ICANN71 | Prep Week – ICANN Community Groups: An Introduction for Newcomers
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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, everybody, for joining us today. My name is Deborah Escalera. I am the Program Manager for the NextGen at ICANN program and also for the Newcomer Program. I would like to welcome you to the Community Groups: An Introduction for Newcomers. Please start the recording.

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With that, we will start our program. And our first speaker—and hopefully he is online …

And I'm going to ask all of our speakers, if you have more than one slide, to say, "Next slide, please." So Sarah, next slide, please. We're going to start with the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO). Philippe Fouquart. Philippe, are you in the room?

PHILIPPE FOUQUART: Yes, I am. Can you hear me?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes, we can hear you fine. Thank you so much. Please proceed.

And I want to remind everybody that you have five minutes each, and I will be running a timer. Thank you so much.

PHILIPPE FOUQUART: Thanks, Deborah. Hi, everyone. I hope you're well wherever you are, giving the circumstances that we're in at the moment. We all hope that

we'll have the opportunity to meet in person very soon. My name is Philippe Fouquart. I work for an operator, an Internet Service Provider, that's called Orange. And I'm currently GNSO Council chair.

So, welcome to this Newcomer session. Maybe we could have a look at the next slide. Oh, I'm sorry. I thought we had a chart, so I'll do it without it. So, just a brief introduction to the GNSO then. As the name indicates, the GNSO is the supporting organization which is in charge of defining policies for the generic top-level domains.

We are, broadly speaking, in charge of defining the "rules"—I'll use very generic terms, and those who are very familiar with what we do would forgive me for this—both in terms of the naming scheme on which the Internet services are based, but also on the directories that are used and associated with the generic top-level domains. And I'm thinking obviously of the WHOIS system.

And as a lot of you would be aware of, that system has evolved somewhat over the last three to four years due to the evolution of the regulatory environments around the world, notably in Europe. So, this is an ongoing work within the GNSO. So, that's about the substance of what we do at a very, very high level. Those policies follow a development cycle with the usual defining of charters, staffing the working groups based on volunteers within the community both within the GNSO, but also from other organizations. And with this, we develop policies applicable to generic top-level domains.

This, for example, includes very broad policies such as the launch of a new round. For example, you might have heard of SubPro. But also,

more focused initiatives such as policies around transfer of domain names.

Maybe I should say a word about the structure of the GNSO very quickly. We have two houses. The Contracted Party House which is made of the registrars and the registries. I think you will have presentations on this. And NCPH where we have the non-contracted parties. That's in turn subdivided into the Commercial Stakeholder Group and the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. And on the Commercial Stakeholder Group, we also have sub parts. I won't go into the details of those.

So, that is, at a somewhat high level, a description of what the GNSO does. Given that this is a Newcomer session, I would certainly encourage our newcomers—bearing in mind that these are difficult times to do that—but to get involved, to follow the public meetings that we have, the policy briefings, our Council session as well, which is the overarching body that oversees the policy development process. And certainly not be afraid of asking questions, getting in touch with people. Including myself, you generally have the correspondence details with the presentations.

With this, I think I took up probably more than five minutes. My apologies for this. So, I'll hand it back to you, Deborah. Happy to take questions at some point .Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Philippe. You're actually right on time. Next slide, please.

Okay, so we don't have anybody here from the Registrar Stakeholder Group, but I wanted to provide the link for you so you can take a look at that website when you have a chance. Next slide, please.

So, now we have our Business Constituency (BC) representative, Lawrence Olawale-Roberts. Lawrence, thank you.

LAWRENCE OLAWALE-ROBERTS: Thank you, Deborah. And I'm very happy to be here. So, my name is Lawrence Olawale-Roberts. I live in Nigeria, and I run a digital firm called MicroBoss. This is our gateway. The company has been our gateway to engagement in ICANN through the Business Constituency because the BC, short for which we call the Business Constituency. BC's membership is basically for corporates. So, you have to be a legal entity to be a member of the Business Constituency. Presently I serve as the vice-chair for Finance and Operations the BC.

So, as I mentioned, the BC happens to be the voice of commercial business users within ICANN. If you are a company that cares about the stability of the Internet—your revenue to a large extent, your operations depends to a large extent on the availability of the Internet—then the BC definitely happens to be a home for you.

We cut across businesses that are large. We have small businesses that are also members of the Business Constituency. And, interestingly, the BC's membership also extends to trade associations. Because of the membership through trade associations, the offerings of the BC extend to over a million business entities. So, if you happen to be a startup that

is just getting into the field of your trade but you happen to have your business operating on the Internet, then the BC is one entity that you should consider joining.

Right now, we have about 63 direct members of the BC. You can find this on our website, and the link to the BC's website is www.icannbc.org. This will lead you to a number of valuable resources on how to join and engage us going forward.

Topics of interest to the BC are quite wide, and you definitely can find a number of these on the BC's website. It ranges from DNS abuse to accuracy. And basically, the BC's interest is anything that helps to ensure that commercial entities operating on the Internet space are able to do so without [inaudible].

The BC some years back in a beat to encourage more active participation from developing regions decided to provision a 70% discount in membership fees. And based on this, we have seen a lot more businesses from the Global South, the developing region, joining the BC. So, this leverage is still there for small businesses who would like to join the BC and who happen to come from the developing regions to make use of this opportunity.

The Business Constituency happens to sit in the CSG. This is one out of the two houses under the non-contracted part of the GNSO. So, like Philippe just mentioned a while ago, the GNSO is split into the Contracted Party House and the Non-Contracted Party House. The BC is in the Non-Contracted Party House under the Commercial

Stakeholder Group. The Non-Commercials is also another group within the Non-Contracted Parties House.

I guess that, as we go on, if you have any questions, please put it in the chat. I'll be happy to attend to them.

But before leaving, I would like to say that the BC has recently also restructured its internal committees. We now have an Onboarding Committee whose main responsibility it is to see to the interests of people who would like to join the BC. And shoot an e-mail to onboarding@icannbg.org. You'll definitely get a response from a team of BC members that will be happy to help you through your onboarding journey into the BC.

Thank you. I hope I didn't go past my time.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Now you're on time. Thank you, Lawrence. Okay, next slide, please.

Okay. We're moving on to the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG), and we have Bruna Martins dos Santos. Bruna, thank you.

BRUNA MARTINS DOS SANTOS: Thank you very much, Deborah. And hello, everyone. As Deborah mentioned, my name is Bruna Santos, and I am the chair of the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. And starting by presenting our stakeholder, this is a group that was created a few years ago in order to broaden the approach of non-commercial users at ICANN, and also to foster more spaces for welcome educational research, philanthropical

organizations, think tanks, academia, and many other civil society activists around ICANN.

I guess you already [put] that, but we are divided into two constituencies. So, under the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, we also have the Non-Commercial Users Constituency which I think Olga will present later on, and also the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency which Caleb will also introduce. So, this is two-constituency stakeholder group.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Bruna? Can you speak up a little bit, Bruna?

BRUNA MARTINS DOS SANTOS: Yeah. Is it any better?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: That's better, thank you. Sorry to interrupt.

BRUNA MARTINS DOS SANTOS: No, don't worry. Thank you, Deborah, for that. So, yeah, going back, this is a stakeholder that's divided into two constituencies. The NCUC and the NPOC as well which will be presented later on, as I mentioned, was created back in 2009 in order to foster more space for civil society, academia, not-for-profit organizations, and so on at the ICANN space. And also part of the GNSO.

As everybody was mentioning, some of our topics and key policy issues have been privacy and also the WHOIS directory. NCSG is also part of the Expedited Policy Development Process on privacy and things related to that. We are also highly interested in Domain Name System dispute resolution issues. Some of the discussions pertain to the [empowered] community, Internationalized Domain Names, and right now the Transfer Policy that Philippe was just mentioning.

I think that is pretty much all on NCSG because I also don't want to introduce too much on the stakeholder group and allow for some space for Olga and Caleb. But last but not least, it's worth mentioning that this is and will remain to be the space for civil society within the GNSO Policy Development Processes, and is open for everybody that wants to join or is interested in dividing and discussing these debates.

Our website is ncsg.is, and in case you're interested in joining, please make sure to just send in your application. We also analyze them on a monthly basis, and we will be more than happy to welcome to NCSG.

So, thank you, Deborah. I hope my audio wasn't too bad over this presentation, and looking forward to the questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Bruna. Yes, we will have a Q&A section at the end. Thank you so much.

And I want to remind everybody to visit all the community websites. We discussed this at our session yesterday, so I want to encourage

everybody to visit each and every community website to explore your opportunities there. Next slide, please.

Okay, now we have a speaker from the Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC). Olga Kyryliuk. Thank you, Olga.

OLGA KYRYLIUK: Thank you, Deborah. Hi, everyone. So, my name is Olga Kyryliuk, and I'm based in Kiev, Ukraine. And I remember still so vividly how I was just like you, a newcomer with the green sticker on my badge first attending the ICANN meeting. And now I'm a Europe representative at the Executive Committee of Non-Commercial Users Constituency.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Olga, I just want to remind you to speak slowly for our interpreters. Thank you.

OLGA KYRYLIUK: Thanks, Deborah. I always struggle with that. So, you should know that the Non-Commercial Users Constituency, or as we call it shortly NCUC, is a part of the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group which was just presented by Bruna and which is still part of the broader Generic Names Supporting Organization which was presented at the very beginning by Philippe.

So, if you're wondering why you should be joining the NCUC, you should know that our purpose is to represent the individuals and the civil society organizations that use domain names for non-commercial

purposes, but also we strive to protect the non-commercial online communications.

You should also know that we focus purely on the individuals and non-governmental organizations that are dedicated to public interest and non-commercial, as is also reflected in the name of our constituency. We also strive to ensure that commercial interests do not override the interests of nonprofits and ordinary users within the ICANN community.

You probably would also be wondering what are those principles that we are defending at ICANN, and it is very much the same as Bruna was just mentioning because we observe [such] principles and strive for [such] values as free expression, privacy and data protection, fair use, freedom of association, and due process in ICANN activities. So, if these are the values you also care about, then you are very much welcome to join the NCUC and be part of our constituency because we definitely need you, your energy, and your contribution to be more efficient.

You should also know that there are multiple activities that we are doing at NCUC. Next slide, please. Okay, this was what I was just talking about. Next slide.

So, at NCUC we first of all try to mobilize civil society actors to participate in ICANN, including by participating in various working groups and also Policy Development Processes. It is also important to mention that as a part of the GNSO's Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, we have real voting power in ICANN's bottom-up multi-stakeholder policy making process, and we are participating in it by

helping to elect the members of the GNSO Council and also one member of the ICANN Board of directors.

We also appoint members of ICANN's Nominating Committee which is [further appointing] members of the ICANN Board of directors and some other ICANN bodies which you will get to know the more you know about ICANN.

We also develop and advocate for policy positions by delegating our representatives to multiple working groups; also by drafting public comments. So, we might also issue some more specific statements and policy positions on very specific policy issues which are being discussed at ICANN.

We also do our best to collaborate and interact with other stakeholders within the ICANN ecosystem, including businesses and governments. And we also focus a lot of effort on conducting outreach activities in different regions and countries we try to organize. In current circumstances, these are obviously some more online webinars.

But in the prior pre-pandemic times, we were also organizing some on-site conferences/events to spread the word about NCUC, about ICANN, and to explain to individuals and civil society organizations how they can join the ICANN community, how they can participate in the Policy Development Processes and make a change and actually shape the policies for the Domain Name System.

So, if you feel that this is something that you would like to explore and you would like to do, I'm inviting you to check our website which you

see on the slide. And also, in case you have any questions, so you should know that NCUC has an Executive Committee which has its chair at the top and also five representatives based on regional representation which are Africa, North America, Latin America, Asia Pacific, and Europe.

So, we are at your disposal. We are ready to answer your questions and to help you make these first steps in the ICANN community. So, if you would like to join us, I will drop a link in the chat and you can just fill out the form. This is the joint form for the NCSG (Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group), and when you will be filling it, you can put a preference for the Non-Commercial Users Constituency. And here you are in our [rolls].

Thank you very much, and I would be happy to take any questions afterwards.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you very much, Olga. Next slide, please.

Okay, next we have the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency. Caleb Ogundele. Caleb, are you online?

CALEB OGUNDELE: Yes, I am. Can you hear me? Am I audible?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes. Thank you, Caleb. Go ahead.

CALEB OGUNDELE: Okay, great. Good afternoon to everyone from my part of the world. My name is Caleb. I am currently the Membership chair of the NPOC. NPOC stands for Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency, and it is also part of the GNSO in the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group.

Now, what really is NPOC all about? NPOC is a constituency that tries to provide voices for Internet governance, specifically for not-for-profit organizations, specifically NGOs. Really, what we try to do is influence and discuss policies around issues that concern NGOs all within the stakeholder's group of the GNSO. One of the things that we do is see that we have conversations specifically when it comes to issues around DNS abuses, transparent domain name registration, privacy, cybersecurity, and intellectual property.

One of the things we also talk about that relates to not-for-profits is domain name frauds and how it affects the not-for-profits and issues around privacy as well.

If you feel that one of the places where you can be part of to understand what NPOC is all about, specifically if you're coming from the not-for-profit background, NPOC is one of the places where you can [strive]. And NPOC is one of the places where you can have a voice, where you express yourself.

Unfortunately, I do not have my slides to present here, but one of the places that you can also engage with us, first of all, is to try to get to our website which I will make sure I post on the chat. And perhaps if you

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would like to write that down, our website is www.npoc.org. And then you can actually see a link that tells you how to join our mailing list and how to also register to be a member.

On that note, I'd like to just try to manage time, given that some of my other colleagues have used the 15-minutes slots that we have. Thank you very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Caleb. Next slide, please.

Okay, so now we have our At-Large Advisory Committee group (ALAC). Joanna Kulesza. Joanna, are you online?

JOANNA KULESZA: Yes, I am. I should have video and audio as well. I hope that is working.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yeah, it's working just fine. Thank you.

JOANNA KULESZA: Brilliant. Thank you very much. Thank you, Deborah, for having us. I thank you for setting this session [up]. I always find it tremendously useful as a way to welcome newcomers to the community.

Indeed, I have the opportunity today to present the At-Large Advisory Committee, which is the ALAC. And it, as the name has it, advises on policy processes on behalf of the At-Large community. The At-Large

community represents the interests of individual Internet users. So, if you're an Internet user and you care about your interests, At-Large just might be the place for you.

Now it is not easy to represent the interests of 4 billion Internet users worldwide, and we make no claim of doing so. But we do our best to understand how to represent the interests of end users within the versatile ICANN community. We work within RALOs, the regional organizations that focus on regional needs of and users.

We work through ALSes (At-Large Structures). These could be foundations, societies, small businesses, organizations that are close to the users, understand local/regional needs, and find their way through the ICANN community to represent those interests. Now naturally, representing a community that is so broad and versatile implies an ongoing search for new members, new participants, new voices. And this is what the At-Large stands for.

So, if you are aware of the needs of local communities with regard to Internet accessibility, Internet regulation, Internet policies, do drop by one of our meetings. There is also an introductory meeting to all the At-Large sessions coming at ICANN71 on the very first day, on Monday June 14th. Do check the agenda for details, and we will tell you more about the specific items that are high on the At-Large agenda at this point.

We work through the Consolidated Policy Working Group. Now, the ALAC is an advisory committee. We are tasked to advise on policy processes, but we have learned through experience that it is indeed

useful to get involved in the Policy Development Processes as they proceed. So, we do have representatives in Policy Development Processes trying to represent, the best we can, the interests of end users. If you can help us do that more efficiently, drop by one of the Consolidated Policy Working Group meetings.

We also work in capacity building. There is an At-Large-wide Capacity Building Working Group. Do drop by and help us better understand where capacity building is needed. This could be something very small— at your school, at your university. We work closely with local youth movements. I've seen Glenn McKnight advertise ICANN Learn courses. That's part of the capacity building activity of all the constituencies including the At-Large.

There are the Virtual Schools of Internet Governance also focused on building capacity. But these two things, capacity building and supporting the Policy Development Processes, are also done—it's already noted—in the regions through the RALOs. So, whether you are in Europe (welcome to Europe for ICANN71]; whether you are in Asia Pacific, North America, Latin America; whether you're in Australia; whether you're in Africa—drop by and we will see how we can best understand the needs of your local communities and help feed those needs into the overall ICANN Policy Development Processes.

I see a question in the chat, Deborah. I would be inclined to hand the floor back over to you to guide me through the question, whether I should pick it up or whether we should leave it for the Q&A session.

As Bruna rightfully noted, we go hand in hand with individual end user representation, so if you're looking for your place within the community, if you know you are an individual who wants to have their interests represented, drop by and we will see whether we can help you represent those interests more efficiently.

I'm going to stop here. Happy to answer questions. Thank you for having us, Deborah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Joanna. Please feel free to answer the question in the chat. And then, of course, we will have Q&A at the end. Thank you so much. Okay. Next slide, please.

JOANNA KULESZA: Thank you. I'm going to [read] out the question from Riccardo [inaudible].

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay.

JOANNA KULESZA: Should I answer the question, Deborah?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: You can go ahead and type the answer in the chat, and then we'll go on to answer at the end.

JOANNA KULESZA: Brilliant. Thank you very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much. Okay, next we have Rod Rasmussen with the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC). And Rod, I see that you have three slides following this one. Rod, are you in the room? We may not have Rod in the room, yet. Okay, let's move on then, and we'll come back to him.

We'll move on to the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) with Lars-Johan Liman. Lars, are you in the room?

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: I am indeed in the room. I hope you can hear me.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Wonderful. And you also have three slides proceeding this one.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: Okay, excellent.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Please go forward.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: Thank you. Next slide please, then. Hello, everyone. My name is Lars-Johan Liman. I am one of the true old-timers of ICANN. I was there actually … I helped create ICANN back in the 1990s. So, I was member of something called the Policy Oversight Committee that was part of the entire system that set up ICANN, and I've been a member of the Root Server System Advisory Committee ever since.

The Root Server System Advisory Committee is, in contrast to many of the others you have heard so far, a technical committee. We have a very narrow scope it's defined in the ICANN bylaws as, "The role of the Root Server System is to advise the ICANN community and Board on matters relating to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System."

The root servers are the domain name servers that sit at the very top of the DNS hierarchy, and RSSAC is there to help guide and advise the entire Internet community when it comes to matters that relate to the DNS service provided from the Root Server System. Next slide, please.

I should also mention that there are lots of things that the RSSAC does not involve itself with, but we do work with the advice part.

So, RSSAC is composed of 12 appointed representatives from the official root server operators. There are 12 organizations, and each has a representative on RSSAC and also an alternate. And there is a number of liaisons going out from RSSAC to various other ICANN groups, and also coming in from other groups. They include, for instance, the IANA Function which is operated by the PTI. And they are the ones that

handle the generation of the root zone. They initiate that data from there.

The group is very small, and that means that we don't have a lot of work power. There are very few members. There is not a whole lot of work that we can produce, so we have help from something we call RSSAC Caucus. This is a body of subject matter experts on various aspects of the DNS and zone generation for DNS zones. Members are confirmed by RSSAC, based on a Statement of Interest.

 If you want to join the Caucus, please send an application and we will be happy to look at that. And this Caucus adds more varied expertise and also adds work capacity to RSSAC. So, we are very happy that we have them to rely on regarding specific questions or just helping us to produce the work that we need to produce. Next slide, please.

Our magnum opus, the big work that we've undertaken in the past five years, was to generate the document called RSSAC037. This was something that took several years to design and write, and the reason for it is that right now there is no process to replace a root name server operator.

The company I work for, Netnod, we operate one of the Root Server Systems. If we wanted to just stop doing this and say, "No. We don't want to do it anymore," there is no way for us to stop. There's also no way to create a new root server operator because these processes were lost in history and the old processes actually died out. And I mean that literally. I'm sorry. And no new processes have been created because

it's been very sensitive and very difficult to find the right settings for doing that.

But eventually, the root server operators in RSSAC got together and decided to take on this work. And what we did was to do an inventory of the problem space and see what do we need, which parts of this machinery do we need to create the systems of accountability and the processes for doing replacement of root server operators, should that be needed.

I want to stress that there is no imminent need to do anything here. It's just that if something was needed, we don't know how to do it. But we now have come a good way on the path to actually generating such policies and functions.

RSSAC037 is just a template, and from that we asked the ICANN Board to start a cross-community working group called the Root Server System Governance Working Group. And that's an ongoing effort right now. We will have a meeting tomorrow evening, and it's been going on for about a year and I think it's going to take a good number of months ahead as well because, again, these are very difficult and delicate details that we need to hammer out so that all involved parties are happy with the outcome.

There are a couple of other things that come out from this RSSAC037 work, and that has generated either side effects, or other side activities, within RSSAC. And in the accountability framework that we are trying to build, we need to, for instance, measure performance of the Root Server System. And in order to do so, we need to know what to measure

and how to measure and how much to expect. And that's an ongoing work inside RSSAC.

We also have another working party dealing with creating tools for using these metrics. All right. Now when we know how to measure— rather, what to measure—how do we do it? What tools do we need to measure? And from where shall we measure? So, that's ongoing work within RSSAC.

I think I will stop there. And I will hopefully get a question or two in the chat room, and I will try to stay behind here so that we can have questions at the end. Thank you very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you very much, Lars. And, yes, we will have a Q&A at the end. Okay, I think we're going to circle back around to SSAC if we can back up the slides. I think Rod's in the room now. Rod, are you in the room?

ROD RASMUSSEN: Yes, I am.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Wonderful. Okay, thank you. Rod Rasmussen with the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC). Thank you, Rod.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Thank you, Deborah. And my apologies. I guess I got my timing slightly a bit off here. And I also note that the slides are not the latest, so I'll give just you some updates on the last slide when I get to that one.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, yes. You have three slides after this.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Right, yeah. So, next slide, please. My name is Rod Rasmussen. I'm the chair of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee. And this first slide gives a quick overview of what we do, who we are. There are a little over 30 of us that are all officially appointed by the Board, but there is a membership process and our own internal membership committee. And we do an annual process of trying to bring in new members to replace outgoing members. And we are actively looking to recruit expertise from around the world, so I'll just put that out there up front.

Our role is to advise the ICANN Board, in particular, but also the entire ICANN community and, to some extent, the broader Internet community on issues that affect the security and stability of the naming and numbering systems in various aspects of security and how those systems change, face challenges, etc., from a technical nature.

And as you can imagine, that requires a wide range of expertise. As you can see in the blue box there in the lower left corner, there are a lot of different areas where we're looking to draw expertise from, and not any single person can bring all of those things. Because no single person can have all of these different skills, we rely on drawing people that are

experts in some of these areas. And we all get together, and that forms a larger group with the ability to do research and provide feedback in those areas.

We actually have 116 publications since 2002. We have not put out … The last two we put out were in the middle of ICANN71. I guess 71 is the last one. Right? Whatever the last one was in March, whatever number we're on now—70 or 71. I can't even remember. It fades. Next slide, please.

So, how do we fit into the overall ICANN structure? So, one of the core areas for ICANN itself, in its mission statement and bylaws, is to ensure the stable and secure operation of the unique identifier systems of the Internet, and to preserve and enhance the administration of the DNS, etc., as you can see there. So, we are really a core function or provide assistance to a core function of ICANN itself. So, as a result, we have a fairly important role in keeping an eye on various emerging threats and areas of concern, and also answering questions that the Board may have in our area.

So, how that works is that we will form a work party within our own organization, typically of the people with an expertise in the area that's under study. We'll do some research and write up our findings along with background information, etc. And then perhaps we'll have some recommendations to go along with those. Not every one of our publications has recommendations. Some are just informational so that the community has better awareness of an issue. But oftentimes, we'll have some recommendations for either the Board to have the

organization implement or to provide into the policy making process, if there's a technical aspect to that or a security aspect to that.

And then that work from that work party will get reviewed by the entire SSAC. And we'll get feedback from that, and there may be a bit of an iteration as we work to come up with finer-tuned recommendations, etc. And sometimes there may be some different opinions about how to approach certain topics. We may even publish some alternative views to the recommendations or the findings we have that go along with that paper.

And then we publish that paper. If that paper contains advice, we'll submit that to the ICANN Board. There's a whole process for that to be understood. And it goes back and forth between us and the Board to make sure that what we've said is what they've heard and what we meant because sometimes what you write is not exactly what people understand when they read it. So, that's an important part of the process.

And then they may take some formal action. That could be dropped over to the GNSO for policy. That could be sent to the ICANN organization staff for some sort of implementation or put out to different kinds of audiences depending on what the advice is out. Next slide, please.

So, the recent publications are … Actually, we have two publications. SAC115 which was a study on DNS abuse and interoperable measures to address it. I have the exact name. It's the SSAC Report on an Interoperable Approach to Addressing Abuse Handling in the DNS. And

then SAC116 were comments on the second Security, Stability & Resiliency—that's also known as SSR2—Review Team Final Report.

Those were our two most recent publications. There's a small chance that we might have another one out by the ICANN71, I think is the next one. But most likely, that'll come shortly thereafter.

The information here in the outreach is current. We don't really use our Facebook page very much. However, as I mentioned up front, we are always looking for people with deep technical background and expertise. We're especially looking for a diverse set of people from around the world to help supplement our knowledge of the situations that various types of people and networks face that may provide some different security and stability challenges.

That's it for my slides. I'm happy to answer your questions, whatever the format is for the show today. Thanks.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much, Rod. I appreciate your time. We're going to move on to the Country Code Names Supporting Organization. And, Rod, we're going to have Q&A at the end of the ccNSO and Pablo Rodriguez. Pablo, so good to see you.

PABLO RODRIGUEZ: So good to see you, Deborah, and so many familiar faces. Greetings, and a good time of the day to all. May I have the next slide, please?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: It looks like I only have one slide for you, Pablo.

PABLO RODRIGUEZ: I sent five slides.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: I didn't receive any slides from you. I'm so sorry. I would have remembered an e-mail from you.

PABLO RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, I sent them to you and to Siranush.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Oh. I'm sorry. I did not receive them. I apologize.

PABLO RODRIGUEZ: Okay. I can also share my slides if you give me sharing capabilities.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Tech Team, do we have the ability to do that? Yep. There you go. Okay. You are now co-host and you can share your slides.

PABLO RODRIGUEZ: Thank you very much. I would like to begin by sharing with you a graphic [inaudible].

DEBORAH ESCALERA: It looks like you're frozen. We have no audio. Pablo, it looks like you're frozen and we have no audio. Okay. I think we lost Pablo, so we're going have to come back to him. I guess we'll just go onto our next speaker until Pablo comes back. I apologize for that.

Okay. Let's go on to IPC. Heather Forrest.

HEATHER FORREST: Hi there, Deborah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Heather, you have three slides following this one.

HEATHER FORREST: Wonderful.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Go ahead, Heather.

HEATHER FORREST: Thanks very much, Deborah. And welcome to everyone. A particularly warm welcome to folks in my home region of Asia Pacific where it is the middle of the night. So, if you're up at a terrible time of day, I apologize and suffer with you. Next slide, please. I'm sorry. There we go. Okay.

And this isn't the updated deck that I sent through either, but we can go to the next slide, please. Excellent. Thank you.

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So, I represent the Intellectual Property Constituency which is one of the seven groups that comprise the Generic Names Supporting Organization. You heard from the chair of the GNSO at the very start of today's presentation. That was Philippe Fouquart. And you've heard from some of the other members of the group—unfortunately not from the Registrar Stakeholder Group, but from the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group and the Business Constituency. And now the IPC, the Intellectual Property Constituency. And you'll next hear about the ISP Constituency.

So, the Intellectual Property Constituency—no major surprise, given what its name suggests—focuses on those who have an interest in and expertise in intellectual property law. Meaning primarily trademarks and copyrights. We are, as you can see here under our charter, the voice for intellectual property protection at ICANN, and do our best to make sure that the rights of intellectual property owners are taken account of in policy development within ICANN and within ICANN's remit.

IPC, interestingly, has a relatively diverse membership despite the narrow focus of its remit. It includes a number of very, very large international property organizations such as the International Trademark Association and Marques the European trademark association, for example. Various major large global copyright entities.

Local state or national IP organizations which often have student membership. So, particularly for the NextGen Program, to the extent that you are studying in law and are perhaps interested in intellectual

property law, you may have joined one of the student groups through one of those state or national IP organizations.

Companies, firms, and organizations. Here, we're thinking about folks like inside counsel, brand managers, law firms, and so on. And then individuals with an interest in IP protection.

I'll also note that, although it's not yet in place, we've been working very hard—one of my key initiatives—to create a student membership within the IPC. I've been very, very fortunate to actually have had five of my students … I'm an academic, a law professor. Five of my students have been selected to attend the NextGen Program over the years, and that has provoked me to think about how we can get students more involved. So, watch this space. If you are student, please, by all means get in touch with me and I will put you in touch with the constituency and how we might get you involved. Next slide, please. Wonderful.

So, we're heading into ICANN71 here. We're involved in Prep Week activities. These are our—

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Heather?

HEATHER FORREST: Yes.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Heather, I'm sorry to interrupt. Can you slow down just a little bit, please?

HEATHER FORREST: Of course.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you.

HEATHER FORREST: Of course. I think it's probably the fact that it's one minute until midnight and I'm probably mentally rushing to get to bed, quite frankly.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I understand. Thank you. It's just that our interpreters asked for you to just slow down a little bit. Thank you.

HEATHER FORREST: Understood. I shall do my best and try not to fall asleep. As we head into ICANN71, you'll see here on the slide some of our main concerns. The sorts of issues that we will be focusing on in the public sessions and indeed in the beginning of policy development and a few new areas within the GNSO; certainly access to domain name registration data, what was formerly called WHOIS, for the purposes of exercising intellectual property rights, making sure that intellectual property rights owners are able to identify potential infringers by using that WHOIS data.

A second point here is domain name Rights Protection Mechanisms. We have an upcoming review soon to commence of the [Principle] Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy which is the UDRP. So, we're preparing for that.

DNS abuse, which takes a great number of forms, is an issue of fairly universal interest across the ICANN community right now. I think many of us come at it from very different perspectives, but we all agree that DNS abuse is a bad thing and something we should be working together to try and resolve.

And new generic top-level domains, new spaces in the Internet in a refresh of what started, if you like, back in 2012 by adding lots of new spaces to the Domain Name System. We are beginning to think about what that might look like for brand holders and intellectual property rights owners in the next round.

You can see here our website at the bottom of the slide. I will, in the chat, pop in my contact details. You can get in touch with me if you'd like to learn more. Welcome to ICANN. Welcome to NextGen. I hope you have a wonderful ICANN71 experience. Thanks, Deborah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much, Heather. Okay. We're going to swing back around to Pablo with the ccNSO. Pablo, hopefully your connection is back on. You're still co-host.

PABLO RODRIGUEZ: Thank you very much. Apologies for the problem with the slides. I am going to fly solo. There are three types of domain names: sponsored, generic, and ccTLDs. And ccTLDs are two-letter code that has been assigned to each geographic region, whether it's a country or a territory. It is important to point out that ICANN is not in the business of determining who is a country, what is a country or a territory. This is assigned by the ISO 3166-1.

Also, an important fact is that out of the 10 most popular top-level domains or the top 10 largest top-level domains, 7 of them are ccTLDs. These are China with .cn, Tokelau with .tk, Germany with .de, the United Kingdom with .uk, the Netherlands with .nl, Russia with .ru, and Brazil with .br.

It is important also to point out that the ccNSO is a body within the ICANN structure that was created by TLD operators for TLD operators. It is a supporting organization, which means it has the ability to develop policy along with our sister supporting organization, the GNSO. In addition to that, it is a space that nurtures consensus among top-level domains, and it is the place where we use to develop best practices, to network. And it also facilitates the coordination with other ICANN constituencies such as those that are presented here today.

I would like to bring to your attention that in the next couple of days, we are going to be celebrating a number of events that will be very, very helpful. For example, on Monday June 14th, we will be celebrating Tech Day, and we will have two sessions of Tech Day. An excellent an excellent event in which the latest forms of protection of DNS best

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practices are share among our community. And I invite you all. Regardless of whether you're a ccTLD or not, you should participate to get an idea of what is going on within this community, and familiarize yourself with those who are operating the TLD in your respective country.

Also, on Tuesday June 15th we are going to have a governance session, and we are going to have a Q&A ccTLD-related ICANN Board meeting in which we will discuss those issues that are of concern for ccTLDs and operators.

On Wednesday June 16th we are going to be celebrating a policy session. And furthermore, we are going to be offering a ccNSO Council session that will take place on June 17th.

There are a number of places which you can use to participate with us and reach out with us. I will be posting some of those later on in the chat, and I'm sure that some of my colleagues who are present will be helping in sharing further information. Do not hesitate to reach out and, should you have any further questions, feel free to post them in the chat and we'll discuss them in the chat as well as in the future opportunities.

Thank you so much for this opportunity, and I thank you all. Have a good day.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much, Pablo. And please, I apologize for the confusion with the slides, but please do send those to me again and I will

incorporate them into this slide deck and update the ICANN71 website with them.

Okay, so we are moving on to the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers (ISPCP). Wolf Knoben. Wolf, are you online?

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Yes.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Wonderful. Welcome.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Wolf, you are muted. Please unmute yourself.

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: So, can you hear me?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: There you go.

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Okay. Thank you very much. So, my name is Wolf-Ulrich Knoben. I'm from Germany and I'm the chair of the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency which is a [brother/sister] constituency to the IPC. You've heard from Heather Forrest and from the Business Constituency which was presented by Lawrence before that.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Wolf. I'm sorry. You have three slides following this one.

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Yes. Please go ahead with the next slide. So, where is the constituency placed and where are the members coming from? What is their background? So, as the name says, we are composed as Internet service providers from so-called connectivity providers. This means that we have members providing service on the Internet and with the Internet to their customers. It may be business customers or maybe private customers as well. And we have so-called connectivity providers.

So, these members provide the access to the Internet and include providing access. And these could be big telecos, for example, or smaller companies who have an [asset] of access lines, for example, which they provide to their customers. So, for example, on the side of the big telecos we have members— for example, British Telecom and Orange from France (Philippe is a member who presented the GNSO at the beginning) and big companies like AT&T and, from Japan, NTT; and also associations of those telecos like ETNO which is the European Telecommunications Network [Operators'] Association.

In addition, we provide [inaudible] members who are providing the infrastructure of the Internet like the big switches. For example, DE-CIX. It's in Germany. It's a German Internet exchange. Or Lynx which is in the UK and NIXI in India, and others as well. And in addition, associations of those Internet Service Providers [in all globes]. So, for example, CABASE

in South America and then EuroISPA which is the European Association for Internet Service Providers. And not to forget, Africa is relatively new to us, and we have put a lot of outreach on that. And so, we could win some of the members as well because it's an easy continent in Africa like those from South Africa—Posix, TESPOK from Kenya or USAN from Burundi and others from Uganda.

In total, at the time being, we have a number of members of around 60 [inaudible] representing a lot of companies, as you can see from the number of associations which are members to us. Next slide, please.

So, what is our main goal? So, we have a broad range of interests to represent in that, which doesn't mean that the interest is related directly to the DNS at first. So, that means our companies are not in the business of selling domain names, for example, in the registry business like registries and registrars and others. But they are [behind us] and they are providing the platform that the Internet is running. And the services are running on that. And that is what makes the interest of those companies.

So, they have their investment mostly on the networks itself and the services played on these networks. So, in this context, our members represent their interests and try to represent it, which is relevant then to the ICANN multistakeholder model. And in this regard, we have main topics which we are focusing on.

We put a lot of effort in the so-called Universal Acceptance of new gTLDs. That means that in all networks, in all [inaudible] throughout the globe so these new gTLDs will be accepted technically. And that

requires a lot of education to the various operators in order to learn and to design the networks in that way.

And in this regard, also, we are interested to learn and to see how the new gTLDs themselves impact the networks and the use of these gTLDs. So, if there are many, for example, issues with regards to using those gTLDs, they might come to our operating members. And that is what we are dealing with here on the ICANN platform.

What is of peak interest is to see new technologies like DoH (DNS over HTTPS), for example. And those technologies which may have an effect on the use of the DNS itself, then maybe alternatives to be used instead of the DNS. And they may also have impact on the networks. Others have shown that they are working on WHOIS policies. That's what we are doing as well. [inaudible] our interests related to the operational networks and so on. Then we have IP addressing which is of interest to us.

And last, not least, we are looking at what, for example, the SSAD is doing and is providing as consultants here in this respect; for example, technical with regards to the technical operational aspects of security aspects of networks which may be impacted by modifications of the policies related to the DNS.

So, these all are relatively technically oriented aspects we are dealing with. But we also invite others coming on those companies who may have an interest in the overall process of ICANN related to ISPs to join us. And so, that's how we deal with it. And my hope is also, as I have the chance here to give the presentation in front of you the so-called

NextGen, that you will find an interest and at least visit one of our meetings throughout ICANN71 which is fortunately just virtual. But once you may have chance to meet us face to face. Next slide, please.

Well, that is just the contacts to us if you'd like to contact us through the secretariat directly or visit our website. If you have any questions, I will be available to answer. Thank you very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Wolf. Thank you very much for joining us today. Okay, next slide, please.

Okay. We're going to move on to our Registries Stakeholder Group: (RySG) with Samantha Demetriou. Samantha.

SAMANTHA DEMETRIOU: Thanks very much, Deborah. Thank you for having us today. And I want to say welcome to all the newcomers. I hope you guys have a great ICANN71 meeting.

My name is Samantha Demetriou, as Deborah said. I am the chair of the Registry Stakeholder Group here at ICANN. The role of the Registry Stakeholder Group is to represent the interests of gTLD registry operators within the ICANN community. So, we are part of the GNSO, and along with the Registrar Stakeholder Group, we make up the Contracted Party House of the GNSO.

What makes us and the Registrars a little bit different from our other colleagues on the other side—the Non-Contracted Parties House side of

the GNSO—is that our membership is actually restricted to those organizations that are operators of generic top-level domains that have a Registry Agreement in place with ICANN. So, that includes the operators of legacy TLDs like .com and .org, newer gTLDs like .email, geographic TLDs like .berlin, and a lot of .Brand TLDs.

We also have a few members to our associations who represent groups of TLDs operators as well. We have approximately 80 members that span all five of ICANN's geographic regions, and we represent around 700 of the more than 1,200 gTLDs that are in operation today.

We've been part of ICANN and involved in ICANN policymaking since it's very early days back in the late 1990s. And a big reason for this is because the policies that ICANN develops that the ICANN community comes together and works on and develops often have a direct impact that allows us to operate our top-level domains. So, we have a very strong interest in ICANN policy, and Registry Stakeholder Group members are actively involved in a number of the ongoing work efforts and the ongoing Policy Development Processes.

Some of the topics that we're particularly interested in are anything that impacts registry technical operations and the Domain Name System more broadly. We're very closely involved in efforts to combat and mitigate DNS abuse and other bad actions online. We're interested in the introduction of new generic top-level domains, as well as the operability of all gTLDs across the Internet and Universal Acceptance issues.

We're also following and involved in policy topics around registration data access and data privacy issues. And we're also pretty keyed into anything that talks about the effectiveness of ICANN's multistakeholder model, including accountability measures, specific and organizational reviews, and all other kinds of topics that talk about how ICANN can be a healthy and thriving community to tackle Internet-related issues and set policies that govern the Domain Name System.

So, we do not have a membership meeting at this ICANN meeting because it is the virtual Policy Forum. However, if anyone is interested in the topic of DNS abuse mitigation, I will note that we are holding a community outreach session along with our colleagues in the Registrar Stakeholder Group, and that is going to take place on Wednesday at 8:30 UTC, which I believe is 10:30 in the local meeting time. So, that's Wednesday June 16th. That's an open session for everyone in the community to attend. We'd love to see people there.

I'll drop the link to our website in the chat here so you can learn more about the Registries. But if anyone has any interest or has any questions, I'd be more than happy to answer any questions.

I wanted to keep it a little short, Deborah, because I know you're running a little short on time for questions. So, I'll wrap it up there. Thank you so much for having me.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:	Thank you, Samantha. I really appreciate that. Okay, we're going to move on to the Governmental Advisory Committee, our final presenter (GAC). Rob Hoggarth. Rob, thank you for joining us.
ROB HOGGARTH:	Hi, Deborah. Thanks very much. Please signal me if you can't hear me. Otherwise, I will proceed. Good day, everyone. It's always a pleasure to be the anchor person of a presentation. What I'm going to do for you today is provide just a very general overview, like some of the other speakers, about the GAC to give you a perspective of where governments sit within the multistakeholder model community, and then give you an opportunity either to ask questions or to follow up with me in the future. I'd be more than happy to talk with any of you about the GAC.

I represent the GAC Support Team from the ICANN Org staff, and have been in that role for about three years now. It's been an interesting experience because governments play a real pivotal role in the multistakeholder community here at ICANN. The Organization has been around since about 1999. It is comprised of 179 member governments and 38 observing organizations. And basically, the role of the GAC and the reason for its existence within the ICANN set of structures is to provide advice to the ICANN Board. That was the primary reason for creating the group, to make sure that governments had a role in this multistakeholder community because, as many of you are learning I'm sure—not just in the presentation today, but just throughout the experience that you're gaining here at ICANN—ICANN is really a hybrid |

structure and it's very important to have all aspects of the community involved.

The government role from an advisory committee perspective is to either respond to requests from the ICANN Board or to act on its own to provide advice on a range of public policy issues. The relationship that the Board has with the Governmental Advisory Committee is identified in the bylaws, and so there are very specific bylaws that govern how the GAC and the Board interact over periods of time. And particularly, when the GAC provides what's referred to as formal GAC Consensus Advice, there's a very rigorous set of steps that both the Board and the GAC go through to make sure that the advice is assessed, considered, and responded to.

For purposes of ICANN71, what many of you I think may find interesting is to watch the GAC actually develop advice. It's never a guarantee that advice is going to be developed at any particular public meeting, but the GAC typically devotes anywhere from five to eight hours during any meeting to simply discussing the GAC communiqué. The communiqué is the primary channel for the GAC to provide advice and to share information with the community that happens at every public meeting. And for the most part, for many meetings, there is advice in the communique.

As you know, we're all still experiencing the virtual world of the global pandemic. And as a result, for the first—I want to say—three or four meetings of the virtual experience, the GAC did not provide consensus advice. There were communiques that shared with the community

what the GAC did during the meeting. There were pronouncements or issues of importance that the government shared with the rest of the community in the Board. But there wasn't any formal consensus advice. We experienced that for the first time in the virtual world just at the last ICANN meeting, ICANN70.

And so, for many of you who are new to the experience, I think seeing governments interact and discuss these types of ICANN issues with respect to the DNS and public policies surrounding that would find that to be very instructive. So, I hope you all take the opportunity to do that.

There are otherwise a number of other sessions at ICANN71 that the GAC will be focused on. The ones that you might find of most interest are those that address the top four priorities that are currently on the list for governments at ICANN. And those are, similar to, I think, some of the other issues you may have heard from other speakers today.

For the GAC, they are subsequent rounds of new gTLDs. And that includes Subsequent Procedures which is a very big topic right now. And, in fact, the GAC just submitted public comments on that issue yesterday. There's a substantial government interest in DNS abuse mitigation, so there will be a session on that among the GAC at ICANN71. The GAC is also very focused recently on IGO rights protection matters, so there will be a session on that that a number of you might find of interest as well.

And then, of course, there's a very high level of interest throughout the community on ICANN's compliance with registration data laws and regulations—most recently the European Commission's GDPR. And the

GAC will hold a session on that, as well as some other conversations throughout the week on the GNSO EPDP in its various phases.

So, I'm sure there will be plenty of opportunities for any of you to find something of interest to see how governments interact with each other within the public meeting environment. I think many members of the GAC, as well as a number of you, are really looking forward to the day when we can return to hybrid or in-person face-to-face meetings because it's a valuable opportunity for interaction and networking, not only with government representatives but with other representatives from the ICANN community. So, I hope you'll all take advantage of that.

I'm going to put in the chat here, just real quickly, the link to the GAC website which I hope that you will all find of value. That's something that I think can provide you with some additional information about the committee. And if you have any questions or want further insights about the GAC, please reach out to me through Deborah or Siranush. I'd be more than happy to answer your questions or to find somebody who can.

So, Deborah, thanks very much for the opportunity to present to the group today. I wish you all the best in your ICANN experience and look forward to, if not seeing you, hearing you in a couple of weeks at ICANN71. Thanks very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much, Rob, for your time. I appreciate you being here today. And we have one minute left. And, of course, with this virtual

format, I was hoping to have maybe 10 minutes or 15 minutes left for Q&A, but with all of the wonderful groups who are participating today, we normally do not have too much time for Q&A. So, I'm going to forego the Q&A since we only have one minute left.

However, however, this deck and this recording will be posted on the ICANN71 website. If you want to reach out to any of the speakers today, I can provide you with their e-mail addresses. I know they will not mind. All of the links to the groups' websites are posted on the chat, and you can find them on the ICANN website as well.

I want to thank everybody who participated today and all of our wonderful speakers. And, of course, thank you to our interpreters and to our Meetings Team, our Tech Team who supported this session today. Thank you so much, and I wish you all a wonderful and prosperous ICANN71. Please reach out to me if you have any questions. Thank you so much for joining us today.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]