
ICANN75 | AGM – GNSO: RySG GeoTLD Group - DNS Abuse: Responsible Management by GeoTLDs
Wednesday, September 21, 2022 – 9:00 to 10:00 KUL

SUE SCHULER:

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You may be removed from the session if you do not sign in using your full name. With that, I will hand the floor over to Nacho Amadoz.

NACHO AMADOZ:

Thank you very much, Sue, and thank you, everyone, for joining us for the session. It's Wednesday already, really starting to show. We have some people online. I've seen Ben, Sebastien. Good morning. Good very early morning. We have an agenda that is focused on DNS abuse mainly in connection to the things that we've been doing to present the GAC and other constituencies what we think is the model that should apply to us, what we think is working for us.

I think there are some recent developments that were discussed at the registries, they got the group that also are of interest to the group and will get there. Let me go to the next slide, please, and to the other one where we have the agenda. There we are. Thank you very much. So our idea here is to have a very small meeting where we have some members and discuss what have been our recent activities.

We have a recollection of the things we've been doing in the recent weeks in order to ramp up some infos that we've been discussing over the year. Then we would like to briefly talk about our presentation to the GAC, and that leads us to what we wanted

to present there, but we didn't have time because we would just have 15 minutes, which are the experiences of GeoTLD managing DNS abuse.

We showed to them two concrete experiences that some members shared with us. One was from PuntuEUS, and Josu will be presenting what they were doing. Another one is an article by the .Swiss people about how they are addressing the issue by-law and working together with the ccTLD, but we don't have them in the room, and I am not sure if they are online. So we'll get to that and we'll see if we can go through the issue.

Mostly, what we wanted to do is to command on the results of the survey we conducted. We had 11 responses, I think. It could be good to go through them. It would be better if we had more, because that would be more conclusive, but the ones we had are already looking very good. That should be for us, the starting point of the dialogue to see what are the next steps.

Then in any other business, we will open the floor for anyone to suggest any topic, but we have a very specific one, which is the GA that we will be holding next week, and once we get there, we'll start giving out some details about what we need to prepare. So, go to the next one, please, and the other one, and there we go. Just for the people in the room that may not be familiar with us, this is a meeting of the GeoTLD group which represents the

interest of Geographic Top Level Domain Name representing city, region, language, and culture.

We are also a member of the Registries Stakeholder Group within ICANN, and we are a non for profit membership association based in Belgium. We have 37 TLDs represented in total, more or less between members and observers. I'm sorry, I don't get the feel right, but as you can see, we are mostly composed of European membership, which is where most of the GeoTLDs are. Go to the next slide, please.

We had this video. We wanted to show that to the GAC just to give them an idea of what they were seeing, but we didn't have the time to do that because we ended up with less time than we wanted. So, the same way we skipped that there, we can do it now. Go to the next one, please, which is where we'll be starting the meeting, making a recollection of the activities that we've been conducting.

So, we had our last meeting in Quimper hosted by .bzh GeoTLD. We've been having other online meetings throughout the year. That seems to be the tone now keeping up with the online meetings, but getting slowly to face-to-face, but comparing the meeting in Quimper with the previous one in Frankfurt last year, I think we can say we are very happy with the attendance and the level of discussion that we had.

We were discussing about several of the actions that can affect us together as a group. One of them being the audit, which some of us went through, the other one being the emoji campaign by bzh. That resulted in a working group that was formed recently and that had its last meeting. When was it? The week before coming to the ICANN meeting. I couldn't attend that one. You did. If you want to give a brief summary of what was discussed there, we'll go to that later. Good.

The idea is that we are trying to ramp up some efforts that may affect, if not all members, some, and that we can use our time and the resources, the scarce resources that we have to make these issues advance. The emoji is of interest to some of, maybe not so much to others, but to those that is, it's a good opportunity to get together and start working on something and to see how we present ourselves as a group in front of the people we need to discuss these issues with.

So, we think it's a good idea that we go ahead. How many people was in the call? Just so you remember that. 10, 11?

JOSU WALINO: I think that we were around 10, 11, yes.

NACHO AMADOZ: 10, 11. So more or less the same attendance of members.

JOSU WALINO: Mainly community members more than GeoTLDs.

NACHO AMADOZ: Okay. Now, another one of the push that we want to keep having, and that's one of the main drivers of the group since the beginning, I think, is to strengthen our relationship with all the other stakeholder groups and the community in general. We were throughout the year discussing with Sam, the chair of the Registries Stakeholder Group, and Martin Sutton, the CEO of the Brand Registry Group, how to prepare some activities together, how to align when that is appropriate, our views on certain issues.

The leadership of the Brand Registry Group changed, and for a moment we didn't know who we had to talk to. We had them intervene in our meeting in Quimper, and we had one of the members of the board, Martin Kuechenthal, attending the meeting now.

We know that the president is Cole Quinn. We met him briefly, it was yesterday during the registry, one of the registries meeting. Well, it was obvious to him that we should keep up with this collaboration. So, we will meet him and brief you on what we are doing.

Same happens with, sorry, with the Registries Stakeholder Group, the relationship is extremely fluid, they make things super easy for us, and whenever we need to ask them for assistance or to share our things with them, Sam is always available and willing to talk, and that is something that really, really, in my view, helps us get together when it's needed.

The next round, the GeoTLD continues to convey the message to the ICANN community that there are opportunities and demand to additional TLDs. We made that view clear in the GAC capacity building workshop. Thank you, Benjamin. The workshop was intended, and we'll get there, for the education of upcoming GAC members.

You told me that there were 150 new representatives since Montreal, so that's a lot. We attended that session with the idea to show them that we are good guys, that we care about what is going on under our registry's operations.

There were some questions, so I think that they had some interest in what we were doing, and some of them asked about what was a community TLD, and why this could be a Geo, and why this was, and it was good, but because they were asking the questions.

What else do we have here? Outreach activities to the ICANN community and beyond, the GAC capacity building, the DNS abuse, handling the working relationships with ICANN, and the

opportunities for the GeoTLDs. Could you go to the next one, please? There we go. Wordpress.com. That is something for you to explain, Josu, so you're not going to skip that one.

JOSU WALINO:

Good morning, everyone. Josu Walino, for the record, from PuntuEus. Yes, as Nacho stated, we are trying to do some registrar onboarding for all the GeoTLD members together. There are some big registrars that are of interest for all the members, and we are trying to get all together and help the registrars doing all the onboarding together so we can do it in a more easy way.

Right now we are talking to WordPress.com, the intention is to go to around 20 members of the GeoTLD group and do all the onboarding in a more easy way to register, having different issues that can be of interest for them, and helping them in serving the issues, doing all the inter repetition between all of us.

So that's the plan. We started with WordPress.com, we are also in conversation with Google Domains and some other platforms that are of interest for some of the members. That's the idea.

NACHO AMADOZ:

Yes, we've been advancing what we wanted to do through the mailing list, but we see that sometimes these emails end up in the spam folder or don't get to people, so we use any occasion in the

meetings to share it again with -- the meeting with workers was two days ago, I'm losing track of the days, and it went well. I mean, it's not going to happen.

In two months' time, but we saw from what Kelly was saying to us that she's really pushing internally to get us, because it makes sense for them. In a way, they present us as equivalent to ccTLDs when it comes to the possibility to target some specific users in the region because our TLDs might be of interest for them.

We worked out some details with her about how that could be streamlined for them in pricing terms and in onboarding terms, and we are making that go as fast as we can. It may not happen before the end of the year, but I think that it will happen at some point during next year.

We also have the marketing and communication task force, which has always been one of our main ideas to try to get the specific marketing teams from registries, get together and work out if there are any common activities that could improve our marketing or that they could detect that we could do as a group and allocate some specific budget for anything that could benefit the group as a whole.

That is going a bit too slowly than we would like to. We hope that with the help of Ben, this group will call us and blend a bit more quickly. I don't, Ben, I think is listening, so thank you, Ben,

because you are really being a great help in all of the activities that we are doing. The Emoji Working Group, which we already went through, so I don't know if there is anything else that we need to say. Go ahead, Ronald.

RONALD SCHWAERZLER: Hi, good morning. This is Ronald Schwaerzler speaking. Just to give the exact numbers of our membership, we are consisting of 23 members, five observers, and these represent 45 TLDs.

NACHO AMADOZ: Almost. Thank you, Ronald. Thank you very much. Go to the next slide, please, because now we are getting into what we've done in the meeting so far. So, for the record and for those of you that were not aware or couldn't assist, we had a slot in the capacity building workshop for the GAC number seven that happened on Sunday 3 to 4.

We were given slots within the our allocated for registries. We made a presentation, Benjamin, .alsace, and me Nacho, of 15 minutes following a presentation from the Registries, they call the group ExCom where Sam Demetriou, Alan Woods, and Beth Bacon, and Karen Day, I think, presented what is registry.

They really had to do it in very, very basic terms because they knew, and that was the occasion as we could tell, they knew that

the GAC members that were attending the session were completely unfamiliar, not with the ICANN environment, and not with the ICANN policy, but with the DNS as a concept.

So it was good that we could go after them because all the basics were already explained by them, and that means explaining that there is something such as a registrar, and that there could be something such as [00:19:30 - inaudible] when somebody wants to register a domain, and what is the role of the registry and how a registry is bound by its contract with ICANN, and that the ICANN Registry Agreement has some provisions that for the registry to act in a manner and in another one.

After this generic presentation, we could highlight that we as geoTLDs have some specificities that make us an outlier or stand out from the generic concept of a gTLD that these people may have in mind, which is a .com or a .org. I think that really helped when we got to the DNS abuse section so that they could understand that the kind of things that we were doing do not deviate from what the generic gTLD registry is doing, so that we are not a thing that doesn't fall into the same structure, but that given our proximity, and that is the key word that we all agreed before given the participation, given our proximity to a community, to a certain market in a region, in a city, or a language, or a culture, we have specific relationships with the

local agents of that community that in many ways help us prevent or react to whatever DNS abuse might be going on.

We try to be very precise and use a word that could not just speak of regions or communities or cities so that it could represent the whole group. I think that the word that we came up with, which is proximity, is a good one to make people not familiar with what we are doing, understand what we are doing.

Go to the next slide, please. We told them as described that we had the same obligations that the gTLDs have, but that in some cases, within those obligations, we could have some specificities, we've gone through that already. There were no questions about the low number of abuse cases reported, that is a result of the survey.

I don't know if that's because they don't understand the issue or that they don't have enough information as to assess whether this less than 0.01% is something to be looking at or not, but I think it's a good figure to give. We didn't intend this figure to signal that we are the good guys and that anybody else is not a good guy.

We discussed this with the rest of the registries before giving the presentations. We try to present this number as a result of many different factors, that in this situation, play in our favor. Again, proximity for us is the key word. We have smaller volumes that

may make it less attractive for wrongdoers given in our cases, in some cases, sorry, our very, very specific approach to a community, it makes it very easy to identify when we have a bunch of registrations that do not feel like they come from a regular registrar and in the best country for example.

That makes it easier for us to track what could be going on there and how to keep an eye on what may happen. We have some recent experiences that we may discuss later about a back order in waves of domain names that were really easy to isolate and to identify in order to prevent, maybe not DNS abuse, that is a discussion that goes beyond our group if abusive registration is DNS abuse or not, but that is another topic, and we can go there if you want.

That at the end is going to create this satisfaction for the real users of the domain name. So, we may not call it DNS abuse, but for us, it's something that we at least need to keep an eye on. The requirements of presence or an existing link with the community also makes it a bit more difficult for aliens to come into this zone.

Another element that perhaps is a differentiating factor, is how we are invested in the best interest of the communities we represent. Dirk, please.

DIRK KRISCHENOWSKI: Yes. Thank you, Nacho. For the record, Dirk Krischenowski, .berlin and .hamburg. It's definitely the most important criteria. What we see in the geoTLD space is that our price to the registrar is often a multiple of the price of the local ccTLD and it's above €10 euro in almost all cases, in some cases about 20, 30 or €40, and so especially that price keeps these abuse guys away because it's a little bit too expensive. It would say they're good for let's say one .de, no for one .berlin domain name.

They could register about 60, six-zero .de domain names in our case, and that's obvious that other TLDs are more attractive. If you compare it to the most abused TLDs in our ecosystem like xyz or so, they come with a price with \$1 a year, that's even lower than many, many, many others. There's no wonder that they are above among the most abused domain names all over.

NACHO AMADOZ: That's right, and that's another great discussion, what is the most balanced price in terms of what you get as a good registration that is going to have a good lifetime barrier, and what is going to create less hassle for you as a registry operator to handle. So that is another element to consider to the list. We wanted to give them some concrete experiences so that they could see firsthand what is a registry doing in its daily life to prevent abuse.

We had one of those and we gave them a very short snippet. Go to the next one, please. Which is PuntuEUS. We are going to go into that later in detail, and that's going to be the next section. The other one that we could present very briefly, and go to the next one, please, is the example from the article from .swiss.

There, we were lucky to have in the room remotely, but in the room, the Swiss GAC representative, Jorge Cancio, that during the morning apparently already talked about .swiss. At the end of the session, he took the microphone again, and he explained the new members how his experience with .swiss was a very good one being the GAC representative that's been in the GAC for a long time, and I think it's the vice chair actually, so that's someone that these new people are going to be looking up for.

It was very, very good to have him explain how .swiss is a good example of governance, a case of success and how it can coexist with the ccTLD without any real disruptions to the markets or to the action in their case of the government. So that was a good experience.

We put the foot in the GAC formally, and that was good. We had them see us up in the table talking on equal foot in with a Registry Stakeholder Group, ExCom, so I think that was overall a good presentation. Could you go to the next slide, please?

If you have any questions or any comments, please just let us know. I'm not taking a look at the chat room and I don't know if there are comments. Please, you are doing that. Just good. Benjamin, that's for you because that was your part. So please let us know what you said to the GAC.

BENJAMIN LOUIS:

Good morning. My name is Benjamin Louis from dotAlsace. The main idea of this slide during the GAC meeting was finally to explain that we are working for the public interest. I think that's the main message. We'd like to explain to GAC newcomers that we have different kind of strategy for geoTLD that usually are owned or managed by local public authority.

It's a way for them to work on their digital sovereignty, on their marketing, it's a way for them to push local businesses to go online because we are in some country, like in France in which lots of business are not already online. So it's a way to help them to go there, it's a way to build different project with local institution like Chamber of Commerce and so on.

It's a way to help to build a local digital policy because if you check all the existing geoTLD, you will see that, as Nacho said, that you need very often to prove that you have a local address, or maybe that you have a link with the territory.

So again, this meeting with GAC was a way to explain to newcomers that we are different, that our main idea of internet and TLD, is different, and we are really working for public interest. Thank you.

NACHO AMADOZ: Thank you. Thank you also, because I think that the GAC presentation that we did was thanks to you taking the lead and getting to the GAC people and telling them you need to make your new members aware that we exist, it is relevant for them, and we made it to the slot thanks to you.

BENJAMIN LOUIS: Thank you. Briefly, I had two small meeting after this workshop. One with Manal Ismail, the actual GAC chair that she had lots of return and very good return from newcomers that saw that it was very helpful. I had another return very interesting from Nicolás Caballero, who is the next GAC chair who certainly want to maintain this link between GAC and geoTLD. I think it was a very interesting meeting with him. I think we would have lots of things to do with them.

NACHO AMADOZ: So you're volunteering to be that liaison. Thank you. It was really thanks to the time you put there. So any initiative that could help

us again get in touch with any other part of the community is just welcome because the feed was good and that's what we wanted to be on the radar. So thank you very much for that. Let me go to the next one, because then I'm going to turn it over to Josu because we are going to be explaining in detail your presentation about DNS abuse in .EUS, right?

JOSU WALINO:

Thank you, Nacho. Josu Walino, .EUS, for the record again. Let me go briefly through the report we saw just a couple of slides before, and going through it in more detail. The idea is to explain one case, the case of .EUS how we handle abuse cases and which is our data, our last cyber security report as an idea of how geoTLDs are handling with all of this. Not this. Please, go back to the -- Yes. Thank you.

Next slide, please. Yes. Okay. What I'm going to explain is just a very, very quick presentation about what this .EUS and what does it mean to understand this proximity concept Nacho already explained. How do we handle DNS abuse within our TLD and which has been the data for last year, the cyber security or the DNS abuse data, and which are figures for this year as well.

That's all I'm going to explain. Next slide, please. Well, .EUS, this is just an excuse to show you our new brand. That's all. Anyway, .EUS, it's the TLD for the Basque language and culture. We are not

absolutely geographical, we are a community TLD, but geographically speaking, we are based in the Basque country, North of Spain region, South of France, but as TLD, we act globally. 10% of our registrations are from outside the Basque country.

We are not government strictly related, we are a private not for profit foundation. Anyway, we'll see that later, but we have a very, very close relationship with other government, specifically for managing DNS abuses cause. Next slide, please. In any case, as a community TLD, our goal is to represent Basque language and culture on internet and help preserving it.

A very quick data. When you go to the world languages situation, we have around 6,000 languages in the world, and it's expected to disappear, 90% of the languages are expected to disappear during the next years because they don't have a digital representation, and having a TLD is way to preserve minority language as Basque languages, or Catalan or many others. So that's the way we do it through .EUS.

Next slide, please. This is important because Nacho already explained that before that, having more language, it's a way to keep DNS abuse away. It's not so easy to --

NACHO AMADOZ: Especially Basque.

JOSU WALINO: -- especially Basque, which is a not a very common language, it's not so easy to have it abused in that case, right? So it helps us having another domain more safe. Next slide, please. In any case, since the very beginning for .EUS have been very aware of the situation, especially having all the Basque governments, institutions, public institutions, police, health system, education, all of them are based on our TLD.

They are publishing their websites with .EUS, so that makes us aware that we have to be very careful with handling abuse cases in this case. So we are working in different ways. I'll show you now. Please, next one. So I said before, we're a private institution, but we have agreements with the Basque government, especially for handling DNS abuse.

There are two public official institutions in the Basque country working in cyber security. The first one is the regional set, the Basque Cybersecurity Center. We have an agreement with them, so we develop status together to handle abuse cases. We do the monitorization of .EUS together and we go through any abuse case together as well.

So there is a continuous work together in this area. We also have another agreement with Izenpe. Izenpe is the digital certification official institution of the Basque government. They handle all the digital certificates, they also release SSL certificates for website. We have an agreement with them many years ago and after that, any .EUS domain name has their own SSL certificate for free.

So it's a way to have our own websites more safe and working better on internet. Next slide, please. We are also members of CYBASQUE, which is the Cybersecurity Industry Association in the Basque country and that we share experience and so on. We are also members of the Global Cyber Alliance. I imagine that most of you know them.

They are global association working in cybersecurity and DNS abuse, and we collaborate in certain ways, and we are using some of their tools to better look at the zone.

Next slide, please. So, how do we do all of this? What we do is monitor sites or our SON using mainly three tools, three different ways. The first one is a commercial one that you will know, IQ ABUSE MANAGER. We have this one, and through this we go through all of our SON daily looking if there has been any case of malicious activity, any abuse cases, or whatever, right?

The second one, it's BITSIGHT, so BITSIGHT Security. We work on this together with the Basque Security Center. Thanks to this

tool, what we can look at is more of if any website, any .EUS based website has been compromised, has any of the passwords published, any breakdowns that may happen with credentials, with different situations, they look at different malicious activities, and we detect also, we get alerts for these kind of activities, and act upon them.

The third field of work we have there, it's a Domain Trust. Domain trust, it's a tool developed by the Global Cyber Security Alliance. It's a blacklist based tool, they have globally blacklisted domain names here, what we developed around API because we need to narrow down this list only to the .EUS own, so thanks to this API we developed, we have also in-house developed our system connecting to these Domain Trust own.

It helps perhaps looking in another way to all the SON files. So what we will do is through these three tools, daily monitor all our base, and we don't only get the alerts, we don't only get the reports about what's happening, we also try to help solving these cases. We don't want to just to look at it, but also help solving them. So next slide, please.

We also say that we work in detection, that is the monitorization activity and solution. We get in touch with the registrant, we get in touch with the registrars, and usually, they are not aware that their website has been abused. So, we inform them, investigate

the situation, and help them solving the situation with us, because usually they are not only not aware, but they don't know how to handle it.

So that's how we work. Next slide, please. Here you have our data. Last year we published our cybersecurity report for 2021, and you can see that we had 277 abuse cases last year. It was way much more than usual for us as well. This is 0.02% of our more than 13,000 domains under management. I said it's more than usual. Why? Because we had a bot attack last year.

We had 200 domain names created in only one day. For us, that's not very usual. I would love having 200 domains created daily, but for us 200 domains names are what we do per month basically. So, when you get 200 domains in one day, you just look at it and say, something is happening here.

Then we have the Basque language issue, you realize that they are not in Basque, they are in some strange character combination. You look at the registrant, you go further, and then you see that there is a bot attacking you. Dirk, you said that the price is an issue.

These domains were catered at €40 euros, each one, and they pay for that. So I don't know how they did it, whose VISAs were those, but yes, it happened last year for us. So, after that, we automatically blocked these domains. Another case we had was

another, they also had 35 domains created in a bunch. All of them were Basque-related domains.

They was more back creation. They were two years ago deleted domains. They were coming back. We realized that it was a registrant based in a foreign country, and after investigation, we blocked all of them. One minute. Just to finish, you can see that the other 40 domains were basically normal, let's say somehow normal abuse cases, malware, phishing, spam, and so on. Yes, Dirk.

DIRK KRISCHENOWSKI: Yes, just for the records. In Germany, we had quite a number of domain names registered in Berlin, Hamburg, and, and other geoTLDs by a registrar, which had or by registrars, multiple registrars, and the registrants didn't pay because they used fake credit cards or something like this.

So we had some hundred registrations in these which were made. They looked like they were paid, but they were not paid. They were in the zone for a year, but the registrar had a problem because they hadn't paid, and that seems to be a pattern which is still on.

JOSU WALINO:

Thanks. Yes, it looks like it's something happening in different areas. So this is our report for last year. If you go to next slide, please. You can see that out of the 277, 85% were malicious domains, this one, I already mentioned, and the other nearly 40 were compromised domain names, which were attacked by third-party in different ways through like I said, malware, fishing, spam.

In these cases, we help solving the problem. Our aim is to solve these problems and have our base, our community feeling safe, and feeling that they have a proximity service from the registry. That's the idea. Next slide, please. That's the last one. This is our data for this year. Yes, 2022. You can say that we only had 23 abuse cases.

This is more usual, this is the basis. All of them, 100% were compromised domain names because we didn't have any other bot or this kind of attack. Out of these 23 cases, 20 were already solved with our help, or in some cases with the help of the Cybersecurity Center. Another three, the last three, we already contacted the registrant, also the registrar, and we're waiting for an answer to go and try to solve and close these cases as well. So, this is our case, the case of .EUS. If you have any question. Thank you.

RONALD SCHWAERZLER: This is Ronald for the record. I'm deeply impressed on the effort that that use is putting into this. This is high above standard what can be expected. You are checking or crawling all of your domain names daily. Imagine .com would have to do this with 160 million. It would not even be technically possible, but it is a very high standard. You are contacting, informing the registrants, registrars.

So I like it very much, but I am sure that it will not be the new floor or level that someone out there can expect us to do. We, as CIOs, are somehow forced to take more caution of our zone because we have regional, local governments behind us.

The more they see your proposal, I'm afraid we will get the same or a similar pressure to handle it that way, which I think is good because the government should be aware that it has a TLD associated with its region, and it should be proud of it, and it should be proud of it, and being proud is not only being proud, but also have to pay some attention and probably pay something for it. So, thank you very much for this effort, for this presentation, I'm deeply impressed.

JOSU WALINO: Thank you. Thank you. There is another thing we always say, you put the example of .com, of course .com, I understand that for them, doing this is impossible already, it's not easy, it's costly,

and it's also related to the price before having been stated, we in our case, that you can buy a .EUS around €20, which is at least double of .com, and this is a way to give value to this price that registrants are paying.

We say to the registrants that, okay, we are not expensive, but you are getting more for what you pay. You are getting more value, you are getting more proximity, you are getting help, support, and some tools. So this is a way to say that the small TLDs, the geoTLDs in our case, are giving more value to the registrant.

NACHO AMADOZ:

Nacho Amadoz here. I'm sure that your example is not the only one, and it's not the only way. It would be highly convenient for us as a group to have documentation and more experiences that we can use when we have the opportunity to present to some other parts of the community, but also that we can evaluate together to see what can we put in common and then, extrapolate or export to the others what we are doing.

Just let me give a quick note on the time, because as usual, we're running out. We have more or less five minutes, and can you go to the next slide, the other one, and the one after that? The previous one was the .swiss case, and I think we're going to reserve it for when we have the .swiss people in the room. Go to the previous one, please.

Thank you. That one. We want to have a dialogue on the next step, and Ronald was already pointing in that direction when he said what is going to be the floor. In the Registries Stakeholder Group meeting, there was some discussion in the registrars, they call the group as well for what we know, about incorporating into the agreements more specific language about what could be done for DNS abuse.

said that we are interested in being part of the team that is going to think about what could be presented. We have one caveat that we discussed that we raised that is a very, very good point, which is it would be good to have that drafted in a way that we are all comfortable before it gets out of the Registries Stakeholder Group, and that's what we are going to be pushing for.

We are going to be involved in that effort, and we will be reporting back to the group because that is one way that we think could help us have more clarity when it comes to dealing with whatever, ICANN compliance or the floor and the ceiling of what we are supposed to do.

is not the only one because then we can keep doing things as the ones that [00:54:14 - inaudible] was presented, and we want to make sure that whenever it is in the contract, does not force us to only do that, because that prevents part of the good things that

[00:54:30 - inaudible] or others are doing, and that is in no way what we would agree with.

Anyway, bottom line is that we will be paying attention. We think it's a good idea, it's a good effort, and we will be involved. Apart from that, it would be good for us as a group to keep this topic alive on our discussions and have it in our minds.

So we are going to, as an ExCom, work harder to help you get involved and get interested in taking this to a level where we cannot only talk about results and surveys or one concrete experience, but also as a thing that can really talk about what most of the members of the group are doing in their different ways.

That is the gist of it, that is what we want to do. We are going to be working for the rest of the year on that and the next one, because this is not going to be finished soon, this is going to be evolving for quite some time, and we need to keep up, and not only keep up, I think that we also need to anticipate what are the next steps that are going to be taken by whatever agencies are created to deal with DNS abuse, whatever ideas are going to be floated in the community, that they could follow some of the things that we have already been doing for quite some time. Mike, please.

MIKE RODENBAUGH: Thank you, Nacho. I'm sorry, I did step out, but a quick question. Did you see --

NACHO AMADOZ: Just as a warning for the room, I'm sorry to interrupt you. We have just three minutes.

MIKE RODENBAUGH: Yes, I'm aware. I know that's hard for me, but I will meet that timeline. Are you aware the communication that the BRG sent to ICANN regarding the DAR reporting?

NACHO AMADOZ: No.

MIKE RODENBAUGH: So it's on the ICANN web page. The crew sent a communication to Goran asking that DAR amend or augment their monthly reporting to show that Spec13, the abuse with Spec13s, because right now DAR is legacy and all new geoTLD, and the BRG feels that that's kind of an inappropriate delineation, that as the GOs and the BRGs know they operate their TLDs much differently than most of the generics.

So I just wanted to call your attention to that communication, and perhaps the GOs, all 23 of you may want to sit there and say, hello, Goran can DAR begin to break those out because this way you will have an ICANN monthly report showing you what you're doing is good. So that would be my recommendation.

NACHO AMADOZ:

That's a very good idea. Thank you, Mike. Thank you. Now that you mentioned Spec11, we are seeing some things and I'm taking all the time, so I'm going to be quick, that when it comes to feedback that we get from ICANN compliance, for example, in the audit, it definitely needs more clarity because we got the audit, that is something we shared with the rest in Quimper, and we were told, why did you not identify this, this, this, and this domain as many issues domains?

Our response was, well, because our reporting tool did not have that. Okay, good. Then what's the point in asking about them. If you have any specifics that indicate that there's malicious activity on these domain names, first, it would be good for me that you let me know before, and second, if response A is good, but response B is good, what's the point in asking? Because if any response is good, then why ask?

So more clarity on that and showing that we are keeping a grip, closer grip on the tools that they may be using, like the suggestion

about DAR, I think it's good. Let me go real quick to any other business.

If you go to even the next one, which is the last slide. Just a quick note to let you know that next week we are going to have the GA, and the main points are group housekeeping and ExCom elections. Sorry.

JOSU WALINO: They're kicking us out.

NACHO AMADOZ: They're kicking us out, right? Yes, just one more minute. We met the members announcing the link to the room and the date, and the only thing that we need to provide, and Josu, and I thought about this morning, is the proxy bots.

We encourage all members to attend the DA to present themselves for any position and to vote so that they can indicate if they are happy with how we are doing things, if they want a different direction or whatever they want to signal.

RONALD SCHWAERZLER: This is Ronald for the record. I think the, how's it called, the statutes of the geoTLD very clearly state the possibilities of proxy votes. I think someone can dedicate to another voting member

the DD proxy. So we will remind that in an upcoming email how to do the proxy in case you are not able to attend this meeting.

NACHO AMADOZ: Thank you, Ronald. With that, we are bringing the meeting to a close. If anybody has any other comment or any suggestion, we will be around, and if we don't speak during the rest of the meeting, safe travel, and all that. Good. Thank you.

SUE SCHULER: We can end the recording.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]