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ICANN69 | Prep Week – NextGen Presentations  
Monday, October 05, 2020 – 17:00 to 18:00 CEST

DEBORAH ESCALERA: I'm going to go and remind everybody that this session is being recorded. Audio is available in UN languages and all chat sessions are being archived and follow the ICANN expected standards of behavior. I'm going to go ahead and share my screen now.

Just to go over a little bit more details, Interpretation for this session will include all six UN languages and will be conducted using both Zoom and the remote simultaneous interpretation platform operated by Congress Rental Network.

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I would like to highlight that remote participants are not allowed to click on the microphone button and unmute themselves during this meeting. It is only our IT team's ability.

Finally, this session, like all other ICANN activities, is governed by the ICANN expected standards of behavior. Please find the link in the chat for your reference. I think we can get started.

Can everybody see the agenda on the screen? Wonderful. So we're going to start with our first presenters. So we have Oier Gomez from Spain, and I'm going to bring up your presentation now.

OIER ALBIZURI GOMEZ:

Thank you. My name is Oier, I'm from the Basque country, the north part of Spain, and I'm going to talk about the .eus domain monitoring and the registrar [inaudible]. Next slide, please.

As you know, domains are the names which connect computers or systems. .eus domain is a tool that holds Euskera on the same level as other languages that will help in the normalization of Euskera and that provides an international recognition for the country of Euskera.

Nowadays, there are 11193 .eus domains registered, and it's available for all types of organizations from private companies to [culture] associations and individual users. Next slide, please.

The PuntuEus Association founded the Puntueus Fundazioa which applied for the .eus domain in front of ICANN. In June 14 of 2013, once it passed the evaluation, the .eus domain was approved. The

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foundation, it's responsible for domain management, is a registry. So the domain .eus can be sold by them. Next slide, please.

As you know, nowadays registrars are the companies which base their business activity on domain selling. Today, there are so many top-level domains that registrars aren't focused on the Basque community. To solve this problem, I have created a Google Data Studio panel which allows registrars to make a monitoring of the Basque domains that they sell. Next slide, please.

As you can see in this image, this is the Google Data Studio panel, and Google Data Studio allows users to know the characteristics of the company in real time. In this case, it's useful for knowing the exact quantity of domains that are sold by each registrar in a specific [inaudible].

As you can see in the left part of the panel, we can see the domain registrars graphic. Nowadays, .eus domain is sold by 42 registrars. However, ten of them appear in the graphic because they are the ones who have most sales. In the middle, we can see the typological distribution graphic. It's related to the kind of institution that buys the domain, and they can be public institution, [culture] association, individual users, etc. In the right part of the panel, we can see the geographical distribution graphic. The [vast] domain is mainly sold in the Basque country, but some domains are bought overseas. In the lower part of the panel, we can see the domain evolution by region, and this graphic shows how the domain has evolved over the years, taking into account the region.

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The last graphic shows the registration trends by day and hour. In this case, this graphic is related to the amount of sales registered by day and hour. Okay, and in this highest part of the panel, we see two rates. The first one is the growth rate and it refers to the percentage change of the registrar sales within a specific time period. This rate indicates how much has a registrar grown in comparison with the average rate. The renewal rate shows us the percentage related to the number of domains that have been renewed by a registrar in a specific time. It's compared with the average renewal rate.

As you can see, all these graphics are connected by three filters that are in the highest part of the panel in the right part. The first one is the time period filter. It allows users to choose the day, month and year that they want. This way, registrars can know the number of domains that they sell in a specific period of time.

The second filter is the registrar filter. Each registrar has his own panel. They are able to know their selling number in comparison with the other registrars selling average [inaudible]. This way, for example, they can know that in a specific are being sold a lot of domains but they aren't successful in sales in that place. But they can't know which registrar is the one who have most sales.

The last one is the province filter. This filter allows users to know the selling [inaudible] of a registrar depending on the region. The regions are of the Basque country and overseas. Next slide, please.

Okay, before using Google Data Studio, it is necessary to make [inaudible]. When users register the domain .eus automatically are

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enrolled in the observatory. This tool is used to know the characteristic of those domains and it's automatically updated [as the domain is kind of institution.] To get this last [inaudible] it's needed to be saved one by one domains webpage. This way, characteristics of the domains are registered in the observatory creating a database to make a Data Studio panel. Next slide, please.

Finally, as you can see, the Google Data Studio panel has a lot of advantages. The most important one is that the panel is very useful to registrars. It can help them in aspects like commercial decision making. The panel provides registrars [inaudible] information about the specific TLDs market. Registrars are able to know areas for improvement they must work on, and at the same time, the Google Data Studio panel can be helpful for other top-level domains.

Finally, and to sum up, taking into account the utility of this tool, I leave registrar Google Data Studio panel in hands of the ICANN community for anyone to adapt to their needs. Next slide, please. This is all, and thank you. If you have any question, ask me, please.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you. Very well done, Oier. We're going to open it up for questions now. if you have a question, please raise your hand. We'll have about five or ten minutes for questions for Oier before we go on to our next presentation. No questions from the NextGen? I see no hands. Okay, this is very unusual. We have no questions. But I want to thank you for your presentation. It was very well delivered. Thank you, Oier.

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OIER ALBIZURI GOMEZ: Thank you, Deborah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, so we're going to go on to our next presenter.

SEUNG JAE LIM: That means I'm next, right?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Is this Seung Jae?

SEUNG JAE LIM: Yes.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, so we have Seung Jae Lim of Korea. Seung Jae, you may begin.

SEUNG JAE LIM: Hello everyone. This is Seung Jae Lim, who is ICANN NextGen 68 from South Korea. I would like to discuss about the issue of the Korean digital prison. Next slide, please.

As can be seen, I will be presenting about the issue with five steps and hopefully be able to introduce you about the Korean digital prison issue that seems to be an unjust act happening in cyberspace. To do that, we must first know what digital prison is. Next slide, please.

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With the use of the URL called nbunbang.ru, this website focuses on posting personal information about people who have committed violent crimes or are suspected of committing the crime. This means that people who did not yet go through a proper judgment decision from the court were also targets of this website.

The incarceration period was posted as 30 years with the arbitrary standard of the website managers, which indicate that the right to punish has gone into a private Internet end user. It would be nice if the audience can try accessing this website to see if it is active or not. Next slide, please.

As can be seen in this slide, the level of personal information released on the website was quite intense. It could actually cause a lot of damage to people who have their information posted on this website. There was a potential that online and offline terrorism could occur because of this information. And it actually led to some victims getting created. Next slide, please.

As mentioned on the slide, this website led to one 20-year-old student dying from a heart attack without even knowing if this person is innocent or not. In addition to that, two people were proven innocent by going through a digital forensic process by themselves. The managers of the digital prison expressed their apologies, but that will not be enough to compensate for the [hubbub] that was created to these innocent people.

Finally, the comments towards the dead student went up to 780, and the comment numbers were rising even after the person has died.

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Considering that the comments that were in favor of this dead person were getting deleted, the comments on the website would have been close to pure hatred towards the dead person, giving the family another torture. Next slide, please.

With these actual victims occurring, it seems that there will be some impacts ongoing. First of all, the website in prosperity would mean danger to the judiciary system. The first three points of the PPT slide will be the danger that can be caused to the judicial system. First, the procedural law gets in danger and secondary abuse can occur.

Secondly, there's the shadow justice system, and if a shadow justice system does exist, the state's judicial system will lose its trust in the long run, and the presumption of the innocence and threat means that the current system of the accused person proving that he or she is not guilty is in trouble. And the second big issue would be the deprivation of human rights to the people who are falsely accused and the points four and five will be the points related to this topic. Next slide, please.

Then I believe there is a need to focus on whether this person was worth dying in the first place. As a student from the same university, I feel sad about this unexpected danger attacking our fellow student and want to help him prove his innocence if he was actually innocent. Unfortunately, that has become impossible. So as this tragedy happened, there would have been responses from the country. And thankfully, the police force was considering this as a serious issue and the collaboration with the Interpol occurred and eventually led to arresting the manager of the website.



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The unfortunate part was the decision made from the Korea Communications Standard Commission. The initial decision of this public organization was to allow access to this website for the public interest. After arresting the manager, the KCSC changed its policy to blocking the website again.

Although this change was happening in ten days, there seem to be blunders that went on between the period that the decision has changed. With this confusion ongoing, the individual end users of Korea were the people who suffered from chaos related to this issue as a lot of controversy has occurred. Next slide, please.

Now, at this point, some may ask what does this tragedy have to do with ICANN. To answer the question, we must first consider the specialties of the domain name system. Thinking of the characteristics of the Internet, one country does not have the full responsibility if something happens in cyberspace. Therefore, ICANN should also be aware, as preventing DNS abuse and cybercrimes is one of the main focuses that ICANN has.

In addition to that, it seems that the multi-stakeholder model of ICANN will be the best in terms of preventing danger that can occur from one stakeholder making an utterly wrong decision as the other stakeholders are ready to stop that movement from occurring.

Finally, this accident had to deal with the malignant use of the ccTLD, because as you can see from the URL, the domain was supposed to be from a Russian ccTLD, and this made issues get complicated for the

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Korean government to deal with in the first place. So ICANN may have helped with this issue. Next slide, please.

The involved stakeholders in ICANN may include the ALAC, the ccNSO, and SSAC. Well, if we first look at ALAC, this is the most related stakeholder group, and Internet end users have the responsibility to use the Internet in a peaceful way. That’s why ALAC is most important.

Then there’s the ccNSO that can improve the dealing of cross-border crimes with the cooperation with the ccTLDs, and finally, there's the Security and Stability Advisory Committee that is supposed to be the organization dealing with issues such as cyberbullying and child exploitation issues. Next slide, please.

So, my personal hope is that ICANN will be able to prevent such tragedies like this happening from implementing the multi-stakeholder model if issues related to abuse occur in the Internet world. In order to achieve that, it is asserted that the cooperation in multiple levels could occur when it comes to dealing with cybercrime to minimize the impact that can be created from such crimes that are supernational. Yes, this is the end of my presentation and I would thank you for listening. I will now get questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you, Seung. Very interesting. Okay, we’re going to open it up for questions. It looks like we do have one in the chat from Kris. “Do the data protection authorities in South Korea have mechanisms to deal with this issue?”

SEUNG JAE LIM:

Basically, the nbunbang.ru URL cannot be accessed from Korea right now because the Korean government has blocked it now. But the point that I wanted to point out was the ten days in-between, because at first, the Korean government did not block this website which seemed to be creating tremendous havoc, and that eventually led to more damage occurring to the potential innocent people.

So yes, if the Korean government did the right action in the first place, these kind of more damages would not have happened. So that was why I was asking if ICANN could do something to these kind of mistakes that individual governments can create, and that was why I was trying to do deal with this issue.

Okay, and Vinayak, “So according to this, ICANN can control all dark web websites as well.” Well, this is an iffy issue, but the main point that I was focusing on was this specific website that was related to Korea. So this is a really tough question to answer.

If just point out my opinion, quite a lot of the dark websites have to do a lot with cryptocurrency, and the nbunbang was also getting a lot of support with the use of cryptocurrency. Maybe if I have a hope, ICANN may try to do more with controlling these malignant cashflows that can occur because of the cryptocurrency uses, is what I hope for the moment. I know there are a lot of obstacles in the middle. But yeah. Okay, I see the next question.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: I want to remind you, when you speak, please speak your name. Vinayak has another question or comment saying, “I am just concerned, can this be controlled or not?” Back to you, Seung.

SEUNG JAE LIM: Can this be controlled or not? Well, this is an issue that—I personally believe we can try to minimize the damages that can be created from these kind of malignant websites. Yes, the technical process, I am sort of aware, is difficult to go through all of these, the technical procedures are quite difficult, but I think we should be trying to get more aware of these issues, and then that will eventually be the catalyst for us trying to solve these kind of abuses, because doing nothing to these kind of issues means that the Internet base would be in more danger, is what I think.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: There's a question from [inaudible]. “Does digital prison is associated with ...” Looks like Nth Room case. And please state your name when you speak.

SEUNG JAE LIM: Okay. Thank you for the question, and thank you for reading the question, Deborah. My name is Seung Jae Lim. This question, yes, it was related to the Nth Room case. I have to explain about the Nth Room case, actually.

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The Nth Room case was issues that happened in the Telegram space that led to sexual abuse of women in Korea. This was the initial reason that this digital prison was created. But the problem was that the actions of this digital prison would lead to our country's jurisdiction getting in danger, and it kind of twists a lot of the fundamentals of how a law could be run and could maintain social peace inside the country.

And, well, but if I go back to the question again, the digital prison's intention was related to the Nth Room case. But we can consider this as a good reason turning into a bad result through the manipulation of the management process, is what I would like to say. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay. We're going to take one final question to allow time for the final presenter, Vallerie Yiega. Jurisdiction-wise, can ICANN act at the national level, or it has to remain at the global level in terms of DNS abuse?

SEUNG JAE LIM:

Well, as a student who studied international studies in the past, yes, I am quite aware that the individual governments are kind of aware with national sovereignty. And yes, ICANN may not be able to fully solve this issue, but so therefore, I would say it would have to remain in the global level, but what ICANN could do is ICANN is an international organization, so it can kind of lead to the cooperation of the individual states, because what an international organization can do in terms of international politics is definitely different from what individual nation

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states do. So I would like to say it should remain at the global level but it can do more action in the global level, is what I would like to say.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay. Thank you, Seung. There's a comment in the chat I'd like for you to read. Thank you for your presentation. Very well received and a very interesting topic.

We're going to move on now. Our final presenter is Marko Paloski from Macedonia.

MARKO PALOSKI:

I am Marko Paloski, and today I will speak about youth involvement in the Internet governance, my perspective over these four years for now that I have been involved and working in my region to make more initiatives like this and involve more youth in Internet governance. Next slide, please.

I will start with some statistics. This is from reports from ITU, ICT facts and figures. It is from 2017 and 2018 reports, so it's not quite new, but the point here is in the numbers. 70% of the world's youth are online, which is pretty big number. Here is the youth, we count from 15 to 24 years old, the teens.

71% the proportion of youth, people aged 15 to 24, using the Internet significantly higher than the proportion of the total population using the Internet, which is, from the statistics, 48%. This is a very big

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difference. That means that many youth people are online than the mature people.

The last number is 94% the youth are online in developed countries, 67% in developing countries, and only 30% in the least developed countries. Next slide, please.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Marko, I just want to remind you to slow down a little bit for the interpreters.

MARKO PALOSKI: Okay. Next slide, please. Okay, so all the numbers we saw on the last slide bring us why this is important, why the youth are important to be involved in Internet governance events, policies, processes and all the stuff.

I put three points here. The first one is Internet generation. What I mean by Internet generation is that current youth are already tech people, they're using the technology, the Internet, social media, devices, everything from very early youth age. That means that they are already in the part of global Internet and they are the end user in many of the cases. So they know most of the things how they are using, what is good and what is bad in their [using] opinion to the Internet. That's one of the points that I think is very important to be youth involved.

Next point is make them do the change. I say this more like make them do indirectly, like involve in something so they can see how this is

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important, what they can do to do things better, how can they be involved to see the things from other perspectives, not just as end user but as from one of the multi-stakeholder groups as responsible as more appropriate to the Internet.

And the last one, I would say the next generation, which as I call it, is also the program called from ICANN next generation, is that the youth are our next generation of leaders, policymakers, multi-stakeholder groups in every way.

So there is what I found on Internet one sentence that says that youth are at the forefront of Internet adoption. That means that the youth are already adopting the Internet and all the changes [inaudible] everyday life in their life. Next slide, please.

I would [number] here that there are a lot of youth initiatives, projects, programs, and that this is good. In the last couple of years, I saw a lot of changes involving the youth has become, and I would say that this is a good and appropriate way and that things should go this way.

There are a lot of youth IGF initiatives that IGF is making and encouraging the youth to do the changes. A lot of youth projects like youth IGF movement and many others. Youth programs like ISOC, like this one, ICANN next generation, and of course, youth fellowships. Next slide, please.

But I want to bring here the question, the second topic that this presentation is discussing, the points, is, what about technical opportunities? Next slide, please.



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One of these technical opportunities that I see is ICANN NextGen program, which I see as it is more technical than the other programs. It is not too much technical, but it is way more technical than other programs that are out there. And the question that I want to raise, because I'm coming from technical background and doing computer stuff, how can ICANN and other big organizations help the youth with more, let's say, technical opportunities, programs or involvement?

Because I know that there are a lot of IEEE meetings, ITU meetings, IETF meetings, I know that they have also some similar programs which are not specific for youth but more for more experienced and mature people. That's the question I want to bring. How can maybe these kinds of meetings make some not programs but involvement with youth to make them prepare for the next stage? For example, for technical people, let's say. So this is the second point of this presentation. Next slide, please.

And the takeaways from this presentation are that youth need to be involved in any case with Internet policies and social networks and all the things that the youth are already using in everyday and most of the time in the day, and the next one is to have more technical opportunities for youth, because I see how important it is for the youth to be involved in the governance, the policy, the law perspective. Also, it is important to be involved in the technical part because I think it's a very good point for you to understand and to get involved in some of the technical, how to say, involvements in the future because they are also in the next generation. Next slide, please.

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So if some of you watching this on Internet or outside, please, if you're willing, get involved, volunteer for better, safer, neutral Internet and for better policies and better Internet. Next slide, please.

That's all for my presentation. Thank you very much. If you have any question, feel free to ask or say.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you very much. Very well presented. Are there questions for Marko? I see no questions so far. Last chance for questions. There's a question in the chat. Seung Jae Lim is asking, "How can we ensure more participation from the youth when offline resources are limited due to the COVID-19?"

MARKO PALOSKI: Yeah, that's a good question. Well, for the offline resources during these times, it's limited, yes, and not possible, most of this, because this situation is also new and not everybody was prepared for this and no one expected to happen this.

During these times, I can only say that the only ways to online until the times cannot get better, let's say, because I cannot say I think anything else during this situation with COVID what can be done with offline resources or local resources, let's say.

There is another comment.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Ferran Farré has a question. “Can you give an example about technical opportunities for youth?” There is a chat from Ergys, but Marko, do you have any examples?

MARKO PALOSKI: Yes. My idea for the technical opportunities was like this one in the ICANN. If you are, let’s say, technical person and study computer networks or some similar topics let’s say, you want to participate in these discussions and these meetings.

And what if you are not that much involved in that area and you don’t have that big experience and knowledge? How can you—for example, if I didn't know this program, I would of course register for ICANN and maybe join some sessions. Let’s say I will be somehow lost because I don't know the whole structure, how it’s going, what is happening, how the meeting concepts are, how can I participate, how can I get involved.

That’s why I assume that ICANN NextGen, I say that it’s like technical opportunities, but for, let’s say for example, I don't know, IEEE I know that have, and IETF and ITU, they for example, if I want to participate, some of them are very high profile or don’t know how you can participate or get engaged.

Of course, there is difference in the technical knowledge, but that’s my point, to get involved in some of these meetings, programs or project so they, by time, get more experience and know how to participate and give some more knowledge, feedback, experience or something like that. That was in that point.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: We have a question from Naeem Uddin. After this, we'll take one final question from Daniel Kalemi. Naeem Uddin asks, "What could be the youth specific roles to bring the underrepresented youth online from least developing countries?"

MARKO PALOSKI: Yeah, this is one good question. We also raised this question last year at IGF in Berlin. Well, someone needs to, from that region or place where it's the least developed countries, needs to bring this idea or, how to say, not innovation but this initiative.

There is a lot of support and a lot of, how to say, this kind of initiative from Internet Society, IGF, where you can make a local, let's say, community, like initiative where they can participate, you can do a lot of meetings connected with the ISOC, ICANN, IGF, other stakeholders in the Internet governance to bring them online and to be the voice heard, and of course, participate in all these kinds of programs and events.

The point is here that in this kind of country needs to be somehow presented and shared, because I also see this problem in my country. Not a lot of people are aware of this thing, don't know what is Internet governance, don't know about these programs and don't know why it is important to join and to participate and engage in this way.

So my advice would be somehow you or someone from that region to start some kind of initiative and some kind of project, let's say, to bring the community and to make them first aware of what is happening and

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what is this all about, and then to engage them together to bring something in these topics, in these meetings.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Marko. Our final question is from Daniel Kalemi. “Should the technical youth programs by organizations be aimed towards those from nontechnical backgrounds or towards those with tech backgrounds that want to deepen further, or both?”

MARKO PALOSKI: Thank you for the question. Well, I would say both. I'm not sure. My idea was, when I was doing the presentation, more about the technical people, how to get involved in the technical parts of this organization or in this structure, how everything is working. But I would say that this should not be—if someone from nontechnical part wants to get deeper and wants to learn and it's open for new learnings, I assume that also, it should be open to nontechnical because if the person wants to learn more and to go deeper into research more in that field, they should have the chance to do that.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, Marko. Thank you very much. That concludes our presentations for today. I want to thank everybody for joining us. Thank you very much to our presenters. Very well done, everybody.

I also want to give another thank you to my ambassadors, Jade Makory of ICANN 65, Ananya Singh of ICANN 64, and Vallerie Yiega of ICANN 65.

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They have been incredibly helpful during this process prepping the NextGen at ICANN 68 and ICANN 69. So, thank you very much.

I encourage you to join us for day two of the presentations tomorrow morning. I will be sending out that link shortly. Thank you so much for joining us, everybody.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**