have the same training needs as At-Large. Resources are limited and a newcomer must [learn] a lot and it can go to ALAC or go to NCUC. This is going to be the same thing. The basics are going to be the same. So, I think that the teams could work together to develop the same training program and only one training program instead of having people working

in isolation to come up to the same results. And we can agree on the content. I think we can work together more regarding training. That's what I wanted to say. I said it yesterday and I wanted to repeat it today, between NCUC and At-Large. Thank you.

BRUNA SANTOS: For the sake of saying, "Merci."

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: So, drafting a public comment is something that you've heard. It's actually ... I hate the term public comment because I say we've got a public comment period. It's like, well, yeah, but comment by whom? It really is a public consultation, so it's where everyone and anyone around the world – doesn't need to register or anything like that. They can just go. They can read the documents that ICANN publishes on its website and then they can comment on it. It goes into a process by which the comments go on the website and then it gets taken in by the working group that is doing the work. So, usually, the policy development process organizing, the PDP group.

As Cheryl Langdon-Orr mentioned this morning, every single comment is not only read, it's actually analyzed. So, if you're talking about five different points in the comment, it then goes

into five different boxes in a massive table that they put up and then they discuss. They have to go through painful hours of discussing every single point that is being made in every part of that table and provide an answer, which is something quite amazing because there are some processes where you have hundreds of public comments and staff does an amazing job in being able to divide it into the different boxes and so on and then providing an answer – sometimes within at least a month-and-a-half or two months, but they do read this and it’s really, really important because I don’t think that there’s many other organizations out there or governments that actually do this sort of thing where they propose a project and then they say, “Hey, here you go. Now, tell us about it.” Most of the time, it’s the other way around. It’s like, “Here’s the report. Do it.” So, this is something really important.

Marita Moll has been one of the people in At-Large that has been writing public comments. In fact, you’ve come in quite recently, so I thought I’d give you the floor for a couple of minutes just for you to give an idea of what it’s like to put it together. Do you just write what your own views are or how do you do this?

MARITA MOLL:

Well, you can do a public comment writing what your own views are, but that would not be a public comment coming from At-

Large or NCUC or any of that. If you're doing a public comment on behalf of a group, then you're going to want to know what that group has to say about it.

I can only speak for the way we're doing it right now in At-Large. We have a weekly two-hour meeting of all the people who are interested in policy and we take a look at all the policy – all the invitations to comment that are kind of in the middle right now. Sometimes, they're in three or four or five of them, with different deadlines of course, and decide whether or not it's something we want to comment on. We don't have to comment on absolutely everything.

Then, if we do decide that we want to comment on it, someone will volunteer or be voluntold – but mostly it's volunteer – to start the process.

This is a great place for new people to come in because no one is expecting you to do any of this if flying solo. You're usually working with someone who's done this before. I had less difficulty than maybe a lot of people do have jumping into this because I'm accustomed to writing that kind of thing, so I am kind of weird in that I almost enjoy writing that sort of thing.

So, I have been involved in three or four public comment things in the last six months. Two of them now look quite a bit different. Two of them came from ... I'm a member of work track five, which

I think you heard about this morning, geo-names. Those came in the form of big lists of questions that the work track still wanted answering. So, a few of us who were working on that comment were basically answering these questions or trying to answer these questions.

Now, in the two-hour call we do every week, we're consulting the people who give us some guidance on where we should go and the responses to these things. So, every time we're doing this and we're consulting with our group at the same time.

The other one that I recently worked on was a request for comment on the strategic plan and that was a different thing. It was the strategic plan which is a relatively brief set of missions and objectives basically that the community was asked to comment on and it was more of a think piece, an imagining piece, on how we would respond to that. So, that was a different kind of thing.

But again, we would go to the community, we'd take a temperature of the room of how people felt about it, write something. It's posted up in a Google Doc usually that we all have access to and then we go back and ask people, "Okay, this is kind of what we think we heard. Did we reflect your responses properly? If not, well, we'll get that feedback." Everybody can log into that Google Doc and make further comments, change,

adjust, arrange. The people who are doing the penholding will be incorporating all those comments into the main document which gets put together at the very end of the period, the commenting period, and then we have some staff assistance in basically putting some of the boxes around it and cleaning it up and sending it in.

That's how it works. It's really quite fun and exciting. Can be a little stressful once you get to the end of the deadline because it's always the case that no matter how early in the process you try to start, most of us wake up about a week ago before it's over and that's it. Thank you.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Bruna, what's it like in the NCUC?

BRUNA SANTOS: Yeah. I was going to ask Louise to help me explain how different is that or if we have a Marika for ourselves or how do we coordinate this whole thing?

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Sure. We don't have Marika. We have some kind of Marika which is named Rafik. But just to make it clear, our policy, our

comments go very much through the NCSG so we try to articulate at the NCSG level the comments.

So, what happens is we use very much our mailing list. Rafik posts what are the public comments open and then people can volunteer and then I go back to the question that was asked about capacity building. So, what we've seen, and Bruna already mentioned, is an increase of people volunteering and doing a group effort to do these public comments, even though there is a penholder, obviously.

But we don't have a weekly reunion of these people. It's more of like a self-organized and we try to provide the space and the opportunity for these members to get together and actually see how to develop that public comment by putting them in contact with people, so we encourage that a lot.

So, that's basically what happens. People have time to volunteer. Some come over in the last minute, but also we have that thing that normally at the end people get really hands on and try to close the public comments.

This has been very positive on our side, from NCUC in particular, after the policy writing course which was very beneficial as it was said, because this helped to share the load. Sometimes, it's a very complex subject. Sometimes it's an FY review and it requires a lot

of attention. So, having a couple of people together helps to have this collaborative effort in drafting the public comments.

That wasn't that common before. We would have a person taking really the lead and then we would have – we would share this comment, the first draft in our mailing list, and then people would go and access the Google doc and comment on it. But now we have an early stage of collaboration which I think has been very positive for us throughout at least this past year and a half, at least.

So, I think there is a lot of similarities in the way we interact, but I do think that we have seen a shift internally at the NCUC and NCSG level, definitely.

BRUNA SANTOS:

Lou, just one follow-up question. When you write a public comment or when you're in this pair of penholders, group of penholders, is this comment finished? Do you have to submit it to someone else? How is the length of time we do? Do we have to review it someone, has to be reviewed by someone? And what are the tools we use as well? It's good to clarify that.

LOUISE MARIE HUREL:

Certainly. So, after we go through this, we have within NCUC – sorry, within the NCSG, we have the policy committee. Once we

close the Google doc, it goes to the policy committee and the policy committee reviews the public comment and then the policy committee, after reviewing and approving, it submits the public comment. So, I'm not sure in terms of tools what were you looking at specifically?

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: I heard Google Doc.

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Yeah. Mailing list. Yeah, Google Doc.

BRUNA SANTOS: Mailing list, Google Docs, Slack.

LOUISE MARIE HUREL: Yeah. So, the Google Doc is the main platform we use to kind of work on this document. I think I mentioned that at a certain moment. And yeah, we use a lot the mailing list for this back and forth, people who aren't used or don't feel comfortable in actually using the Google Doc are able to think through and submit their comments to the mailing list and their – how can I say? Their reactions to the public comment.

So, there is this back and forth between what is a more dynamic, if they're not a native English speaker. They feel more at ease in

doing the public comment, by thinking through and actually submitting through the mailing list. So, there are these two channels mostly. You can go and comment on the Google Doc or you can comment via the list.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thanks. We've got Marita and then we've got Tijani. Marita?

MARITA MOLL: Yes. I was also going to ... I forgot to say we're also using the mailing list in the same way. A lot of people are sending in their suggestions through the mailing list and there's no higher authority. When we come to the end of the period, there's a call out saying this is the last time you'll get to do something in the Google Doc. Get your dibs in right now because we're going to close it and clean it up and that will be it.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: And then that goes of course to the ALAC, the At-Large Advisory Committee, and they have to vote on it, don't they?

MARITA MOLL: Look, I forgot about that, because my job is over once ... So, I forget about the voting.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Then we'll pass it onto Tijani because he's on the ALAC.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Yes. I will not speak about that. I have a question for the NCUC. Since you are part of the GNSO and you are voting on the policy developed by the GNSO, your public comment, your comment on those policies, would it be supported or would it be – or does it happen that sometimes you have different points of view and you give another comment, a different comment or a different opinion?

BRUNA SANTOS: I don't know if I understood it correctly, but just to understand that your question is pretty much how do we harmonize different positions into public comments? Was that it?

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: No. My question is that since you are part of ... The policy was developed by the GNSO and you are part of the GNSO and you vote on it. That means that this policy is yours. So, the comment that you do, is it just to support it or does it happen that the final policy you don't agree very much on it?

BRUNA SANTOS:

There's always opportunity of issuing kind of a diversity sort of position as well. So, if the comment is obviously has to have consensus and obviously since it's approved by the policy committee, at the NCSG policy committee, it's mandatory for all of our GNSO Councilors to be there, so this helps us align positions and [sets] how the NCSG has been working in the GNSO Council and how the policy positions are being taken from outside to inside.

But then there's also this opportunity. If you don't ... If someone from our community does not agree in this comment or with any comment, you can issue and you can state that within our list. It's [perfectly] possible.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thanks. You mentioned consensus and that's one of the big words you're going to hear all the time here. And consensus is actually defined in the GNSO and there are various levels of consensus. There's either consensus where it's unanimous consensus, so everyone is basically agreeing with it. But how often does that happen, where everyone at the table agrees? There are often dissenting points.

So, this is one of the things. If there is consensus that is found on maybe eight out of the ten points, it doesn't mean that the whole

policy gets thrown into the bin because those two points have been disagreed on.

So, I think that each one of the component parts of the GNSO, but I guess the ICANN community as a whole, has the ability to also provide a comment and say, “Although we voted for the complete report, parts eight and nine really caused a problem for us.” And that’s one of the things.

One of the reasons of course is ultimately everything goes to the ICANN board at the end and they need to have as much clarity as possible as to what the different component parts of ICANN think about policies that they’re going to put as the policies and the rules and regulations and things that are going to happen on all the processes that have been launched.

What else do we have? Any questions, by the way?

BRUNA SANTOS: Is everything clear?

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: I realize there’s not that many newcomers in the room now anymore. But this is being recorded and I was told that, although the fellows – I’ve seen a few walk back – the fellows will be encouraged to watch the recording, although I realize we’re

probably in a blind spot for them, so they just see Sebastien and who's here, and Roberto of course who is trying to not wave at all. And Louise Marie. But that's good.

BRUNA SANTOS: Yeah. And we're over time, as well, so ...

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Marita? You wanted to say ...

MARITA MOLL: Okay. Since this is being recorded, someone might get the wrong idea here. I just wanted to reiterate what Olivier said. Yes, after the end of the whole policy development process, the ALAC people do vote on it. So, when I said there's no higher authority, I guess there is a higher authority actually. They could refuse it. But they don't usually because they're the ones who were part of the creation of it. So, we may have the occasional member who has a minority opinion but mostly having participated it, we don't have problems with the vote. Thank you.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you, Marita. I didn't realize time was flying and we're already at quarter past. It goes so quickly. Sebastien, two words, please.

SEBASTIEN BACHOLLET: Yes, two words. I feel to disagree with Marita. It's not because you are part of a discussion that you are obliged to be agreeing. I know you don't say that, but I want to emphasize and I need to take some other word than the one you took. But I think it's important that we are not obliged to agree, even in a place where we are trying to find consensus. Consensus, it's a nice word. It's a nice-to-have, but at the end of the day, you disagree. You can still disagree. If not, you lose the [inaudible]. Thank you.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you, Sebastien, for demonstrating the act of disagreeing with Marita. So, we have consensus but it's just a rough consensus.

BRUNA SANTOS: But I guess we also have consensus about wrapping up this session and not getting to the next one.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: That's the thing. We were just going to say how to join the leadership, how to get involved. Well, get involved with the mailing list. That's the first thing. You've got Bruna here.

BRUNA SANTOS: Yes.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: You've got many different people around. Conference calls, very important by the way. You can follow using Adobe Connect. It's a software thing that you just go onto a webpage. It will load into there. It doesn't cost anything and you're on the call, effectively. You just need your microphone to be enabled and hopefully it works. Most of the time it works, even in difficult situations. And if you can't, if Adobe Connect is a bit – your Internet is not very good – then you can also dial in. There are a lot of local numbers. Or you can even ask for a dial-out in some cases.

BRUNA SANTOS: And [inaudible] pretty much ncc.org, we have a newcomers space to our website. You have all of our information about what is NCC, what we do, what's our mission. Pretty much anything you want to know. And both me, Louise – Michael was here in the room as well, I guess. Ines is also here. Ines is EC for Africa. David is our EC for the APAC region, Michael is EC for the North American region. And Louise is vice chair and EC for the European. So, our leadership is here and if you want to talk to us, just reach out and we'll help you.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: And I was reminded about two words. Social networks.

BRUNA SANTOS: socialnetworks@ncuc, Twitter.com @ncuc. We're there. We're active. Yeah.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: @icannatlarge. So, difficult. @NCUC, @ICANNATLARGE. And we've got of course Facebook pages as well and of course there's a website. Ines, did you want to say something?

INES HFAIEDH: I just wanted to say about the leadership, in NCUC at NCC level we have a lot of leadership positions that are open to all our members. You can start by joining NCUC. Check out the onboarding material that we have. We also have the onboarding material in French. Then we have – for the NCUC Executive Committee, we have some positions. We have the policy committee, finance committee, and GNSO Council representatives from NCUC. So, there are plenty of opportunities for leadership positions and I recommend checking out our website. Thank you.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: And there are NCUC brochures on this table everywhere.

INES HFAIEDH: Everywhere, yeah.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: And there's also some At-Large brochures that are right by Evin over there in different languages, including Japanese if any of you want to practice your Japanese.

BRUNA SANTOS: We did ones in Japanese as well, so grab the Japanese ones. Thanks very much. Yes. Thanks very much for everyone who attended and this session is adjourned.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Point of reference. Next session begins in three minutes.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]