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SAN JUAN – Newcomers Day  
Sunday, March 11, 2018 – 10:30 to 15:00 AST  
ICANN61 | San Juan, Puerto Rico

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Please take your seats. We are starting in two minutes.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Tech, can you go ahead and start the video?

Please take your seats, everyone.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The Internet is like a popular thing.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Some satellites up there.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I picture my head with waves of Internet going to the phone.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Somebody told me a cloud once.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The Internet is a lot like plumbing. It's always moving.

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

VINT CERF:

Most people don't have any idea where the Internet came from. It doesn't matter. They don't need to. It's like asking who invented the ballpoint pen or the flush toilet or the zipper. These are all things that we just use every day. We don't even think about the fact that, one day, somebody invented them. The Internet is just like that.

Many, many years ago, in the early 1970s, my partner, Bob Kahn, and I began working on the design of what we now call the Internet. It was the result of another experiment called the ARPANET, which stood for Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. It was a Defense Department research project.

Paul Baran was trying to figure out how to build a communication system that might actually survive a nuclear attack. He had this idea of breaking messages up into blocks and sending them as fast as possible in every possible direction through the mesh network. So we built what eventually became a nationwide, experimental packet network, and it worked.

Is anybody in charge of the Internet?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The government controls it.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Elves. Obviously, elves.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The people who control the Wi-Fi, because no Wi-Fi, not Internet.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: T-Mobile, Xfinity.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Bill Gates.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Bill Gates.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Bill Gates. Right?

VINT CERF: The honest answer is: well, nobody. It may be another answer is: everybody. The real answer is that the Internet is made up of an incredibly large number of independently-operated networks. What's interesting about the system is that it's fully distributed. There's no central control that's deciding how packets are routed or where pieces [of] networks are built or even who

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interconnects with whom. These are all businesses decisions that are made independently by the operators.

They are all motivated to assure that there is end-to-end connectivity of every part of the network because the utility of the net is that any device can communicate with any other device, just like you want to be able to make phone calls to any other telephone in the world.

There's nothing like this that has ever been built before. The idea that what you know might be useful to somebody else of vice-versa is a very powerful motivator for sharing information. By the way, that's how science gets done. People share information.

So this is an opportunity for people to think up new applications, maybe program them as apps on mobile phones, and maybe become part of the continued growth of the infrastructure of the network to bring it to people who don't access to it yet. Or just make use of it on a day-to-day basis. You can't escape from contact with the Internet, so why not get to know it and use it?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Good morning, everybody. I hope you enjoyed that little video. I think it's pretty entertaining. I'm Deborah Escalera. I'm

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Program Manager at Public Responsibility Support. We'd like to welcome you to ICANN61.

We hope today that you'll leave here with a little bit more understanding about ICANN and how it works. We're very excited that you're here. It's going to be a very busy week. We'll provide you with some information and some details about how the week will go.

Please feel free to ask us questions at any time. We're going to have a lot of exciting to come in and speak to you today. You're welcome to ask them questions.

As a reminder, you want to make sure that you introduce yourself, tell us where you're from, and speak slowly and clearly because we have interpreters in the back. They are writing down everything that you say, so please make sure that you speak your name slowly and clearly. Tell us where you're from and give us as much information about yourself as you can, but keep it brief. We have a lot of speakers coming in today to share information with you.

With that, I want to introduce you to our co-host, Siranush Vardanyan. She is the Fellowship Manager.

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**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** Hello, everyone. Can you hear me? Welcome to the Newcomers Day. I hope you have already joined Saturday and the lot of sessions taking place yesterday. This is the Newcomers Day. It's an especially special day for all those for whom the current ICANN is the first ICANN meeting.

We will try to give you the overview of what the ICANN multi-stakeholder model is. We will invite our speakers from different Support Organizations and Advisory Committees. We will review together with you the agenda for the entire week.

Before that, a couple of housekeeping issues for you. As Deborah mentioned, we have translation here, so please use them. There are headsets at the entrance. Please take them and take advantage of listening in your own language. The Newcomers Day is translated into six U.N. languages, so with whichever one you feel comfortable, please, use this opportunity. You can also ask your question in your local language, in your native language. This is the opportunity which is given at the ICANN meetings, so take advantage of it.

All the sessions are transcribed and recorded every day. If you missed one of the sessions, please later check the ICANN61 website, go to the meeting schedule, and find the schedule you are interested in. In each session, you will see the recordings for that particular session. This will give you a chance, when you are

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back home, to get through the entire agenda and digest the information. Try to find the ones which you missed. Even if you had been there, try to refresh your memory. What had been discussed? This is all for you, to use them.

As Deborah also mentioned, not for all us is English a first language, so try to speak slowly, especially those for whom English is a first language – native English speakers – because many others cannot understand you. Also, this will help our translators/interpreters here do the proper interpretation.

Phones off. We don't want, in the middle of any discussions, your phone start to play "Despacito," for example. I think the actual one will be that music. So, please, put it on silent. We all know everyone is busy. Someone can call back from home, but they should all know that this is session time. So please. You can also close your computers because we want to see your eyes. We want to see your faces, not your back or head or something else.

This is an interactive session. Please ask questions. There is no such thing as asking dumb questions during Newcomers Day. Everybody knows that we are Newcomers here. We have to learn. For learning, we need to ask questions. So please feel free to ask questions. There will be two mics over here for you.

We will be also having out leaders from each community here in ICANN. That will be your opportunity to meet them in person

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and ask them the questions you are interested in. So please feel free to ask questions.

We will be later having our booth leads here to introduce their activities at the ICANN information booth, which is right on the left side when you go out from this room. Please take time to go there. During the entire week, there will be different activities taking place there with a lot of prizes and surprises. So please go there and ask your questions also to our two booth leads, who can help you with meeting people, with finding the session rooms, and with finding the appropriate information for you.

With that, I would like to give the floor to Nigel Hickson, who will introduce you to the ICANN mission and will talk about the ICANN communities and the ICANN multi-stakeholder model.

Nigel, please introduce yourself, who you are in ICANN and your position.

NIGEL HICKSON: Great. Who am I? Good morning!

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Woo-hoo!



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NIGEL HICKSON:

Wow, that's not bad for a Sunday, is it? My name Nigel Hickson. I work for ICANN. I'm on the staff. I'm part of the organization with my colleagues here. You'll see many of us around that work for the ICANN organization. I'll explain in a minute how we fit into this multi-stakeholder model.

It's great to see you [lot]. Really good. Why are you here? Ah, nothing else to do on a Sunday morning? Yeah. Anyone from Europe?

Wow. It's a long way away – Europe – it feels, isn't it? Anyone from Switzerland? Hi! Good morning. I feel I'm from Switzerland as well. I work in Geneva. Anyone heard of Geneva? Yeah? We're in the list of the most boring places in the world.

Geneva is where I work. I work for a team called Government Engagement. We engage with governments. I know, ICANN is pretty simple in the way it describes things. I engage with the United Nations and the ITU and other bodies in Geneva.

You might have recognized that I'm probably not Swiss. I'm from a place called London. Anyone from London?

Some people have to be from London, I know. London is a small, little village in somewhere called the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom used to be in Europe but has now been cut off from Europe. And it's going to float. Essentially, the U.K, will

float anywhere, really, so it could end up in South America or it could end up in Africa. We don't know yet. It depends. Anyway, the U.K. is floating.

Anyway, you don't want to hear all this rubbish. I'm here to tell you a bit about the ICANN mission and a bit about where we fit in. It was fantastic to see that video. Who's seen that video before with Vint Cerf? It really is great, isn't it? I don't know if any of you have met Vint Cerf. Some of us are privileged to have known him over the years, although I didn't know him when he had black hair. I really didn't. He's always had gray hair since I've known him.

What's truly fantastic about the Internet – really try to grab hold of this because some of you are much younger and you can remember being children, can't you? I can't quite remember being a child, so to speak, but we were all, as children, fascinated by things, weren't we? We were fascinated by inventions. We were fascinated by technologies. We were fascinated by things that had happened. We said, "Mom, Dad, where does electricity come from? Where does water come from? Who invented the car? Who invented the steam engine? Who invented the typewriter? Who invented the Hoover?" I know you don't know what these things are. We were fascinated by things and we wanted to know who did these things.

And the Internet, as those children showed, is with us. It's our generation. The people that invented the Internet are still with us. Not all of them, unfortunately, but many of them are still with us. Many of them you can go and talk to and ask why they did this.

Dr. Steve Crocker, who was fundamental, along with Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf in the early days of the Internet, was our chairman up to last year. You could go up to him and ask him why he did this. "What made you do this? What inspired you to do this?" and they'll tell you – Bob Kahn will tell you, Vint Cerf will tell you, Steve Crocker will tell you – that they were inspired to do this, to invent the Internet, not because it was a cool thing to do, although I suppose at the time it was quite a cool thing to do. They thought they had an understanding, they had some vision, that it was really going to change society, that it was really going to change lives, that it was really going to do something fundamental.

And here you are today at something called an ICANN meeting. So ICANN has, if you like, a small responsibility for continuing this Internet forward. I'll explain in the next ten minutes why you have that responsibility as well.

ICANN is called, for some reason, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. It's a lovely title, isn't it? When

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you come into a country and they say, “Well, what are you going to do in this country? Is it for business or leisure?” and you say, “Business,” and they say, “What are you going to?” and you say, “A conference,” and they say, “What conference are you going to?” and you say, “I’m going to a conference of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers” and they snore, then you know it’s okay. So it’s not the most catchy title.

But ICANN is important. I don’t say that because I’m paid to say it. It does have a mission. It does have a role. As you saw in that film, the great thing about the Internet is that anyone can contact anyone. This is what is fundamental about our mission and what’s fundamental about the Internet.

Grasp that because the value of this Internet is only because anyone can contact anyone. Any device, any person, any website, any smartphone, any Internet of things, if you’d like, any sensor can be connected to everything else on the Internet. That’s the strength.

As Vint Cerf showed in that diagram, where ICANN’s mission comes in is the allocation of names and numbers to allow that connectivity. We allocate domain names to website. We allocate number to devices. That’s our role. It’s in the plumbing of the Internet.

We also have a role in the root servers of the Internet. You'll hear more about that this week – how the Internet, if you'd like, works in terms of allocating resources around the whole Internet and how the Internet works in terms of the allocation of domain names and the allocation of IP addresses. It's fundamental that everything on the Internet has to be able to be recognized.

We used to say that everything has a unique Internet Protocol Number. That's not quite right these days. Essentially, everything on the Internet has to be recognized. As we go forward from this technology – ipv4 to IPv6 – then everything will, under IPv6 – have a unique allocation on the Internet. Everything will have a unique allocation and be connected to everything else.

So ICANN's mission, if you like, is to coordinate the domain name system and coordinate with the regional Internet registrars this allocation of the Internet protocol numbers.

We also have this critical responsibility for the domain name system. Away from the technical side of the domain name system, as you know, ICANN allocates and has a responsibility for generic top-level domains. You know what top-level domains are – the bit to the right of the dot. .com is a top-level domain. What comes before .com is the second level. So we're to the right of the dot. There's two types of names. There's generic

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names – the .com, the .orgs, the .news, the .media, .london, .berlin, .brussels – all to the right of the dot.

Then there’s country names. Many of you come from many countries. Shout out your two-letter country name.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: [inaudible]

NIGEL HICKSON: I can’t hear. Dot-what? What’s “tt” for?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Trinidad.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: And Tobago.

NIGEL HICKSON: Trinidad and Tobago. I’ve always wanted to live in Trinidad and Tobago, actually. It has a lovely sound to it, hasn’t it? “tt.” That’s great. What’s Switzerland?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: ch.

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NIGEL HICKSON: ch for Switzerland. They couldn't think of anything. They couldn't spell in Switzerland. It's a tough life.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

NIGEL HICKSON: Sorry. Yes, I understand. Great. Anyone else? Go on, shout it out.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Am.

NIGEL HICKSON: Pm?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Am.

NIGEL HICKSON: Am.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Armenia.

NIGEL HICKSON:

That’s Armenia. Anyone from China?

No? Anyway, you got the drift. We could spend all day doing this. Anyway, two types of top-level domains: the generic names – the .coms and everything – and then the country codes.

Sovereign states are responsible for their country codes. ICANN has an involvement in country code names. We ensure that a country code goes into the root of the Internet. This is crucial because, unless your names go into the root of the Internet, then you can’t connect with anyone.

The latest country to come on the international map was Southern Sudan, a few years ago. Southern Sudan, as you know, became independent, became recognized by the United Nations. That’s the trigger for Southern Sudan to be able to use the country code. .ss was available. ICANN facilitated that two-letter country code into the Internet, into these 13 root servers. Therefore, anyone using the .ss in Southern Sudan or anywhere where they might use a .ss code, could reach everyone else on the Internet.

That’s what we do with country codes. You’ll learn much more about country codes this week. We don’t have a responsibility for the operation of country codes. That is the responsibility of



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the sovereign states. We do have the responsibility for the generic top-level domain, where we have contracts with the registries and the registrars.

The registry is the body that gives out the names. If I owned .com – haha. Yes, I could own .com. I can't do the American accent. Otherwise, I could own .com. If I own .com, you could have a name – Fred.com or anything else. .com is the top level, and I as the registry would give out your name, Fred.com or whatever.

A registrar is a body that sells lots of names. A registrar would sell .coms. They'd sell .orgs. They'd sell .southernsudan. They'd sell whatever they want, whatever they have contracts to sell.

So we have contracts in ICANN. We contract with registries, and we contract with registrars. That is part of our mission.

The second slide – I won't go on much longer [inaudible]...yeah, we got the second slide.

The second slide is important. The first slide, if you like, told us what we do. You'll learn much more about what we do in terms of the root zone, in terms of the allocation of IP numbers, in terms of the allocation of names. This is how we do it. We work to preserve the stability, security, resilience, and openness of the Internet. This is our mission statement. All organizations, if you like, have mission statements. This is part of our mission

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statement. This is absolutely crucial – the first one. The second one is absolutely crucial. We’ll come onto the second one in a second. That nearly was funny. The third one, if you like, is working with efficiency and excellency. Well, all organizations say that. It’d be funny if you had a mission statement and it said, “We will work in a crappy way and waste money,” and things like that. No, no.

So this is our mission statement. The first part is crucially important in that ICANN is part of this Internet ecosystem, along with other actors – along with governments, along with businesses, the Googles, the Facebooks, along with the Internet service providers – along with a whole other range of actors that go to make up the Internet. We are part of this Internet ecosystem.

And we have to contribute to the security, the resilience, the openness, and the singularity of the Internet because the Internet is crucial for what we do.

You will hear sometimes people say, “Well, ICANN only need to worry about its own little patch.” Of course, all organizations can’t, if you like, boil the ocean. We can’t be responsible for climate change and for etc., etc. We have a responsibility for what we do, for those critical functions I mentioned.

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But we also have a responsibility, along with these other organizations, to ensure the security, the resilience, the openness, and the singularity of the Internet. If we have that responsibility, then you have that responsibility as well.

Why do I say that? If I could have the next slide. Thank you. I say that because ICANN is unique. It's not unique in the sense that we're wonderful and "Come and see us!" etc., etc. But we are quite a unique organization.

I worked for the British government for 30 years. People told me a bit about this organization called ICANN. They said, "Come along one day and see this organization called ICANN." I said, "Well, it sounds a bit complicated to me. It sounds a bit technical to me. Does it have good parties?"

I didn't know much about ICANN, but once you're involved in ICANN, like you are now, you'll understand why it's unique. It's unique because of this multi-stakeholder operation. We passionately believe that to fulfill our mission of ensuring that the Internet remains open, remains secure, remains resilient, and remains single, then we have to employ the multi-stakeholder model.

The multi-stakeholder model is simple. You'll hear a lot about the multi-stakeholder model. The multi-stakeholder model is

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just different actors coming together to solve problems together. That's what we do in ICANN.

Much of the rest of the morning you're going to hear from colleagues in the community and colleagues within the ICANN organization of all the different parts of the ICANN community. You will hear about ccNSO. You'll hear about GNSO. You'll hear about SSAC. You'll hear about the GAC. By lunch, you'll be totally bloody confused – no. It is complicated. The multi-stakeholder model is not simple. Getting everyone together to act together, to come together, to solve problems is not easy.

At the United Nations, governments sit there and solve problems together. They don't have to have all these other stakeholders in the room. Perhaps if they had these other stakeholders in the room then the decision-making process would be better. ICANN involves all the actors in the decision-making process. This is our strength. The strength is that everyone comes together.

So the ICANN community you'll hear a lot about. The community is what is fundamental to ICANN. We have the community, we have the staff, the organization, which is essentially here to serve the community to make sure everything moves forward, and then we have the ICANN board, which has this crucial role in decision-making and in setting the standards and in setting the way forward for ICANN, having been advised by the community.

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So this is a fundamental part of how we operate. You are a fundamental part of the ICANN community. You're here. This might be your first time here, but hopefully it certainly won't be your last time. You'll be directly contributing to the ICANN community. You'll be directly contributing to our mission, and you'll be directly contributing to the openness, to the security, and to the singularity of the Internet and ensuring that the Internet remains this fundamental force for good which it was created to be.

Thank you very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you so much, Nigel. Now, as you can see, Nigel is very passionate about ICANN. He's certainly a wealth of information. So when you see him out there at the cocktail parties and receptions, please feel free to approach him. I think he would love to indulge you in conversation.

That's part of your mission for this meeting: to go out there and meet people. Do not be afraid. Although you are a newcomer, part of your job for this meeting is to go out there, put your hand out, introduce yourself, and ask questions. You're welcome to ask questions at the public forum. People want to meet you. You're here to meet people. If you want us to introduce you to somebody, please ask us to do that for you.

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Now, as Nigel mentioned, you're going to hear from all the community leads today. It's an alphabet soup. You're going to hear all the acronyms. Don't be confused. You will be confused. But if you have any questions, please, again, visit the information booth. There's going to be an acronym challenge going on there.

First up, we have ASO – Kevin, are you here? A challenge for the audience right now? Who in the audience might know what ASO stands for?

Here.

YOHANI RANASINGHE: Yohani from Sri Lanka, a Fellow and a Newcomer. ASO stands for the Address Supporting Organization.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Fantastic. Thank you very much. So we're going to welcome Kevin Blumberg to talk about ASO.

Kevin?

KEVIN BLUMBERG: Good morning, everybody. I'm one of the two vice-chairs of the ASO AC. This is where the acronyms come in. If you are interested in the ASO, have questions about the ASO, I'll give you

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something very simple to start with, which is ASO.ICANN.org. All of the documentation on what the ASO is is on the website, as well as all of the meeting notes from all of our monthly calls, etc.

We have in-person public sessions. Our actual meeting this year will be an open session, so you can see how we interact during that process.

I'm from the ARIN region, which is 25 countries, give or take. It's based in North America, so Canada, the U.S., and what they generally is English-speaking Caribbean countries. There's another region, LACNIC, which has the Latin American countries, as well as the Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries. There's five different regions throughout the world.

The ASO AC, which is what I am on, is part of the ASO. We are 15 people from around the world, three from each of the regions. Basically, we work on making sure that global policy, policy that affects numbers, and policy that is for all of the regions but policy that is towards ICANN and what is now called PTI is taken care of.

If a couple regions want to get together and have policies that are all very similar, that's a coordinated policy that we're not actually involved with. It's only when all five regions agree that a policy is needed in terms of how space is given out by IANA and PTI – thank you.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

KEVIN BLUMBERG: Oh yeah...oh, no. Yeah, that's fine.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay.

KEVIN BLUMBERG: I'm just talking now about what global policy is. It's a very, very small subset of policy. The last policy a number of years ago was to deal with – everybody here is familiar with the term "IPv4"? The old Internet numbering scheme that's been replaced with but is not a replacement of IPv6? A couple of years ago we realized we were running out of space in IPv4. What was this, 20 years ago now? We were running out of space, and then about eight years ago we realized, "Well, what if somebody gives space back? They're nice. They don't need the space anymore and they hand it back to IANA and PTI." They have no way of giving it back unless it's one full, big block. So if you have a whole pie, you can have it, but if it's a piece of pie, you can't have it.



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So the communities realized there was a no way to do it. They came up with a fair way: everyone agreed to hand back the small pieces. That’s where the global policy proposal came in.

We didn’t write the policy proposal. We didn’t deal with it in the regions. We made sure that everybody agreed to it and was fair about it.

Another term that is used here is the PPFT (Policy Proposal Framework Team, I believe). One person from each of the region is responsible for making sure that in that region, keeping the whole group updated and letting us know what’s going on with the policy. “Yes, the community has seen it. Here’s the changes that have come in.” So each region has one of those people that deals with it.

We have a global policy in the LACNIC region that just started. We found that out because the PPFT member from LACNIC informed our group. We are there to make sure that –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: PPFT stands for Policy Proposal Facilitator Team.

KEVIN BLUMBERG: Thank you. We are there to make sure that everything is taken care of but don’t actually write the policies. Policies are not

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written by our group in the ICANN fora. It's actually done in the communities at the RIRs (Regional Internet Registries).

So all of the policy work gets done there and then comes down to us to make sure that all the checkboxes were taken care of; yes, it was done appropriately; it was done by the community, etc.

Once it's been ratified here, it goes to the ICANN board to say, "Yes, all the checkboxes were taken care of. This is a global policy, and it's now been ratified." If everything were to be done perfectly, we figure it's about a year-and-a-half with the current timelines. One change could now make that two years or three years. So it's important that there's consensus beforehand to the idea because that makes it a lot easier to get the policies through.

Let's see – yeah, we've got all of that. And I think that's everything for what we do. Like I said, we have some open sessions, if you are interested in the numbers side. Most of the work that is done for numbers is actually done, like I said, outside of ICANN, inside of the regions themselves. But we're here for those global policies.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: We have a couple of minutes if anybody from the audience has questions for Kevin.

GERARD BEST: Thanks, Kevin. Gerard Best from Trinidad and Tobago, Fellow and Newcomer. You gave the example of the policy that was developed in the regions and mentioned that the work was being done by the communities in the regions. If you as a vice-chair of the ASO AC are sitting in an ARIN meeting, would you have to exempt yourself from those policy considerations? What's the extent of the communication or collaboration in your role in ASO AC and your function as a member of the ARIN community?

KEVIN BLUMBERG: It's a great question. Every region is different. In the ARIN community, I'm wearing one hat. I'm wearing another hat. I'm wearing another hat. I could actually probably go down about four or five more steps.

The most important part is disclosure. "My name is Kevin Blumberg. I work for this company and this company and this company. I'm speaking on behalf of this company." As long as that disclosure is there, there's nothing preventing me from talking about a policy that is there or submitting my own policy.

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It wouldn't be with the ASO AC hat on. It would be with my community member hat on. There is not issue with that, again, as long as disclosure is done, in our region.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Kevin. I think you already know Kevin in person, so if you have any questions, we cannot take more questions now but you can ask him during the break.

With that, we'll move to another community group here. I would like to invite Alejandra Reynoso, who is a Country Code Name Supporting Organization Council member. I'm very proud to introduce her because she started her way as an ICANN Fellow here and now she's a council member.

Alejandra, to you.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: Thank you very much. Can we go to the next slide, please? Thank you.

I'm speaking about ccTLDs, which Nigel kindly introduced before. As he said, ICANN is the plumbing of the Internet. Well, this is part of the phone book of the Internet. Domain names are here to help us reach several entities in the Internet by name. That is what we as humans understand best.

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ccTLD stands for Country Code Top-Level Domain. Each country has one two-letter code assigned by the International Standards Organization. This is what confirms the members of the ccNSO.

Next slide, please. Thank you. ccNSO stands for Country Code Names Supporting Organization. This is a body within the ICANN structure, created for and by ccTLD managers. Any ccTLD manager may apply for membership. They just fill a form. It gets reviewed. It's [the] only protocol. Any ccTLD can join.

Still, we are not currently having a policy on IDN ccTLDs. IDN stands for Internationalized Domain Names that are outside the ASCII characters. But once this policy is adopted, ccNSO will be open to IDN ccTLDs as well.

The ccNSO is a platform where we nurture consensus. We foment, as we say, technical cooperation. We also develop and recommend global policies to the ICANN board that are related to ccTLDs, of course.

Next slide, please. Thank you. The ccNSO activities. The main work done by the ccNSO is divided in working groups. Each working groups focuses on a specific issue or task. They do their job and report to the community.

The other main part of what we do is during the ICANN meetings. We have the Members Meetings Days, which are two days. In this

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meeting, it will be on Tuesday and Wednesday. Also, we have Tech Day on Monday. Tech Day is developed by the Technical Working Group of the ccNSO.

Who can participate? All of our sessions here in ICANN are open to anyone, so please just join us in a room and feel free to participate.

For the working groups, if you are a staff member of a ccTLD or a ccTLD manager, then you can contact the ccNSO Secretariat and see if are allowed [confirm] part of the working group.

These working groups are set and approved by the council, but still you may ask for information and maybe you can join.

The ways that you can participate also is by e-mail by the Adobe Connect room or presenting at the ccNSO.

The current work of the ccNSO is focused broadly in the Empowered Community action guidelines. There are several review processes going on. The aim is to achieve more accountability and transparency in all the processes.

Also, for a long time, we've had a PDP (Policy Development Process), and it is on the retirement of ccTLDs. If you're interested in policy, we have a policy session on Wednesday at 10:30 in room 209-BC, on the second floor. So you can be updated on policy.

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The last slide, please. Thank you. This is a quick summary where you can find some resources on the ccNSO. We have the ccNSO website. It's ccnsso.icann.org. You can find us on Twitter and on Facebook. We have a ccNSO quick guide developed by the onboarding program.

I'm not sure – here you are. [Jelena] is here at the front. We [have] ten of these printed quick guides. If you want one, please reach her. We also have an ICANN Learn course. There is a brief summary of our activities in this ICANN meeting from today until Wednesday.

If you have any questions and we have time –

[SIRANUSH VARDANYAN]: We can take two or three questions for Alejandra.

Yes? [inaudible], go first.

NICOLAS FIUMARELLI: Hello. Nicolas Fiumarelli from Uruguay. I have a question. Can you say, for example, two issues that are being discussed in the ccNSO right now? I'm interested in that.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: Well, there are several issues being discussed. Since it's a very broad community, it's a global community – for example, we

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focus the policy sessions on policy matters. There is the retirement of ccTLDs. As of now, we don't have a guideline on how ccTLDs should be retired because the world changes and some countries stop existing and some new countries come here. So that's one.

Another, for example, is a legal session we have. Now a hot topic is the GDPR...well, law? So that's another issue that we're discussing.

Also, for example, we have a very popular session: ccTLD news. It's when ccTLDs from around the world share their concerns or their experiences with the community and ask for advice.

So it's very broad, but these three are, I would say, the main ones.

[ARTEM GAVRICHENKOV]: [Artem Gavrichenkov] from Russia. Thank you for your speech. Could you go back one slide, please? Yes.

I wonder how is using emojis in domain names related to country code domain names? Because as far as I know, there is no country with an emoji in its name.



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ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: Correct. Not a ccTLD, but on the second-level we could have them, right?

[ARTEM GAVRICHENKOV]: Oh, yeah. I got it.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: As in happyface.gt, for example.

[ARTEM GAVRICHENKOV]: Sorry.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: No problem at all.

LONDON TELESFORD: Hi. Good morning. Lendon from Grenada. I was just wondering, from the ccNSO side, if any research has been done to figure whether or not there has been any effects on ccTLD adoption since the launch of the new gTLDs.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: There have been several studies by region. As was said in the previous presentation by the ASO, the ccNSO is also divided by regions. We have LACTLD, CENTR, AfTLD, and APTLD. Those are

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the regional organizations. I know that some of the regional organizations have done studies on the consequences of the new gTLDs through the domain name system. So not exactly affecting ccTLDs, but how it has affected the whole ecosystem.

If you write an e-mail to us or get in contact with me, I can send you these reports.

DEBORAH ESACALERA: Okay. One final question.

KATAMBI JOAN: Katambi Joan is my name. I'm a Newcomer and a Fellow. I'm wondering, do you have to be a technical person to join the ccNSO?

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: No. We have people from several backgrounds. We have administrative. We have legal. We have technical. As long as you are a member of a ccTLD, then you can participate in the work of the working groups.

[SIRANUSH VARDANYAN]: Thank you, Alejandra.

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ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: Thank you very much. If you have any more questions, you know where to find me.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Alejandra. Do we have a representative from RrSG in the house?

Okay. Now this one's a little bit trickier. Does anybody in the audience what the acronym RrSG stands for?

Ooh. No hands. Okay. We have – is it pronounced like “Graham”?

GRAEME BUNTON: Yes.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Graeme Bunton to present on RrSG. Graeme?

GRAEME BUTON: Thank you. Hi, everyone. I'm Graeme Bunton. I am the chair of a stakeholder group inside the GNSO called the Registrar Stakeholder Group (RrSG). The second “r” is because there's also the RySG, the Registry Stakeholder Group.

The registries and registrars make up the Contracted Party House inside the GNSO. I kind of assume some of that's been covered already, but if it's not, we can take questions.

Registrars are the bit of ICANN that serve as the middle man between registrants – people purchasing or acquiring domain names in some way – and the registries. That means, predominantly, we're all businesses. You would probably know the name of the largest retailer registrar. That's GoDaddy. You probably don't know my company. We're Tucows. We're a large wholesale registrar, so primarily we sell to other businesses, who then sell domain names to the public.

There's lots of variety in between. We have registrars that are specializing in brand protection and corporate interests. They typically don't have a lot of domains, but they look after them very carefully. Then there's the other extreme of GoDaddy, which is a gigantic retailer registrar selling domains to everyone.

There are about 2,000 ICANN-accredited registrar credentials out there. Those belong to somewhere around 500 different company families. A registrar might have multiple ICANN credentials, and there's a number of reasons for that. The most common one is that you've bought another company that had its credentials already, so you maintain three sets of different ICANN accreditations.

Of those 500 or so, about 100 are members of my constituency, my stakeholder group. Then we have, inside of that, the people who actually participate. They participate in the community

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mostly by using or mailing lists, attending ICANN meetings, and participating on our Slack channel, for instance.

What do we do? What do we care about? Registrars primarily are businesses. For the most part, aside from a few of the large ones, they're often small businesses. For most people that actually sell domain names, domain names are not your primary business interest. Most people that sell domain names are usually hosting companies, where they make of their money and spend most of their time developing cloud solutions and usual web-hosting solutions. Domains are an add-on to that.

So for a lot of people participating in this process, engaging in ICANN is awkward and expensive. We find ourselves spending a lot of time to support our smaller members and make sure that their voice is heard and they can engage in this space, because it's not easy, as I'm sure many of you here are aware. It's hard to get up to speed. It's hard to participate. It's expensive and time-consuming. So I certainly feel that is a problem with the Registrar Stakeholder Group from my smaller members.

Big things for us right now, things we're super concerned about, include, obviously, the European General Data Protection regulation (GDPR). I'm sure you've heard that acronym a couple times already this week. You're going to hear it a lot more.

Because we are the interface between registrants and registries, we are the ones that are collecting registrants' data. For common net, which is the largest space, that data lies in our system, and we're providing the WHOIS that is exposing registrant data around the world in the public WHOIS database. We consequently have a huge amount of risk. So we're being very poor at getting any other work done as the moment, as almost all of my members are focused right now on deciding how to respond to the European GDPR and getting up to speed on that. It's going to consume almost all this meeting for all of our members.

Other things that we care about a lot and often are related to GDPR are things like privacy and proxy services. There's a session or two here about that as well. These are services that historically have been offered by registrars that would prevent your name, address, and phone number from being displayed in the public WHOIS. Instead, your registrar's information is put in its place. There's been policy developed for that, and now we're in implementation for that, figuring out how that actually is going to work and resolving the remaining issues. So that's another big one.

The next round of new gTLDs – when we might see that – because that certainly impacts all registrars. Perhaps the interesting bit for all of you Newcomers because I think you're a

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pretty diverse crowd is that the registrar market has been maturing in a way, so there's been a lot of consolidation. It is predominantly North American and European, although those communities get smaller as registrars keep buying each other.

Of the 500 or so accredited registrar families, I would say two-thirds – maybe even higher; three-quarters – are in North America. I think there are only one or two in Latin America and South America. There's a few in the Caimans and the Caribbean, but I would say they're mostly owned by North Americans who have moved there for tax reasons.

There's a growing registrar base in Asia and a lot in China. We certainly struggle with – this is an interesting problem for us to try to resolve – how to engage with our Asian registrar compatriots because the language gulf is a real problem. There's a real chicken-and-egg issue about providing translation and when and how we do that and whether we have the capacity to get those people in and using those resources.

There are two or three registrars in Africa but not many. What we see is Europe, North America, Asia, and then just a few others. That's a real problem for us. How do we encourage diversity of opinion in our space when there's just so few of those people able to participate and provide them with the resources to do so?

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What else is a good tidbit?

[DEBORAH ESCALERA]: Do you want to lean two minutes for questions?

GRAEME BUNTON: Yeah. How much time have I eaten up already? Oh – 11:28. So that’s a brief introduction to who we are and what we do. I’m happy to take questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes? Here.

GRACE LINDO: Good morning. Grace Lindo from Jamaica, a Fellow. My question is about GDPR. I wanted to know what the general consensus within your group is or attitude is towards GDPR? Or what are your major concerns?

GRAEME BUNTON: Sorry. I didn’t quite catch that list bit.

GRACE LINDO: What is your major concern regarding GDPR? What’s the major concern of your registry group?



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**GRAEME BUNTON:** So the question is about GDPR and our main concerns. It's hard to distill that because there are so many different pieces of it that are really problematic.

There's the Thick WHOIS problem – what data that we collect do we need to transfer to the registries? And do we have adequate legal justification for doing that? What is our relationship with ICANN and ICANN Contractual Compliance? What pieces of our contract are no longer valid under GDPR, and what are they going to try to enforce? And how do we balance that ICANN view against our own legal analysis?

Everybody is going their own legal analysis, and our lawyers are coming back and saying, "You can't do these things anymore." We still have pieces where ICANN is saying, "You still have to do these things." We need to try to reconcile those. That's what we're doing at this meeting and what we'll continue to be doing between now and May to see if we can come to some middle group where we feel like our legal risks are mitigated in a way that still preserves as much as the status quo as possible.

**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** One more short question.

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**HALEY LEPP:** Hi. My name is Haley. I'm from Washington, D.C. You mentioned that geographic diversity has been a challenge for your group. What are you doing or can you be doing to increase inclusion?

**GRAEME BUNTON:** Translations services is the biggest one we're trying to do, which is engaging with ICANN to make sure – at the moment, right now, it's exclusively into Chinese so that we have Chinese resources for those registrars. We're trying to engage with ICANN itself with help on engagement with accredited registrars that aren't members.

What we try to do also is ensure that we have structure in place inside the stakeholder group so that people can participate in a way that's meaningful without having to devote huge amounts of time and resource to that because to send to someone to work on a PDP which is going to take four years is untenable for a lot of small businesses. So we want to try to build more avenues for participation that don't require such a heavy lift.

**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** Thank you. With that, I would like to thank you, Graeme, for taking time to come here.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Graeme.

GRAEME BUNTON: Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: So you now know Graeme. You can stop him in the corridors and ask him questions.

GRAEME BUNTON: Absolutely feel free. I'll be rushing between meetings all week. Such is the burden of being a chair. But if you see me in the hallway and you want to dig more into something, please feel free.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. With that, I would like to invite our next speaker from the community which I came from, which is very close to my heart. This is the At-Large Internet End Users Community. I would like to invite a member of the At-Large Advisory Committee, Javier Rua, who is a representative from North America.

Javier? Oh, yeah, you are there.

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JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Hi.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: And Silvia Vivanco from staff, who supports this community.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Buenos dias. Good morning. Bonjour. Bon jia. That's about it from me. My name is Javier Rua from Puerto Rico, and I'm an individual Internet end user from the North American region in the At-Large community of ICANN.

What is the At-Large community of ICANN? Before I continue, Siranush mentioned – thank you, Siranush – that we also have Silvia Vivanco here from the ICANN organization and staff.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Hello, everyone. Welcome. Hola. Buenos dias. My name is Silvia Vivanco. I am manager of the At-Large Regional Organizations (RALOs). I'm very pleased to be here. Thank you for having us.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Raise your hands, all of those who are Internet users interested in ICANN. You have all been recruited into At-Large.

Well, it's not that simple. At-Large is a structure, so there are some steps to get involved. But it's designed to get you involved.

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If you look at that slide, it explains to you how the At-Large community, from the bottom up – you’ve heard this concept of “bottom up”; it’s the way we do multi-stakeholder Internet governance – not the At-Large Advisory Committee – we have to differentiate between two things; the At-Large community and the At-Large Advisory Committee, which is a structure within that community – is structured on a regional basis.

Perhaps at the lowest level, at the level closest to the individual end user, is the At-Large Structure. What is an At-Large Structure? Maybe in your countries you have your Internet Society chapter. That can be an At-Large Structure. You have professional organizations that are interested in ICANN remit topics – professionals, attorneys, maybe economists, and Internet users. It’s a wide panoply, a wide universe of persons, which are bound together by a concern and an interest. It’s really a type of public interest in the well-being of the correct functioning of the Internet and the engagement of more people in thinking about the Internet and ICTs.

Most people get involved in At-Large through their At-Large Structure. If it’s an Internet Society chapter, for example, it has been accredited to be such a structure within the At-Large community.

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There's other type of structures. In Puerto Rico, for example – I don't know if I mentioned that I'm from Puerto Rico; welcome to Puerto Rico, by the way – you have the Internet Society of Puerto Rico, but we also have HETS, which is an educational organization made up of professors and technical people, etc.

Each of these At-Large Structures are within what's called a RALO. What is a RALO? A Regional At-Large Organization. As you can see, the RALOs are structures that are regionally-based. Puerto Rico is part of the North America region. That's NARALO. There's other regions. LACRALO is Latin America/Caribbean. It's interesting because Puerto Rico, in ICANN, we are North America – we're NARALO – but our Internet Society Puerto Rico chapter is part of the Internet Society of Latin America. So we're always in two worlds in Puerto Rico, which is very good.

We have, as you can see, the other RALOs: Asia-Pacific and Africa. Each of these structures have their ALSes, which are the At-Large Structures. There are also individual members in these RALOs. I am, for example, an individual member of the North American region because I'm not really part of ISOC Puerto Rico, although I cooperate with them a lot.

As the home of all this, you have the At-Large Advisory Council. The At-Large Advisory Council – I'm also a member of the At-Large Advisory Council – is described there in a way. But it's

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really a structure on top of this bottom-up process that in many ways coordinates that communication from the bottom up and also from the top down – it’s a bilateral conversation – on policy, on topics, and all the mailing lists that are also in many ways carried through the RALOs, through the individuals, and through the ALSes.

I am a member of the At-Large as a representative of the North America region. But even though usually each RALO has two members that they nominate to the At-Large Council, the way I get in there is through another process, which is a lateral process, which is the NomCom (Nominating Committee).

Each region in the At-Large community, each RALO, can nominate two persons to the At-Large Council, and then there’s a third one that comes, like me, laterally. So the ALAC, the At-Large Council, has 15 members, which have more specific duties in the bylaws. Maybe Silvia can speak a little bit about that.

The message I want to convey to you all here is that all of you, I’m sure, would qualify, definitely, to be part of At-Large. I’m sure many of you, if you were to nominate yourself or be nominated by your regions, etc., would probably qualify to be in the At-Large Council when there’s openings. So be aware of that.

I’m a product of this process. I can tell you that it’s been highly enriching for me, and it’s a great opportunity: anything you

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contribute, you do. It's really a way to develop yourself personally. It's a way to develop your community.

With that, I will expect to see you all at our booths to join. Maybe Silvia can also take some questions. Both of us can take questions, but before that, when you take the microphone, please present yourself – who you are and where you're from – so you know which RALO you would be in. Then we'll help you in the process.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. We have time for maybe just two questions.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Silvia wants to say something.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Oh. Silvia wants to say something first. We're out of time, but we'll quickly have a comment and then take two questions.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Just to complement with some data that you may find interesting to what Javier has explained, at the moment, we have 223 ALSes in 102 countries, and we have 66 individual members. As Javier mentioned, the home of the users is our community. Our community is empowered by the ICANN bylaws



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in Article 12 to be the home of the Internet users. This is very important. We have a role. It's an Advisory Committee. The At-Large Advisory Committee provides advice to the board on any issues that our community identifies as important for the Internet users. So that's very important to keep in mind, that we have this legal backup to give us strength within the ICANN structure.

Apart from that, I would like to mention that the five Regional At-Large Organizations accept individuals. LACRALO is in the process of developing the procedures, but the other RALOs already accept individuals. So you may apply through an organization but also as an individual.

I think I will leave it like that because we have some questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Yeah, let's go to questions. Two questions, please.

BETTY FAUSTA: Bonjour. Betty Fausta. I come from Guadeloupe. I will speak in English because most of the English don't have [inaudible] of RALO. I have a question. To manage .gp, what is really the way you want to manage it? Because, at the beginning of the history with [Yenna], .gp gave to the private sector at the moment. For

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the future, what is the way you want to manage it? This is my question.

In At-Large, how do you manage people from Guadeloupe?

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Are asking about how to manage the Spanish-speaking versus the English-speaking portions in LACRALO?

BETTY FAUSTA: What I was saying I'm going to explain in French. What I was saying quite concretely is for stakeholders in Guadeloupe, how is that managed within that ALAC committee? That was my question.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Thank you very much for that question. I can provide –

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I'm sorry. We do not have time for any more questions because the next speaker has to get to the next meeting.

SILVIA VIVANCO: I would like to reply.

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: She will respond.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: You can reply to this question.

SILVIA VIVANCO: In the At-Large community, we have interpretation, simultaneous interpretation in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Upon request, we can have Russian and Chinese. Our community is very diverse. As I said, it's 102 countries. In the Caribbean, some countries, like Haiti, participate in our calls through the French channel. They join the channel and they can hear all the conference calls.

Our staff members – we are very lucky to have a very diverse staff member group. Among all of us, we speak like seven languages. So there is no problem in At-Large about language. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Javier and Silvia, thank you very much for coming.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Thank you.

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**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** Believe me, this is one of the most welcoming communities in ICANN, so please feel free to go and participate in their sessions. If you feel yourself a part of this community, go and join as an At-Large Structure. Go and join the discussions, and advise ICANN on the policies. So they are providing this advisory role. So please go and join.

Thank you very much.

**DEBORAH ESCALERA:** Thank you.

**JAVIER RUA-JOVET:** Join At-Large. Follow us. Ask us questions.

**SILVIA VIVANCO:** Stop by the NARALO booths in bright yellow to get information about At-Large.

**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** There is a specific North America Regional At-Large Structure booth on the right side of this floor. Please go and –

**UNIDENTIFIED MALE:** [inaudible]

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. With that, I would like to give the floor to our next presenters. Julia Charvolen is the representative of ICANN staff's support staff for the Governmental Advisory Committee. This is another Advisory Committee.

And we have here as a guest – I'm feeling, again, proud because I'm introducing on of the bright ICANN Fellows who's now a representative of the government of Trinidad and Tobago. The floor is yours without further ado.

KAREL DOUGLAS: Thank you, thank you, thank you. Good morning, everybody. My name is Karel Douglas. I'm here with Julia from the GAC. We're representing the GAC here today. Time is short, so we're going to go straight into it.

The GAC, for those who don't know, is the Government Advisory Committee. The GAC is comprised of several countries – 176, to be exact. If we look at the slide, you'd have a fair idea of what we're going to be speaking about.

So the GAC is the Government Advisory Committee is made up of, as I said, 176 countries, from very, very large countries, such as Russia, to very small ones, like NIUE, which I believe is one of the smallest countries in the world.

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There is, as you would imagine, a diversity of persons who sit on the GAC, who are there to give advice and policy-making to the board. We'll come to that.

What does the GAC do? Before I go into what the GAC does as far as its competition, we are also led by a membership. The leadership of the GAC is comprised of the chair – in our current cast, Manal Ismail, who is from Egypt – and five vice-chairs. The five vice-chairs are from NIUE, Senegal, Peru, China, and France. That provides geographic diversity [and] otherwise so that the vice-chairs who sit at the head table are able to speak and give views on the issues that confront the GAC.

Let me see if there are any interesting points. As to membership, the membership is also divided. We do have governments, and we also have non-government entities, such as CTO and ITU and the observers, so they're non-voting members of the GAC. Today, at this meeting, I think we have three new members, three new governments. One is Bangladesh, [Nyrma], and Bosnia/Herzegovina.

I'll ask Julia to take it over from there.

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JULIA CHARVOLEN:

Thank you. Hello, everyone. I'm Julia. I wanted to keep on talking about the GAC and specifically on the working groups of the GAC, who are quite active.

Very quickly, you have the Public Safety Working Group, which focuses on ICANN's policies and procedures that implicate the safety of the public. They've been working very hard lately on the actual GDPR. I think you might have spoken about this during your sessions. So they're very active.

You also have the Geographic Working Group. They examine how to improve protections offered to geographic names in any future expansion of generic top-level domains.

The NomCom is a working group that really works on the possibility of having a GAC member on the Nominating Committee. The BGRI is that Board GAC Recommendation Implementation. It's the board and the GAC, and they've been working very closely in order to cover a range of matters such as the definition of GAC advice – what is GAC advice? – information exchanged between two entities – that is the GAC support/ Secretariat support and the GAC support staff, because we have an external Secretariat and support staff at ICANN – as well as amendments of the GAC operating principles.

Lastly, we have the Human Rights Working Group. Another working group is the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group,

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of which I have a member next to me. It focuses on regions underserved by the DNS industry. The GAC has been working for a year now with the Government Engagement Team on having GAC capacity building workshops for GAC members who are interested to know more and to learn more about the GAC and its work.

In other words, GAC members would benefit from contributing at an early stage on policies' development processes. It's an opportunity for them to provide advice directly the board. This is really very important and the main topic of their work.

KAREL DOUGLAS:

I just want to add that, as Siranush mentioned, I was a Fellow. A lot of Fellows do find themselves on the GAC. It's almost a natural progression for those who are in government to find themselves as a member of the GAC. Now, good thing is that the GAC meetings are open. That means you can go and sit in the meetings, unless they're closed. They're good opportunities to go and see what and how the GAC operates.

It's a little different from other groups. I have been in other groups. I don't want to say it's more structured, but it's a different type of meeting. Some of the very issues that are discussed committees and other organizations are likewise discussed, as Julia mentioned. The GDPR is a very hot topic, as



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also is the .Amazon issue, and other issues. There are many, many issues. Similarly, we also debate and give advice on those issues to the board.

We have working groups, just like other groups, where we have persons who will sit and do some of the hard (what we call “heavy”) lifting and report back to the GAC. The GAC will then be able to make a decision, as the case may be, on those topics.

I hope that gives a general idea. Siranush – oh, sorry. Yeah, questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes. Let’s take on or two questions. Yes?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Are there any questions from the audience?

[JOSH MOYTREE]: Thank you. My name is [Josh Moytree]. I’m a NextGen Ambassador. My question is on the GDPR. The GDPR enforcement is looming, so I want to know what the GAC’s position or statement on it is. Thank you.

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**KAREL DOUGLAS:** Okay. The official position is not yet a position. That would be said in the GAC communiqué. But it has been heavily discussed, as you can rightly imagine. As you know, it is something that's going to happen in May. So in May 2018, this year, the next couple months, the general data protection regulations do come into effect. That affects ICANN and also what the registrars and registries do and how ICANN operates.

**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** We'll take the last question.

**LIA HERNANDEZ:** Good morning. My name is Lia Hernandez. I am a Fellow. This is my first time in an ICANN meeting. I'm going to speak in Spanish. I'd like to know what GAC members do to promote participation – those countries which are less active in meetings – because there are 176 countries, but I guess not all of them participate equally. I'd like to know whether, through ICANN or through your group, you try to encourage participation, for people to come and not be absent, because they are an important part in countries' decision-making in everything regarding the Internet.

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KAREL DOUGLAS:

Thank you very much. The question was whether we the GAC encourage countries – I guess underserved countries – to participate. Is that correct?

There are two answers to that. One, we actually do have a group called the Underserved Working Group, which I'm a member of. One of the things that group is tasked with doing is to encourage other small countries – I don't want to say underserved, but countries that are not usually present at the meetings – to come and involve themselves.

The other issue: as you know, there are budgetary issues that are now facing ICANN. Part and parcel of that is how that affects countries usually or do get travel support to come here.

So it's on two levels. One, we do have a group that tries to encourage this and have them come. And not just come, but be involved, because it's one thing to come and sit and listen, but it's another thing to also get involved, be heard, and also be part of the working groups. So you have a say.

By the way, that goes to another point as to validity because ICANN in the past may have only been the domain of the big countries; you have the European countries and the North American countries. But to give ICANN the validity of an international organization, you want to have everybody – as

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many voices as possible – especially the new countries where the Internet is now going to be rolled out.

It's important that, if you want to make a decision as to policy, all those countries, the new countries, must have a say. So the Underserved Working Group is there to encourage that. Also, we want to ensure that, when it comes to budgetary issues, countries that may not be able to attend meetings are funded as much as possible. That way, we get the validity, so that, when ICANN makes a decision, it's a decision of as many countries as possible.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Karel and Julia. And [your applause] to this team.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much for being with us today.

KAREL DOUGLAS: Thank you very much. Of course, you can always stop us outside. We'll be happy to answer any questions. Thank you.

[SIRANUSH VARDANYAN]: Thank you.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. We are going to move on through our alphabet soup here and hear from RSSAC.

Let's see.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: This is a –

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Who from the audience that's a brand-new Newcomer knows what the acronym "RSSAC" stands for?

Someone – oh. That's cheating. Okay, well let me introduce Lars Liman to talk about RSSAC.

Lars?

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: Thank you. Adding to the language soup here, "[inaudible]." I am one of the members of the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC). We are the smallest and one of the oldest committees in ICANN. As you can hear on the RSSAC, this is an Advisory Committee. We are not a Supporting Organization.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Lars, we cannot hear you.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN:

Okay. I'll try to speak closer to the microphone. So RSSAC is one of the oldest and smallest committees in ICANN. We are a very technically-focused working group. When all the policies and all the decision-making has happened, at the end of the day, the domain names need to be published on the Internet. That happens through the root server cloud system.

The Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) has a very, very narrow focus. I'll actually quote this from the bylaws here. "The role of the RSSAC 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." So that is a very, very narrow focus.

The group consists of 12 voting members and alternates to these, so if someone can't make it, there is a stand-in that can work for that person. These are appointed by the 12 organizations that operate together the cloud service, the root server system.

In addition to these, there are liaisons from the IANA or the PTI from the root zone maintainer, which is the organization that actually creates the DNS-formatted database that the root server operators publish. There's a liaison from the Security and Stability Advisory Committee and from the Internet Architecture

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Board, which is on the technical side of the Internet. The IAB is the body that overlooks the technical side of Internet and is closely related to the IETF, the Internet Engineering Task Force which is the standards body for the Internet's protocols. And we also have outgoing liaisons to the ICANN Board, the NomCom, the Root Zone Evolution Review Committee that looks at how – this is a post-transition committee that deals with the content of the root zone from a technical standpoint, and also to the Customer Standing Committee which is also again something that overviews the PTI in the post-transition environment that we have now.

Now, 12 members is a very small committee, so we don't have much resources to do a lot of work. And in order to have a better interaction with a wider community and to have a better pool of resources to do actual work, to have a wider group of experienced people, we have something called the RSSAC caucus. The caucus is a group of 70 experts in various fields, not only in DNS operations, and we interact with them to actually have the heavy lifting done when we need to do research, when we need to have papers written, when we need to interact with people with various types of experience and expertise. We do that with the help of the caucus, and that adds to the capacity of RSSAC and it also adds to the transparency because that's how we interact with the wider community.

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We engage in various types of assessments, risk analysis, we respond to requests from the board for information and advice, we make various policy recommendations for the ICANN community board when it pertains to the root server system, but not in other things. And these are purely technical things. We talk about things like server statistics, how the servers can be identified on the network, maximum transfer unit, how big packets can we send, should we send, are we allowed to send, signing parameters for the root zone because the timing might have an impact on the load of the servers. Zone sites growth, how quickly can we add new top-level domains to the system without causing harm. What we don't involve in is the policy for the domain names themselves.

To put it bluntly, we don't care who has which domain name. Not our problem. But if the size of the zone or these technical parameters are going to have an impact on the servers and the systems, then we might caution against it in one way or another.

We have currently two things that take up most of our time on our table. One of these is a periodic review. All the Advisory Committees and Supporting Organizations and all other bodies undergo periodic reviews in ICANN in order to make sure that the internal processes work well, that they are still relevant in the ICANN community and all that. And right now, it so happens that RSSAC is undergoing a lot of these reviews. So we're



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interacting a lot with the review party, and that takes resources. This is a temporary thing and that'll be over in a month or two.

But the second and much bigger thing is that when it comes to root server operators, there are actually no established processes for making changes to the set of operators that operate root servers or to decide how many or anything like that. This has been an extremely infected and delicate question, and no one within ICANN has dared to open the box and look at what's inside. So we realized within RSSAC that we probably have to do this work. So we've been working now for a couple of years trying to look at the problem, understand the problem, what are we dealing with, which various functions do we need in such a process in the future. And the intended result is that we will make an advice, because that's what we do, we make advice to the board. And we hope to advise the board to create a process for designing – create an environment so that this process can be designed. Because the root server operators that make up RSSAC cannot design this themselves. This has to be a community effort where all the members of the community are involved somehow. What we can do is that we can create a starting point to say, “We believe that this is the problem. We think the problem looks like this, and here is a starting point for you to help you start the discussion.” So that's the heavy work

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that we're doing right now, is to create this platform. I think I'll stop there.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: I know there's a lot of tech people in the room, so let's go to take a couple of questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I will go to those whom I didn't give the chance. Please.

ABDULKARIM OLOYEDE: Thank you. My name is Abdulkarim. I'm from Nigeria. I want to find out about something. You said there are 13 root servers.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: Sorry, I can't hear you. I have to move.

ABDULKARIM OLOYEDE: Sorry. My name is Abdulkarim. I'm from Nigeria. I want to find out about – you said there are 13 root servers. [inaudible] were told yesterday there are over 900 root servers. Sorry, can you hear me now?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: A little better.

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ABDULKARIM OLOYEDE: Okay. You said there are 13 world root servers, but somebody yesterday said there are over 900 root servers, that these root servers which are like – so I am getting a little bit confused.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Now it's clear.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: What a perfect confusion. I fully understand your confusion, and this is actually a [side] thing. This is how the root server system works, and I would like to invite you all to – tomorrow, Monday, I think it's at 10:30, there is a session on how the root server system works, and it will be explained there. But I'll do the short version here.

There are 13 service points as we call them. These are 13 IP addresses for IPv4 and 13 IP addresses for IPv6. So together, that's 26 IP addresses from which you can get data by asking DNS questions. Now, each of these IP addresses is then copied in different numbers. We use various dirty tricks on the network to make this happen. It's called Anycast. I'm responsible for a system of roughly 60 servers using the same IP address. The network will connect you to the nearest one.

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So you have – my system is two IP addresses, IPv4 and IPv6, times 60. For other servers, it's two IP addresses times 10 or 200 depending on which operator you're talking about. So if you take all these server installations together, there are over 900. But you can only see 13 of them at every point on the Internet. So you always get to the closest one.

You can think of it as when you dial the emergency number – 911 here – there could be several stations that receive your call. You don't know where the service system is. If you go to a large country like the United States, they probably have hundreds. I know that Sweden has five. I dial the emergency number and someone answers. I don't know where they are, but it's someone. So it's one number but five stations. And now we have 13 numbers times 100 stations, or something like that. So that's why we can have 900 servers but only 13 IP addresses.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you. Next question. One more question. Siranush.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: I'll stand up because I hear better then.

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RAPHAEL VICENTE ROSA: Raphael, NextGen. I'd like to ask you, how do you think that postponing the KSK rollover impacted the DNSSEC adoption in the world?

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: That was an interesting question. How did postponing the KSK rollover change the adoption of DNSSEC in the world? My first thing is I'd say not at all from a technical standpoint. It's not a big issue. We still have something signed, we still have a good key, everything is working as normal. Personally, I think it was unfortunate that we had the situation we had. I would have liked to see the key rolled, but I know that there was as careful investigation going on before the key rollover that realized that we cannot do this at this moment because there are possibly a lot of client systems out there that will not be able to follow the key rolling and thereby will lose the DNSSEC ability.

So I think this was the correct decision, and I think it's put the light on the clients' side, the need to have everyone in sync, and I think this is a situation where good things will come out of it. I'm confident that the key will roll in the foreseeable future when more investigations have been done and when you better understand the consequences for the various clients. But I don't think it's had an impact on the uptake of DNSSEC. I certainly hope not.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I thank you, Lars, for being with us today. Thank you, Lars. Okay, so our final speaker – we’re running a little bit behind now. We’ll try this again. Who knows what SSAC stands for in the audience? Anybody? Okay, so we’ll have our speakers tell us.

Hi. So we have Julie Hammer and Rod Rasmussen here with us today to tell us a little bit about SSAC. And SSAC stands for?

ROD RASMUSSEN: Well, it’s right there: the Security and Stability Advisory Committee for ICANN. Good thing you put it there. I wouldn’t have known, actually. So thanks for having us, this is one of our favorite activities. In meeting new people and introducing them to the work that SSAC does – we say SSAC because it’s much like RSSAC. We like the acronym and it’s too long to say anyways. Do we have slides for us there? Oh. Okay. Do you want to say hi, Julie?

JULIE HAMMER: Hi, everyone. Great to be here.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Julie and I just took over the 1<sup>st</sup> of the year as the new – oh, thank you – chair and vice-chair of the SSAC. That’s our official

pictures. Oops, we don't have the unofficial pictures. Okay. We have some unofficial pictures in our other slide deck where you might see us in more of our natural habitat. So just to give you an idea of who we are and what we do, etc., I'm just going to run through a couple of slides here and then take questions.

We're 37 members. We're officially appointed by the ICANN board. However, we have a self-selecting membership process where we go and look for people with various skills in the security space, and you can see below there what is our expertise, and it's obviously things to do with DNS, routing and things like that, but we also look at things like abuse on the Internet and we try to bring in a wide variety of those experts so that we can address the various aspects of security and stability that may affect the DNS system and the broader ICANN community.

As you can see, that's our charter. We do report to the board, but we also offer advice to various parts of the ICANN community as a whole and to a wider audience that typically gets into various operational security issues. We were chartered in 2002 and we just passed over 100 official publications, and we have a series of reports and advisories that are major papers, and then some also make comments that are in the form of correspondence.

And the mission here is really to do what we can to assure that the system of identifiers that ICANN is responsible for is secure and we're anticipating the various security needs or reacting to new threats as they arise, and trying to offer advice so that everybody from the ICANN board to operators of infrastructure, etc., can respond to those and anticipate those.

We do this through typically a publication process where we take on an issue either through our own interest within the group or one that's passed to us by the board as a particular request, or coming from one of the SO/ACs or even from the general public. But it usually comes from some sort of official source.

We form a work party, so not all 37 of our members work on things at a time. The people who have an interest and expertise in a particular area will form a work party and we get together and do things like weekly conference calls, tracking issues, do some research, things like that. We put together an outline of a paper, get to a place where the work party is happy with it. That work party then pushes that to the entire SSAC for review process where we go through an extensive review process to get consensus within SSAC itself.

There are occasions where we don't get full consensus and then we have a divergent opinion that's also attached to that



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document. Those are fairly rare because we typically come to fairly good consensuses, but not always. And then we publish that document. And in that document, there'll be findings, there'll be a whole bunch of information about whatever the particular issues are, there'll be findings, key takeaways from that. Those are often kind of problem statements in many ways. And then we provide some specific recommendations usually – not always, but usually – in the papers.

And some of those are recommendations to the board, and the board based on the way that this is set up actually has to take in that advice and acknowledge it, look at it, and through an iterative process work with us to make sure they're understanding it. They don't have to take any action on it, but they do have to "listen" to us on this. And then they may take that action and have the ICANN organization do something, or they may pass some sort of policy resolution or send that to the GNSO or some other AC to work on as well. It could take many paths depending on the nature of the advice.

I've got the slide thing. Here we go. Just to give you an idea of what we're currently working on, the big one that we'll be having an open session on tomorrow – and if you're interested in this thing called name collisions, that's a very big task we're taking on. We're going to take a look at analyzing, figuring out what that problem is. Just as an explanation, name collision is

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when you add a string – and actually, defining it is part of the process – into, say, the root and somehow, somebody else is already using it for some reason that wasn't necessarily designated on the DNS, and that causes issues potentially. And understanding what those are, why they are and what we might be able to do to mitigate them is what the board has asked us to do.

We are actually going through our independent review right now. We're looking at some things around the WHOIS services and getting access to them. Internet of Things you may have heard of, all these millions and billions of devices, and then we do a series of things. Most interesting if you're a technical person and want to learn all about DNSSEC, we have a workshop on Wednesday that we are chartering for in this run as a regular program at ICANN meetings. There's some information there about our recent publications. These are all up on the ICANN website. And rather than go into any details there, I just want to – I think – open it up to questions right now. Yes, that's it. Oops, sorry, back that up. So that's enough talking.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I just want to remind you that this deck will be posted on the website, so anything that you want to look back on later on, you can. So we'll go to a couple of questions before break.

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**TARAU BAUIA:** Hello. This is Tarau from the Pacific University. I have one question about the difference between DNS and DNSSEC. Do you think DNSSEC is going to help in the DNS poisoning and DNS abuse?

**ROD RASMUSSEN:** DNS is the standard domain name service, DNSSEC is cryptographically signed DNS so you can authenticate it from your authoritative nameservers out to people who are using technology to validate that cryptographic signature. The reason you do this is to fight a particular kind of DNS abuse. It's not all DNS abuse. And that is around a thing called cache poisoning.

The idea here – to kind of keep it at a high level – is that because of the nature of DNS, the way it works is that it's sent in clear text and it is sent over a protocol that allows in certain instances for people to spoof, in other words send fake answers to queries that have gone out. And you can attack the servers that are trying to resolve that domain name into an address. So DNS resolves a name eventually into some sort of resource, typically an IP address and maybe other resources as well.

This spoofing type of attack, cache poisoning attack allows somebody to go and send the wrong answer very rapidly at a

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nameserver and get a fake answer into that cache. So you think you're going to your bank, for instance, and you actually go to a bad guy's bank, and they can get your login credentials and things like that.

It's fairly rare, but because it's an actual thing and it can't be easily stopped in the protocol without implementing DNSSEC which gives you a cryptographic signature which then you can validate from your end of the connection back to the main thing [saying] that is actually my bank or not. And that's what it's designed for, that's the difference between just plain DNS and DNSSEC enabled, is that you can do that authentication.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I think we're going to stop there since we're so behind schedule, but we really want to thank you for being with us today. Thank you so much.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Thanks.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, so we're going to take lunch. We're scheduled to be back here at –

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: 1:30.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: 1:30, but if you could be back in your seats by 1:25, that would be great. Please take your belongings with you. If you take one water bottle per person, we're going to put the others away. And I really want to thank you for being with us this morning. Please do come back after lunch, we have some more speakers that you really do want to hear from. Thank you so much.

[BREAK]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: NextGen ambassadors, if you could help me collect the water bottles quickly, and anybody else who wants to volunteer to help us with that. Thank you.

Okay, there are not many people back from lunch, but we're going to have to get started because we're on a time crunch so we want to make sure that we get all our speakers in and everything's going. So we'll give it one more minute before we start our session.

Okay, tech, go ahead and run the video.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Kids react to technology. This episode, old computers.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Today, you are reacting to this.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What is this? What is that?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A computer?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, it's an old computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That's cool. I like pressing buttons.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's huge. It's very huge.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If you don't have a desk, where do you put this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is very [inaudible]

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Question time.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So it is an old computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: From the late 1970s or early '80s. What do you think of it just from looking at it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Kind of like those old televisions that are like very boxy.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Go ahead, turn it on.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Nothing's happening.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So you turned the monitor on. Where else might an "on" switch be?

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do I do this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's in the back.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh. I see where it is.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Why does it have to make so much noise?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: And there's nothing on the screen.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It doesn't look anything like what we have now.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Apps, games, websites, everything. But this thing right here has nothing.



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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Go ahead and try to do something on the computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Nothing's happening.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do I do this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You can't do anything or even type until you hit a reset button that's on the computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Reset.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's very tedious.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's like preflight checks kind of.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That is too many steps.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do you, like, do anything?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Maybe press shift. Okay, that didn't do anything.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Where's the mouse?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Everything is just done with the keyboard.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, now –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm going to write my name. It doesn't matter.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Are there any programs on it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You have to type into the keyboard to get it to do anything.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So if I type in games and hit return... Error.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Error.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This computer is an error.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do you go on the Internet?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What?

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm pretty sure Timothy Berners-Lee didn't create it yet.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: There was no Internet back then.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What? How do you, like, look up homework?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You go to the library.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Who wants to do that?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So computers back then could only do limited things. For example, you can do math, type documents and code, but that's about it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Are you serious?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That's mind-blowing.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That was the peak of technology. Now it seems kind of worthless.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Well, it's kind of good because it was kind of the first technology, but computers today are kind of better.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Let's do some math. Go ahead, type in a math problem.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: 2+2. I don't see anything.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: When you just type numbers out, the computer doesn't know what you want it to do. It just sees the numbers. You need to give it a command to let it know, "Hey, I'm about to give you numbers."

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Answer the math problem.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That doesn't make any sense.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You have to give some sort of command and then type in what you want it to do?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This would be the hardest thing in the world.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So what you need to do is you have to type the word “print” first.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That has nothing to do with print.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don’t get how you have to put “print.” Nothing prints out.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Print. Return. Oh, it did it. I feel so proud of myself.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Finally. It took a thousand years.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't get it. And I also don't get the 1970s.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The person who was using this a long time ago must have a lot of codes right next to them.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't want to do this anymore.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So besides the computer, there's something else next to it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: These things.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do you have any idea what those things are?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, it's a [paper] and pencil.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Power source?

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: External disc drives.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They're actually used for this.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A CD?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's a CD case.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A floppy disc.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, a floppy disc. It's like a flash drive.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They actually call that a floppy disc.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, yes, it is floppy.



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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That big computer has no hard drive on it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That's horrible.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Then why is it so big?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So floppy discs were used to store data. Floppy discs could also come with programs on them. The one you're holding has a version of DOS.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Dots?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You know what DOS is?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think it could be somebody's last name.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do you want to play a game on the computer?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Could you grab the floppy disc, please? Go ahead, put it in.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do I put this in?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, is the lid shut?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Turn it around. Other way.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It doesn't, like, suck it in?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Shut it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This isn't working.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Print.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Try it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Disc. Return. It said zero.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't like this computer. I really don't.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If the computer was already on and you put in the disc, you have to turn the computer off and turn it back on.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh my gosh.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You got [all] crazy.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes. It worked.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, let me help you. No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't like it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It works at least.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think the game broke.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The game messed up.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do I have to pay for it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Too much pixilation.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Game over.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's green, which makes it look ugly.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: At least it's better than Flappy Birds.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So every computer, even today, has something called a processor inside of it, and depending on how good your processor is is how powerful the machine is. You would need at least 850 of those computers to equal the single power of this one small phone.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How can they do that?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Technology is awesome.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Look at how humanity has used their intellect. Pretty awesome.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Truth.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So finally, would you want one of these today?

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Sort of. It's pretty cool.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It can do really nothing.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I have better things, so why would I want this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Three decades ago, I would love to have this. But now, this is just a foot stool.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You wouldn't use it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No. The games are boring, the [stuff] is boring, and the whole thing is boring.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thanks for watching this technological episode of Kids React.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Leave a comment on which technology we should react to next.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bye. Return. Error? What?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I have seen that video several times, and I still crack up. I laugh every time I see it. It's hilarious. So by a show of hands – I don't expect to see many – how many in here actually remember that type of computer? Okay, a couple. Yes, I do. I definitely do. Hilarious.

So welcome back from lunch, and thank you for coming back. I hope you got to stretch and take some time to yourselves. We're going to move on with the program. [inaudible]

Okay. We're going to go on to NCSG, and we have – oh, okay. Stephane. We're going to go on to Stephane Van Gelder, and we're going to talk about –

STEPHANE VAN GELDER: Hi, everybody. I'm going to talk about a couple of things which we're going to roll into a presentation on one of the Supporting



Organizations that we have here at ICANN. As many of these structures, it looks complicated. It's actually not quite as complicated as it looks. And what I'll do is try and explain at a high level what the GNSO council is and then drill down into the Registry Stakeholder Group which is a group that represents the registries – of which I'm currently the vice-chair – and then Farzaneh will talk about the NCSG.

So just to start off with the GNSO council, the reason I'm talking to you about the GNSO council here is because scheduling at an ICANN meeting – as I'm sure you've all realized – is extremely difficult, and the current GNSO council leadership is actually currently in a meeting in another one of these rooms and they were unable to come. They've asked me to stand in for them. Part of the reason for that is that I used to chair the GNSO council. I chaired the council for two terms, and the structure of the council when I chaired it is exactly the same as it is today.

First of all, the GNSO council is tasked with overseeing policy development for the gTLD space. Anything to do with generic top-level domains, existing ones or legacy ones as we call them, such as .com, or new ones, the latest bunch of which obviously stemming out of the 2012 round, so things like .xyz for example or .app which we're hearing a lot about at the moment, or .ski or .bio, TLDs like that that people were able to apply for. All that stems out of the policy work that the GNSO council does. And

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the council is structured in a way that it can best represent the community as a whole.

So it's a two-house, bicameral structure. Bicameral means two chambers. It's similar to some of the political constructs that we see around the world. In the case of the GNSO council, the two houses represent on the one hand people who have a direct contract with ICANN, we call that the Contracted Parties house logically, and in that house, you will find the registries and the registrars. They both have specific groups that they are housed in. We call those groups stakeholder groups.

On the other side, the noncontracted parties house, as its name suggests, is home for the people who don't have a direct contract with ICANN. And as you can see on the screen there in front of you, that includes both commercial and noncommercial people. Farzaneh represents the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group for us today. There's also a Commercial Stakeholder Group.

And as you can see if you drill down, go down on the diagram you have in front of you, there are individual constituencies or groups within that structure. For example, the Business Constituency will be home for small and large businesses that have no direct contract with ICANN. There's an Intellectual Property Group where people with legal expertise will find a

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home. The Internet service providers, obviously ISPs around the world in that group. And then in the noncommercial, you have the Non-Commercial Users Constituency and the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns, and I'll let Farzaneh explain that in a minute.

But just to say that the council has 21 members. 18 of them are represented in the structure that I've just given you. There are three additional members who are put there, selected by the Nominating Committee. I hope by now you've heard of that group as well. It's a group of community members that are tasked with selecting to specific areas of ICANN and putting people in positions of leadership. And they do so for the GNSO council, they select three seats, two of which go into voting positions in one of each houses, and the third one is a nonvoting observer there to advise the whole council.

And I just want to finish on the GNSO council by saying that most of the policy development work, all of the policy development work is done not by the council itself but by working groups. And these working groups are open to anyone to participate. They cover a wide variety of topics. Recent working groups that we've seen – I've mentioned one of them just now, the new gTLD process. That was the result of a policy development process that went through the GNSO.

More recently, we've seen work on subsequent procedures, so getting ready for a next round of new gTLDs. We've seen work reviewing the rights protection mechanisms in all gTLDs, so legacy and new gTLDs. Next generation registry directory services linked to the way that we structure the WHOIS-type services that I'm sure you've heard all about.

There are more specific areas of work that goes on in working groups. For example, there was a working group that was reconvened to look at what protections could be given under new gTLDs for Red Cross names. There, the community is also looking at wider issues than just the technical working of new gTLDs, for example. So all of these working groups are open. Anyone can come in and volunteer to participate on most of these working groups.

And once the working groups have done their work, they will produce a final report that goes back to the GNSO council. The council either approves or doesn't approve. It may have questions and work with the working group to ensure everything is clear. Once the council has approved that, then it goes up to the ICANN board and the ICANN board is mostly obligated to approve the work.

We are in an environment where the work is bottom-up, so the community does the policy development, it approves it, and

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once the community has done so, the board would have to have very good reason not to approve that work.

I won't go into the details of the rules, but let me say a few words on the Registry Stakeholder Group. As I said earlier, that's one of the groups that is part of the GNSO council's structure. This group is open only to registry operators, be they legacy or new gTLD registries. Before the 2012 round, this group was quite a small group in terms of membership. Today, it's obviously a lot bigger. The group has a total of 85 companies that form its membership today. There are also observers, so groups that maybe represent certain communities of TLD operators.

And the group itself will form part of this policy development process through input that it provides into the process. For example, if there's a policy development initiative going on that would impact certain aspects of the contract that registry operators have with ICANN, then the group might have something to say about it. And that allows me to close with one of the specifics of the system that I think it's important that you are all aware of, is that when a company like a registry or a registrar signs a contract with ICANN in this environment, they are also in part contracting with the community.

There's something that we call the picket fence, which is an area that cordons off part of the contract that ICANN has with its

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contracted parties. What that means is that as a registry for example, the companies that have signed this contract have to some extent said, “We will allow the community to look at this contract. It is bilateral. It’s a contract between ICANN and a private business, but we will allow the community to look at parts of that contract.”

So that’s an interesting way of doing things, and like many things at ICANN – ICANN is a unique experiment in governance. It’s an experiment that gives anybody a say in how a resource as important as the Internet to the world today is technically governed. And the picket fence and the way the contracts are done is an example of that. You as community members could have a say in that, even though we’re talking about private contracts. So let me stop there, pass the mic to Farzaneh, and then I’m happy to answer any of your questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Farzaneh? Well, are there any questions for Stephane before we go to Farzaneh? Any questions from the audience? Yes?

TOSCA BRUNO-VAN VIJFEIJKEN: I’m Tosca Bruno-Van Vijfeijken. I’m on the board of one of the registries public interest registry which is a nonprofit mission registry for .org, so [important] for

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civil society, and I come from there. I would like to learn more about the picket fence, about that portion of the contracts that are signed between registries and registrars and ICANN that is open for visibility, I you will, and for commentary, etc. Can you describe what parts of a contract typically are part of that allowing, if you will?

**STEPHANE VAN GELDER:** Not in five seconds. It's a complex matter. The picket fence – well, why don't we talk offline? And I'll explain it to you. But it's not an easy thing to explain in five seconds. So I'll come and see you after this.

**DEBORAH ESCALERA:** Okay. Thank you, Stephane. And in the interest of time, we're going to move on to Farzaneh who will speak to us on NCSG.

**FARZANEH BADI:** Thank you, Deborah. Hi, everyone. My name is Farzaneh Badi, I am the chair of Noncommercial Stakeholder Group, and I think you've seen many chairs today so I'll try to be brief and talk about our values at NCSG and what we work on instead of talking mostly about the structure of how our stakeholder group works, because I think our constituencies will explain that and we have the representatives here to present that to you.

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So if you look at this slide, you see that Noncommercial Stakeholder Group is under the noncontracted parties house. We don't have a contract with ICANN, but we have interest in ICANN work and we want to advance the interest of the domain name registrants.

So what we normally do – and let me be clear here, we are not rescuing the Internet or doing access or development. What we do is domain name policy, a very simple and very narrow field. It is very exciting when you get involved with the processes. Of course, it gets more exciting and there are many policy issues that you can work on, but it's not the whole Internet or the whole Internet's ecosystem. So when I was looking at that video, I was wondering how we can relate that.

So anyway, what are our values? What do we fight for? We are the noncommercial stakeholders. This means we advance the noncommercial domain name registrant interest at ICANN. We care about privacy, we care about freedom of speech, we care about due process. We would like to have a balance between trademark interest and noncommercial domain name registrant interest. And we get involved with various processes at ICANN to infuse our values in this policymaking. And we have representatives on the GNSO council and we work with various stakeholder groups to come up with this policy in a multi-



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stakeholder and bottom-up manner, which I think you've heard so many times today.

I think that's about it. I have some brochures here I can give you. Our members comprise of civil society organizations such as Electronic Frontier Foundation, and also we have noncommercial individual members. So if your values align with us, you're welcome to join.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you. And we can put those brochures at the information booth that is right next door. Okay, are there any questions for Farzaneh? Okay, thank you both for being here today. Okay, do we have our IPC reps in the house? Okay, we have Kiran and Brian to present on IPC.

BRIAN WINTERFELT: Hi. Good afternoon, everyone. Very loud, sorry about that.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: It's a big room.

BRIAN WINTERFELT: Welcome. My name is Brian Winterfelt, I'm the president of the Intellectual Property Constituency, and sitting here with me is Kiran Malancharuvil who is our secretary. We are really excited

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to be able to welcome you to ICANN and tell you a little bit about the Intellectual Property Constituency.

You'll see up on the slide that we live in the Commercial Stakeholder Group. That's the part of ICANN that represents commercial interests. It's divided between the Business Constituency, our constituency the IPC, and the ISP CPs.

Our job is to bring the voice of rights holders to ICANN and its policy development process. Our current priorities are GDPR, WHOIS. That's one of the big discussions that you've probably already heard about happening at the meeting here. Our goal is to ensure that there's continued access to and accuracy of WHOIS to facilitate brand protection, consumer protection efforts, anti-counterfeiting, anti-phishing and security goals online. That's taking up a huge amount of our work here at ICANN61. We're also very interested in privacy proxy services, so that's establishing and implementing clear, enforceable and consistent review and relay policies to facilitate communication with registrants on consumer and brand protection issues with websites.

We also are very interested in the new gTLD subsequent procedures work that's ongoing. Essentially, ICANN several years ago created a New gTLD Program and that's why you see lots of new generic top-level domain names on the marketplace like

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.law, .pizza and .nyc. And there's a lot of work that's going on right now to look at the successes of that program, the challenges maybe that were identified in that program before subsequent new gTLD rounds would be opened up to the public. Because it was an open and closed window that happened several years ago. So we're very involved in that work, we want to make sure the policies of the New gTLD Program line up with public interest and with protecting consumers and making sure that there are mechanisms in place to go after bad actors in the Internet.

There's kind of an overarching goal that we have of ensuring trademark rights being protected, and including fair and balanced registration practices for trademark owners in the new gTLDs and ensuring the representation of international law with regard to geographic terms. There is a large review that's going on right now of all rights protection mechanisms, so those are mechanisms that have been put in place to go after people who are infringing consumer rights.

The work is looking at different tools, some that were put in place during the New gTLD Program and some that predate it. Those include things like the URS which is the uniform rapid suspension system, the trademark clearinghouse, sunrise policies – which is the ability when new registries open to preregister brands before the registration period is open to the

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public, and we're also going to be looking at a very long-term enforcement tool that has never been reviewed which is the uniform domain name dispute resolution policy, or the UDRP.

So that's very important work for our constituency, making sure that those rights protection mechanisms remain strong and available to rights holders is a huge priority for the IPC. We also have continuing efforts to enhance and demand ICANN accountability and transparency, so basically, we want to make sure the organization runs well and is very open and transparent in its activities.

We're also focused on strong and consistent enforcement of ICANN contracts, so some of the work we do is looking and making sure that the Compliance department and the ICANN board are doing their job and making sure that the contracted parties like registries and registrars are abiding by their contracts. And if they are not, that something is done about it.

In order to join the IPC, you need to fall into one of a couple of categories. You can be an international intellectual property or consumer protection organization, you can be a regional intellectual property or consumer protection organization, you can be a company that has a brand, IP or consumer protection interests, or you can be an individual with dedication to IP issues. So if any of you are interested in IP or there's a component of IP

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to the organization that you work with, we'd be very happy to talk to you more about how the IPC may be of interest to you and participation could be beneficial to the organization.

We've also actually brought lovely sheets together, sort of a two-pager, front and back, on the IPC. Thank you, Kiran, it's quite lovely, and it shows our leadership and talks a little bit more about who we are and our priorities. But again, we're happy to have any of you outreach to us if you'd like to have more of a conversation or dialog about whether or not the IPC makes sense for you personally or for your organization. And so we will be happy to bring some of these – we'll leave some here, but also we'll give them to you to also put out at the information booth as well. That would be great. Kiran, do you have anything to add?

**KIRAN MALANCHARUVIL:** As IPC secretary, one of my remits is outreach and engagement, so these Newcomer sessions are very important for us to make sure we understand how we are reaching into the community in addition to how the community can reach into us as an organization. So if any of you have any ideas about how the issues that we have identified as our priorities for the IPC can be sort of – how we can engage in education efforts in whatever community or organization you're a part of, if you think that

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that’s valuable information or useful information, we’d be happy to dedicate some of our outreach and engagement efforts and funding to making that happen, to facilitating those efforts.

So this is a good opportunity when we travel around the globe. Puerto Rico is thankfully very close to where we’re both based, the United States. In fact, it is the United States, so we’re home now. But for those of you who are coming from other areas or even from here, if you have any ideas on how we can facilitate outreach and engagement as the IPC, please reach out and let us know.

We've put our pictures on the information sheet so that we’re easily identifiable, so just grab us when you see us. Feel free to come to the IPC open meeting which is on Tuesday afternoon to learn more about the IPC and to hear about some of our efforts. Pop in and out as you’d like and meet some of us. We also have a participation coordinator who is happy to arrange mentorship for you among our members, so if you have a regional interest and we have a well-established IPC member in that region, we’re happy to match you up for mentorship so you can get up to speed on these issues. And we hope to hear more from you guys. Feel free to reach out.

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**BRIAN WINTERFELT:** The last thing I'd add is we're actually co-hosting a reception here in Puerto Rico on Tuesday night. It's going to be co-hosted with the IPC and with the International Trademark Association which is one of our member organizations that represents brand owners around the globe. It's going to honor the Ricky Martin Foundation and the good work that it's doing to help Puerto Rico with its hurricane recovery relief. For any of you who are interested in potentially joining the IPC and learning a little bit more, we would welcome you to reach out to us and see if we can arrange your attendance at the reception as well.

**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** Where will it take place, the reception?

**BRIAN WINTERFELT:** Anyone interested can reach out to us.

**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** Thank you. So anyone interested can reach out to this group, and thank you very much for coming. Do we have any questions for our presenters? We can take probably one, maximum two, but let's try.

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CAROLLE VODOUHE: Thank you. My name is Carolle. I'm a NextGen. I'm going to ask my question in French. Hello. My question is this one: how does ICANN assess the application of the UDRP through WIPO? How does ICANN assess this procedure, and what are the challenges linked to the procedure we talked about? Thank you.

KIRAN MALANCHARUVIL: If I understood your question – I think the translation was a little delayed, but good job though – you're asking how we're evaluating the UDRP procedure which is administrated through WIPO, and what are the challenges. Great question. We could spend probably 30 minutes answering your question, because the UDRP review is an extremely complicated one and the IPC has very specific issues that we've highlighted as priorities to prepare for the UDRP review which will probably commence next year after phase one of the rights protection mechanism review is over.

Right now we're evaluating the URS, the Uniform Rapid Suspension system which is a UDRP light-style dispute resolution process. I would invite you to attend the community session later on this week on the rights protection mechanisms where there will be members from the IPC that are presenting what is being addressed through the policy development process, and just sort of hear where they're at with the URS and



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then attend also the IPC open session where we may also address this issue. But that is an ongoing conversation, and if you want to reach out to any of us – and we’ll leave some business cards here as well – we’ll be happy to talk to you more specifically about the ways that the IPC is addressing it. It’s a very complicated mix of preserving what works for brand owners, and it’s a very important enforcement mechanism on the Internet. Fighting for some reasonable improvements and sort of protecting against some of the criticisms that have been leveraged against the UDRP and balancing fair criticism with the need to protect the process and the procedure for brand owners.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, and you now know Brian and Kiran, so if you have any questions, you know where to find them and you can find in the agenda IPC and go there. So what IPC stands for?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Intellectual Property Constituency.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Great. Yes. Thank you very much.

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BRIAN WINTERFELT: Our job is done.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes. Thank you very much for coming, and with that, I would like now to give the floor to another great Fellow alumni who is representing NCUC Constituency which is Non-Commercial Users Constituency.

Bruna, I saw you. Yes. Please, Bruna. Bruna Santos, she is executive committee member for NCUC Constituency from Latin America and Caribbean region. Yes, please.

BRUNA SANTOS: Hi, everyone. My name is Bruna Santos, and it's very bright up here. First, I'll start by saying that this is almost my first ICANN anniversary. I started out as a Newcomer a year ago at the Copenhagen meeting, and I am super happy to be representing NCUC right now. And what is NCUC? Farzaneh started to talk about it a while ago. We are the Non-Commercial Users Constituency.

What do we do? We work on representing the civil society and end users' claims in all of the policymaking processes with regards to generic top-level domains. So our idea up here is to work on issues such as privacy, geo names, just to point out some hot topics. Geo names, GDPR, WHOIS, all of these

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acronyms that you'll probably end up learning more about. What else?

Who are we? We are formed by civil society organizations and individuals. As Farzaneh mentioned before, we have such big organizations like EFF, Electronic Frontier Foundation. Article 19 is also a member. Apart from that, we have individual members – I guess most of our members are digital rights activists and doing advocacy on Internet governance. We have over 400 members from 96 countries, and yes, this is pretty much what NCUC does. And yes, I'd be happy to take any doubts from you guys. Questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Bruna. Any questions for Bruna? Yes, Anderson?

ANDERSON JOEL KGOMOTSO: I seem not to get the [mentality]. Sometimes I think I understand, then I get confused again. The difference between Non-Commercial User Constituency and Not-for-Profit Operation Concerns, what's the difference between those two groups?

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Before Bruna will go, I will just let you know that our next speaker will be a Not-for-Profit representative, so you may hear also that perspective. But Bruna, please.

BRUNA SANTOS: Do we want to invite Joan to the stage already?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Joan?

BRUNA SANTOS: Just so we can explain [inaudible]

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Let me invite Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency – which is NPOC – the chair of that constituency, Joan Kerr joining Bruna, and you both can take the question, I think.

JOAN KERR: So hi. That is the number one question, always, that we get. So I'm going to try to understand it so you don't get confused again. So Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns means that – that's the difference between what we deal with and what NCUC deal with. And it came upon ICANN as an issue that the Red Cross created, that there shouldn't just be one noncommercial entity, that

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there needed to be an entity that dealt with operational concerns. And so they created NPOC, which is only six years old. That was six years ago.

What we deal with is things like domain name abuse, the issue of maintaining your domain name specifically. That's actually the two focuses that it started with. So I think that's why the difference is... for you if you want to try to answer that.

BRUNA SANTOS:

And just to follow up on this, another difference, organizational one. NCUC takes both organizations and individuals as members. So if you have an NGO, you can also be a member from both constituencies. But if you want to be a member of NCUC as an individual, you can also be one of this. And yes, I guess it's pretty much it. And also, the difference between the day-to-day work is that we represent the end user experience and claims within the GNSO policies. So yes, this is what differentiates the both of us.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you. Any other questions?

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JOAN KERR: You shake your head. You still don't understand, is that what you're saying?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: If there are no other questions, then Joan, we'll give you the floor to introduce NPOC. And Bruna, with that, we thank you for coming. And feel free to ask any questions. We have several members from the fellowship team who are now in executive committee for NCUC, so feel free to reach them and ask. And, yes, Bruna.

BRUNA SANTOS: Just one quick note. A few of you were yesterday in our outreach day, but on the 13<sup>th</sup>, on the most part of the day in room 103, we will have our Constituency Day. This'll be a good opportunity for you to understand a little bit more about NCUC, and at the end of the day we'll have a joint meeting as well. So maybe if you want to engage with us and start the day during that Constituency Day and ending it with the NCUC and NPOC Constituency day as well, it'd be a good opportunity. I left some leaflets also at the ICANN booth, and stickers. So you guys like this.

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JOAN KERR: Thanks, Bruna. I'm going to give a story that may illustrate so that you understand, because I don't like the fact that you didn't understand. Okay? Would that help? Let me go through my presentation, and then I'll try again.

So again, my name is Joan Kerr and I'm so happy to be here. How many of you have actually heard of NPOC before the last ten minutes?

Okay, so I'm going to tell you what it is, and I'm going to test you later so you have to listen. Okay? So it's Not-for-Profit Operations Concerns Constituency. Do you want to repeat that? Because I'm going to ask you again and put it in your test, okay? Do you have a test?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes. Online.

JOAN KERR: Alright. So NPOC was actually created six years ago, like I said, because through the whole policy, they identified that certain organizations, specifically the Red Cross and the Olympic Organization said that there were specific issues that those organizations had in order to help their members. And so they called it Operational Concerns, and for six years, everybody's been trying to figure out what that means.

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Of course, after they were involved in this, they took off and just left it for the community. So it was created, and the two organizations that created it left to create their own and get involved in the gTLD, the top-level names. We're part of NCSG. Everybody knows what NCSG is now? Yes? Farzaneh just told you, Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. Yes? Oh my gosh, you guys are going to be good for testing.

Right now, we have 83 members. We're working on a new charter because the charter was created six years ago to address operational concerns. And so what we've been doing is identifying what are the current issues for somebody who owns a name. So things like domain abuse, transparency in registering a name, things like that. If you don't have a name, you can't operate a not-for-profit. We've just ordered our logo, we've created a book called A Guide to NPOC to help you understand because there is a lot of confusion about what it is, and so we created that. We're creating a new website as well.

So I'm just going to tell you a quick story about my own issues for a domain name. Some years ago, 2004 – so it's a while ago – I did a little project called WOWEM, Women's Open World Empowerment Movement. It won the Civil Society Award and became very active and highly visited. And so of course, I was just a community organizer. I wasn't a techie, I wasn't an Internet Governance person or anything like that.



And we had that name for one year, because that's what we purchased. It was just to be a six-month project and we thought, "A year? Well, okay, we'll buy it for a year." We kept asking – when it started getting a lot of attention, we asked the registrar to renew it, and they kept ignoring us. But the day it expired, guess what? The registrar had the name, kept the name, and a new website was – so we looked, we had this fantastic project, and all of a sudden we see it as a women's fashion for clothing and shoes. We had 60 women's organizations worldwide going to this website.

And I thought, "Wow." But I had no idea about ICANN, I had no idea about how to resolve this problem. And so I thought it couldn't just be me who would be going through this, it must be an issue that's out there. And so I found – through a lot of other things – ICANN, and somebody says, "There are policies that would help you."

Well, it took six years for that to resolve. But in any case, that's how I got involved. And so this is one of the things that – why I'm involved with NPOC, is that it deals with that, that there are policies to protect you from a registrar – so I hope you know what that means, people you can register your name with, that you can go after them saying, "Nuh-uh." So there have been policies since then that have been put in place to protect

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organizations such as what happened. Does that help you, sir, to understand a little bit more?

ANDERSON JOEL KGOMOTSO: Yes.

JOAN KERR: Great. I don't like when people are confused.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Any other questions for Joan?

JOAN KERR: So here's a test. What does NPOC stand for? Yay!

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: With that, thank you, Joan. Are you hungry? Are you tired? I know there is a lot of information, but we still have one hour to go.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Less than an hour.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Less than an hour, so be positive.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: By the way, there's coffee in the back there on the left side, so wake up.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Okay, Deb.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, so our next speaker from the Business Constituency. Do we have Jimson and Claudia in the room? Here they come.

CLAUDIA SELLI: Yes.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: See, I gave it to you easy that time. No acronym guesses.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: If you want to go there, please. So BC, that stands for Business Constituency. That's easy, right? Comparing with NCSG, NCUC, NPOC, BC is easier. But that's something we will learn by the end of ICANN61, I'm sure you will speak in abbreviations as if you had been in this world so many times. So you will get used to that. Jimson, please.

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JIMSON OLUFUYE: Okay. Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you for having us. I have my chair with me, that's the chair of the Business Constituency. So I'm going to yield to Claudia Selli, the chair of the Business Constituency. Claudia?

CLAUDIA SELLI: Thank you very much, Jimson. And I'm really pleased to be here with you today. Also because a few years ago, I was as well a Newcomer as you are, and so I had a lot to learn during this journey. But the Business Constituency is the voice really of commercial Internet users within ICANN. And so business users, we are very diverse because we have large companies as well as small- and medium-size enterprises, but we all rely on a stable, secure Internet where we can rely on for the ecommerce experience and one that can serve on a global basis.

So this is our first, I would say, concern. So we have about 50-60 members in the Business Constituency. We are very diverse in terms of geographic representation as well as diversity in terms of gender. As you can see, I'm a woman, I'm European, I'm chairing the Business constituency, and with me I have three other women who are in the BC EXCOMM. And then we have Jimson with us and a North American man as well serving. And

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so we really apply a lot of importance to the different views within the Business Constituency.

The main mission of course is to make sure that our interest is reflected and our views are seen and considered within ICANN. And one of our objectives is to work on policy development process, and of course we are one – I have to say – of the most active constituencies. We have filed I think 32 comments last year, so we have been very active. And we tried to highlight in these processes of course the main concern that we have.

Just to give you one example that we are working right now that is keeping really the whole community very busy, it's the impact that the General Data Protection Regulation which is a regulation that has been adopted at European level is going to have on the WHOIS registry. Business users rely on the WHOIS registry where you can see all the domain names registered and who has basically registered this domain name. you can really rely on that for security purposes because, for example, you can see if ever one entity is engaging in fraudulent activity or, for example, also if you are donating some money to a website, you can check if the website is engaging in fraudulent activity or if it's a secure one and you can trust it.

So for example, we are reflecting our comments to make sure that we will be able also in the future to use and to rely on these

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very important tools. Just to give you one example practice, basically. But Jimson also can talk a bit more about the developing countries as well as when it goes to our fees or what we ask, what is the advantage of being there.

JIMSON OLUFUYE:

Thank you very much, Claudia. My name is Jimson Olufuye. By way of introduction, I'm the chair of the Africa ICT Alliance. This is an alliance of more than 60 ICT associations and companies in 30 African countries. We became the voice of the business users of the Internet in Africa in 2011. I'm also the CEO of Contemporary Consulting. We build datacenters and we mitigate issues in the cyberspace. So you can see the Internet is very important to me and my membership. So that's why we're a member of the BC.

Claudia has talked about our interests in ensuring that the Internet remains safe, secured and resilient. That is our objective, and we are highly active in the process. It so happens that AFICTA was the first African association to be part of BC. So BC has been involved in outreach activities. We have an outreach committee that is focused on reaching out. So you're all most welcome to be a part of what we do. The diversity is increasing as she mentioned with gender and also across ICANN

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region. It is more important now that we have the post-IANA regime so we have to be much more active in what we do.

We have a process of onboarding and it's very straightforward and easy. Just go to the website which is [bizconst.org](http://bizconst.org). I have some newsletters here. This is part of what I do as a vice-chair for finance and operations. We produce this newsletter. We have it in Russian, Spanish and in English. You can pick some here.

You fill the form online and we have a credential committee that goes ahead to process membership. So you're most welcome to be part of what we do, and I'm happy to be in this organization that is actively engaged in ensuring that the Internet remains safe and keeping my business safe as well. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. And we can put those brochures out at the information booth for anybody who wants to pick one up. Are there any questions for our BC reps?

DIANA MEDVEDNIKOVA: Hello. My name is Diana. I'm from Kazakhstan. Could you please explain what benefits for commercial organization from participation in the organization?

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**JIMSON OLUFUYE:** Okay. There are a number of benefits. For example, Claudia talked about mitigating the issue of abuse. As ecommerce organization, we're able to easily follow the policy process to ensure that safeguards are in place so that phishing sites do not flourish. And at the same time, we build confidence. [inaudible] business about confidence for people to predict the future. So it's a great benefit to know that the sustainability of my business is assured, and it affects the bottom line as well. Thank you.

**DEBORAH ESCALERA:** Okay. Maybe one more. Okay. Thank you very much for being with us today. We really appreciate your time.

Okay, we have Tony and Wolf from ISPCP.

**TONY HOLMES:** Good afternoon, everybody. I'm representing the ISP and Connectivity Providers Constituency here. You've heard from the other members of the Commercial Stakeholder Group, the Intellectual Property Constituency, and just now the Business Constituency. Apologies from our chairman Wolf Ulrich. He unfortunately hasn't been able to attend this ICANN meeting, and I'm here as the vice chair.

We form the third leg of the Commercial Stakeholder Group, and we have a slightly different focus from the other constituencies



who make up that stakeholder group. Because as well as being interested in the policy aspects of the Internet, as ISPs, we're also more than interested in the technical capabilities and the technical realization of the Internet. If there are no ISPs, then there's no Internet.

And the other thing that we're very cognizant of is that the moment there are problems with the Internet, it's our members who get all the phone calls wanting to know why that is. And of course with domain names and the implementation of domain names, those problems may not be down to Internet service providers, but we're certainly at the forefront of trying to have that association with the consumer market as well.

So our constituency is made up of organizations who are primarily ISPs or provide Internet connectivity. Now, it depends on where you are in the world how you live as an ISP. For instance, in some areas ISPs also provide registrar services as well. So we have a mix of different ICANN policies that we're interested in. And certainly all of the policy development process through the GNSO, we engage in that and we try to make sure that we look after and represent our part of the industry.

So it's ISPs large and small. Many of the small guys are so busy out there trying to make a living and build out their networks,

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they can't always attend ICANN meetings. So we also have a strong association with the ISPAs who provide the relationship back to the very small ISPs, and we work through them to reach out to all corners of the globe, large and small.

In terms of the experience we've had in ICANN, it's been an interesting ride. I've had the privilege of being involved since the ISP Constituency was formed, and that goes way back to the birth of ICANN. And we have had challenges along the way. For instance, not the last round of new gTLDs but when we introduced a much smaller round of gTLDs way back in the past, there was an accusation that ISPs were blocking access to those new domains. They weren't resolving in many cases. And we weren't quite sure why that was other than the fact that there were any ISPs who were actually causing a block to the resolution of the names.

When we investigated further, we found out that it was the first time that we'd gone beyond three-character domain names, and the issue was that in many of the software clients that were being run, there wasn't the possibility of recognizing anything longer than three characters. So they weren't resolving, and we were left with the problem of trying to get that message out.

Now, in terms of contacting ISPs, it's not been an issue. We have all the links in. But in terms of globally trying to get a message

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out to everyone who builds software, writes software, provides content, it was a huge challenge. And we recognized that those challenges can still persist. So for the last round of new gTLDs, we were instrumental in setting up the piece of work known as universal acceptance. And there is a team now within ICANN that has got a lot of engagement from ISPs that are trying to make sure that there are no technical issues that impact the uptake of the new gTLDs.

We've also been interested of course in other technical developments, things like DNSSEC, the rollout of IPv6 as well. Many of our members worked closely with the Address Supporting Organization and the regional Internet registries responsible for those IP addresses. So our focus is a little bit different from the other constituencies who make up that stakeholder group. Because of that, we've also over recent times run a number of workshops coincident with the ICANN meetings.

For instance, the last one we ran was at the last meeting in Abu Dhabi, and we had a workshop on the Internet of Things. So we had a lot of regional interest in that meeting looking at what the Internet of Things meant for the Internet, what it meant for ISP providers looking at the opportunities to move ahead. And that's something that we will certainly continue to do.

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In terms of the current policy development work in ICANN, you've heard mention a number of times I'm sure the focus on GDPR, and that's something as ISPs we have an interest in. We are great users of the WHOIS system, RDS, particularly with the technical contact points that form part of that. But of course, we also hold a lot of data. And if you are a global ISP, then you have to be compliant with all the laws and regulations that impact that, GDPR being one of them.

So it's a pretty broad ranging set of tasks a mix of policy and technical content, and we would certainly be open to having a dialog if there are any ISPs here or any connectivity providers, but you're more than welcome also to come along and observe at our open meeting that will take place on Tuesday. So I should probably pause there and ask if there are any specific questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Tony, can you tell the Newcomers what the acronym ISPCP stands for?

TONY HOLMES: Yes, it's Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you.

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TONY HOLMES: And that forms the basis of our membership. If you don't fall into that category, then you aren't able to join the constituency.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. That's a long one.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Tony, and we have a couple of questions to go.

TONY HOLMES: Okay.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I'll go with you. You didn't ask any questions today.

JUSTIN CRAY: Justin Cray from the U.S. Are wireless carriers also included in this organization?

TONY HOLMES: Yes, certainly. If you qualify as an ISP – which wireless carriers do – you're certainly welcome to be members of the organization. And we have had a lot of dialog with some of those carriers over the years as well.

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Nicolas?

NICOLAS FIUMARELI: Yes, very briefly. What about the last issues in the FCC, Fair Communication Commission on net neutrality and the rules for wireless providers? There is a relationship with this [work]?

TONY HOLMES: Yes, it certainly does. And I would say the best way we handle that is there are a lot of regional differences in the way those policies that impact that area are rolled out, so we don't have an actual ISP position on those issues, but we certainly discuss them and we exchange views, which is really one of the great benefits from being part of that community. So there are a number of issues that fall into that category.

Net neutrality has been around for a long time, but it's certainly a thorny issue for a number of us. And there are more and more issues certainly around the use and access to data which is a similar sort of question that we wouldn't actually adopt a position on but we would certainly exchange experiences and views throughout our membership.

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, and we'll take the last question.

RAPHAEL VICENTE ROSA: Hi. I'm part of ISOC activities related with building community wireless networks, and my question is if these kinds of networks are approached by your constituency. Are they considered to be a connectivity provider or do you have any –

TONY HOLMES: If you provide any sort of ISP service, then you would qualify. If you provide Internet connectivity, then you would qualify. So the answer to that question is yes. We will try always to focus on the key policy and technical aspects that come from ICANN, but of course, there are a whole broader range of issues. And we don't shy away from some of those things, hence the reason that we decided to have the workshop on Internet of Things.

Now, there is a great interest from our part of the community. Some aspects of ICANN's work certainly impact that area. Others don't. So we try to build on the ICANN work but look at a much broader perspective when we have those focus workshops. And traditionally, the workshops we've run, we would find we've probably got 80-100 people engaging in those during an ICANN meeting.

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**SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:** Thank you, Tony. Thank you very much for your time and thank you for coming. With that, we just finished all the communities who are comprising actually the ICANN multi-stakeholder model. So you heard all of them, and you may have now the clear idea what is it, what we were talking about for so many days and what we will be talking yet for the entire ICANN61. And I would like to give the floor to Deborah to introduce our next speaker.

**DEBORAH ESCALERA:** Now we have Jennifer Bryce who's going to talk to us about ICANN reviews.

**JENNFIER BRYCE:** Thanks, Deborah. Hi, everyone. As Deborah says, I'm Jennifer and I work on the ICANN reviews. How many of you have actually heard of ICANN reviews before or have been following any of the work? One person. Well, that's great. I'm glad that you've been following some of our work, but I'm also happy to introduce ICANN reviews to the rest of you here in the room. So with that, let's go back to the other slide. Yes, this one is a little intimidating so I'll just talk.

So I think you've probably been hearing a lot today about ICANN's multi-stakeholder model, and reviews play a really



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important part in helping the community to get their voice heard and to make sure that you are all holding ICANN org accountable to the things that we are supposed to be doing, essentially.

In order to make sure that the multi-stakeholder model works, we need trust, accountability and efficiency, and the reviews are what helps us to make sure that we are all of those things. Reviews help ICANN org to promote ethics, transparency and accountability across the ICANN communities. It helps us to find areas where we might be able to improve in some of the work that we're doing. They help us to learn lessons from past experience and hear different voices from across the ICANN community and best practices, perhaps new business models that we could be applying as well. And yes, to get together to learn from our shared experiences and to help us achieve our goals.

At the end of each review, a report is delivered to the ICANN board which has a series of recommendations, and the board then makes a decision whether or not to implement those recommendations, and then each review goes into the implementation phase.

So that's a little bit about why these are important. We should also mention that they are mandated by ICANN's bylaws. Article

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4 if anyone's interested in looking that one up. I guess let's put up this next slide.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: You don't have to [inaudible] visual.

JENNIER BRYCE: The reason that we put this slide in here is to show you how many reviews we have going on and really highlight that there are all these opportunities to get involved. You'll see that there's obviously blue and then yellow, so there are two different types of reviews which I'll quickly talk about.

We have specific reviews which are completed by review teams of community volunteers. Each SO and AC selects a number of volunteers from the community who have expressed an interest, and that forms a review team which is up to 21 people to carry out the work. The organizational reviews review the SOs and ACs themselves and the work that they're doing, and those are carried out by independent examiners. So essentially, ICANN will hire a third party to do those reviews.

But regardless of the type of the review, there are lots of opportunities to get involved. Of course, you could become a review team member. You can always become an observer to follow the progress of each of the reviews. There's always public

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comments on draft reports, and review teams have sessions at ICANN meetings which you're obviously very welcome to go along and listen if you're at all interested. I should mention that the Nominating Committee review and the RSSAC review are both having sessions on Wednesday.

What else can I tell you? I guess I'll dive a little bit quickly into which areas we review. The specific reviews – there's four: Competition, Consumer Trust and Customer Choice, and that looks at the New gTLD Program and the impact that that's had on competition, consumer trust and consumer choice.

The Security, Stability and Resiliency Review is currently ongoing as well, and that looks at how ICANN is upholding things that we said we would do to protect SSR.

The RDS-WHOIS2 Review is looking at exactly that, the RDS-WHOIS. I don't know if you learned about that at all today, but I don't know a lot about it so I can't go into much more detail.

And then the Accountability and Transparency Review which examines how well ICANN is being accountable and transparent. And that could really cover anything. That review will probably – that's the next one coming down the pipe, so that could be a really interesting one to follow along.

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I think with that, in terms of if you want to find out more about ICANN reviews, there's lots of information on the website. We actually just created a new page for Newcomers, for people who don't know anything about reviews. It's a really good place to get started and find out more about each of the reviews that we have ongoing. So if you just type in "ICANN reviews" into the website or a search engine, you'll find the information there. It's also got tons of information about ways that you can get involved.

And I think with that – I know that's probably a lot of information, and apologies for this slide. But like I said, you're not intended to digest anything on it other than the fact that there's a lot of reviews going on. We always would like to get new people involved. So I'm happy to answer questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. Thanks, Jennifer. Are there any questions for Jennifer? Got one there.

ARTEM GAVRICHENKOV: Thank you. Artem Gavrichenkov, a Fellow from Russia. So to make it absolutely clear, the number two all across those review titles means the second round of review?

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JENNFIER BRYCE: Yes. That’s a great question. And like I said, the reviews are mandated by ICANN’s bylaws, and they need to happen every five years. We’re currently on the second round for a lot of them. The CCT is the first time around so it doesn’t have a number, and then some of them are entering even the third round. So yes, thank you for pointing that out.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you for joining us today, Jennifer. We appreciate your time.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Okay, and with great pleasure, I would like to introduce you our two ICANN information booth leads, Nasrat and Ines. Both are fellowship alumnis who will introduce you what kind of activities we are going to have at the booth and when the booths will be open, and what you can find there. Ines, Nasrat, please.

INES HFAIEDH: Hi, everyone. How are you doing? ICANN hasn’t started yet, for your information. Starting tomorrow. So cool down, I guess. My name is Ines Hfaiedh. I am from Tunisia, Northern Africa. I'm a teacher, and at the same time I'm training other teachers on teaching learners who have some specific needs. I have been an

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ICANN Fellow, and now I'm an ICANN booth co-lead with my colleague, Nasrat.

In terms of ICANN engagement, Africa representative in the Non-Commercial Users Constituency. It's a lot of work but it's a lot of fun, and I hope you will love your experience and you will find your way. So I'll let Nasrat introduce himself, and then we will talk more about the booth.

NASRAT KHALID:

Hey, everyone. I'm Nasrat Khalid, I'm an ICANN57 Fellow now doing the ICANN booth. The ICANN booth is basically where all the in-person and the discussions on things that you can't – you missed to discuss anywhere else or you want to do it in a friendly way with other people just like us. We were Fellows just like you.

Many of you I haven't seen or you haven't showed up at the ICANN booth, so I would like to request that you guys come in, we have a talk, we have a few games which my colleague is going to explain, and then we'll see. But basically, the booth is pretty fun organized, and it'll be a good experience to get to know you and see you there.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay. Thank you. And so we want to remind you, if you have any questions or you need some information, go to the information

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booth. If they don't have an answer for you, they will write down your name and we'll get the answer for you. So with that, we want to –

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Ines, can you tell what kind of activities will take place in the booth?

INES HFAIEDH: Okay. Thank you. I just wanted to say that as the fellowship program I believe is the heart of ICANN because it brings diversity and it brings a lot of new voices and new potentials, I really feel that ICANN information booth is the heart of the ICANN meetings in terms that it is the best place to network, it's the best place to meet people you would never have dreamt of meeting. You will be surprised who are the people who come to ICANN meetings, and you will see starting from tomorrow people that you can do business, you can find a job, you can meet great people just at the ICANN information booth. So this is just to put between parentheses.

And the ICANN information booth will be running some games. We have the acronym games, it's like we would like to test you on some acronyms, and there are some prizes. We started today and we had two great winners. We have also the hangman. We

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have another game that we will be discovering tomorrow. It's not really a game, but we would like to hear your voice. We will make some Polaroid pictures of you and we'd like to hear your voice, what is the Internet for you. And we will have some very short interviews with you and lots of surprises. We don't want to tell you everything, but we look forward to seeing you there.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Good. So I encourage everyone to go and visit the booth during these coming days.

NASRAT KHALID: And we've got gifts, so you don't want to miss on that.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, guys. Thank you for taking lead on this important role. And with that...

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, I'd like to invite Jackie or Dustin. I think Jackie is here. Jackie is from ICANN Wiki and she's going to tell us a little bit about the ICANN Wiki. She likes to stand, I think.



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JACKIE TREIBER:

Thank you. Hello, everyone. I'm Jackie Treiber, and I'm one of the co-executive directors of the ICANN Wiki which is a 13-year-old nonprofit that is separate from ICANN but is supportive of ICANN in the sense that we provide a lot of knowledge and information about ICANN and Internet governance.

I'm sure all of you in this room have visited Wikipedia. That's how we like to explain our project. It's a lot like Wikipedia in that you can search virtually anything about ICANN within our site and you can contribute. Not only in English but in Chinese, Swahili, Spanish, Chinese – I think I already said Chinese – Arabic, Persian and Russian. So we're actually developing sites in different languages on top of English. Can we go to the next slide? Sweet.

Like I said, we're an encyclopedic website for all things ICANN and Internet governance, and you can edit, you can contribute. We're hosting an event this Tuesday from 9:00 to 10:15 in room 208-A where you can learn how to edit and contribute to the website. I know you're all newcomers here, but it might actually be useful for you to stop by just so you can interact with the website and see exactly how it functions.

In addition to the website itself, we host a lot of capacity building workshops. The one on Tuesday is an example, but we have also been doing capacity building and translation

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workshops in places like East Africa, Brazil and other parts of South America where we're working on translating ICANN content or ICANN Wiki content into these different languages.

Let's see. I think I will go head and finish there but encourage you all to stop by our booth which is next to the .pr booth, and there you'll find the ICANN Wiki Quick Guide which is a great informational resource. Siranush is demonstrating the caricatures that we also build for people. She has a lovely one that I love sharing with people. So that's another thing you can pick up at the ICANN Wiki booth, and we would love to see you. It's a really warm, friendly place and we just want to welcome you and make sure that you have a great journey here at ICANN.

Thank you so much. Bye.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Jackie.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Oh, there is a question for you, Jackie. Just one question to take.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you so much, Jackie. I would want to understand, what does it mean in ICANN Wiki when you talk about hold edit-a-thon?

JACKIE TREIBER: Thank you, Siranush. An Edit-a-thon is where we introduce you to the project, its values, and we show you how to hands-on add content to the website. That could be an article on yourself, it could be an article on a stakeholder group that you're interested in or are a part of, it could be your name added to the fellowship line, it could be anything. We're just basically teaching you how to use the website. I hope that answers your question. Thanks, Joan.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Jackie. And we will go to our last speaker for today, Elizabeth – Betsy – Andrews who is leading our ICANN Learn. Betsy, to you.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS: Hi. I'm Betsy Andrews. Just to confuse you, that's a nickname. So if you try to chase me down on e-mail or on Skype, you have to go with Elizabeth. I work in the Public Responsibility Department with Deborah and Siranush, and one of the things that I look after is the ICANN Learn platform.

Before I get into that, you guys look pretty wiped out. I mean you're beautiful, but you look pretty wiped out. I made a discovery here in Puerto Rico. This is the only ICANN meeting that I have ever attended where I have not suffered from jetlag. And the discovery that I made is I'm still exhausted. So I think it's just the nature of an ICANN meeting. There are so many things to attend and there are so many people you want to talk to that you just sort of max out every day.

So as Newcomers, I just want to say to you, hang in there, mix the fun stuff with the work stuff, and take good care of yourselves. Sleep when you can, drink a lot of water, get outside when you can, get some vitamin D because this is paradise, and definitely pace yourselves. So that's not what I was meant to say, but I think that's important advice for Newcomers.

So ICANN Learn is the learning platform that we have for you. It's a free tool for you to use. The point of it is to enhance capacity development so the different communities can create materials that they host on the platform. We've got a slide for you here just to show you what the platform looks like.

There are series of courses up right now. We've got some good stuff on Introduction to ICANN, we've got some Internet diplomacy lectures, some university-level lectures that we did in partnership with the University of Southern California. We've got

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some digital trade and Internet governance stuff that will put you right – no, I'm just kidding.

So it's a great thing for you to explore some onboarding content, but we've just revamped the platform and so we've got new content coming across all the languages. We're going to do some technical stuff on the domain name system – DNS – that you guys are all familiar with or becoming familiar with. We're going to work on some DNS abuse with our Stability, Security and Resiliency team, and we'll also have some content up on things like cybersecurity or specific aspects of cybersecurity like cybersecurity for women in particular.

So this is the kind of content that you're going to be seeing on ICANN Learn. And if you have ideas for content you would like to see on ICANN Learn, we really encourage you to get in touch. So talk to Deborah, talk to Siranush, talk to me, and just let me know what your ideas are and we'll work on including that in our strategic plan.

One thing that I wanted to say – oh, is Fabiano here? Yay. Okay, so we had a contest on the platform. It was in January and February. If you completed three courses – you may have seen this – then your name was entered in a sweepstakes to win –

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Fabiano, can you come here?

ELIZABETH ANDREWS: An ICANN learn tote bag. And Fabiano Barreto is one of our winners, so I would like to give you this tote bag.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Fabiano is a Newcomer. This is his first ICANN meeting, and a good start. Congratulations.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS: And because we're all winners, I have prizes for you guys too. So if you want to see me afterwards, I have some ICANN Learn pens, and they are super cool because they have a highlighter on the end but it's not liquid so it won't spill in your bag and ruin your stuff. So come and see me after. It also has a stylus. So come and see me after and I'm happy to share one of the pens with you.

Just in the interest of time, I'm not going to go through this list of further learning with you, but just know that it's in the packet that you can receive with the slide deck, and you can follow these links and learn more on these particular sites.

And finally, I want to tell you about another project that our department works on, and that's the ICANN History Project. So ICANN's nearly – oh, am I in trouble?

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: No.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS: So ICANN's nearly 20 years of history includes really the evolution of the Internet, and there are some really cool stories. And so there was a big interest from the community in preserving this institutional knowledge and some of these stories from people who were involved, not only as ICANN started, but also as ICANN has evolved over time. So we really encourage you to go to the History Project site. It's set up like a timeline, so it's pretty cool. You can scroll through different milestones through the history of ICANN, and it does a really in-depth dive on the IANA stewardship transition. So if that's not something that you're familiar with, go on to the History Project website and check it out. We've got some great interviews. Our very own Brad White conducts them, so they're very professional and polished. They're also funny and amusing, and it's just a really interesting way to learn more about the context of the ICANN world and the technologies that have evolved and how ICANN has evolved alongside it in terms of policy development. So go check out the History Project. And that's it from me.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Betsy.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Betsy. Any questions for Betsy? Okay, we'll take one, two. We'll see.

MONA ELSWAH: Hi. I'm Mona. I have a comment, actually. It would be great if there would be some sort of a course like called ICANN Hot Topics before meetings to actually give idea for Newcomers, for whoever's going to attend the meeting, of the topics that actually dominate the ICANN meeting, like .amazon, GDPR. Before each meeting, the course gets updated with the hot topics. And it would be very helpful for people to go in the meeting and to actually be understanding the topic being discussed. That's a comment. Thank you.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS: Thank you. That's a really cool idea. We'll definitely consider that. And I would say be sure you're signed up for the newsletters that are coming out with the meeting, because you'll get one every day that'll tell you what are key things that are happening during the day today and give you some context. I know it's not the same thing, but along those lines it's something you may be interested in.



YOHANI SHAMINDI RANASINGHE:

Hello. It's Yohani, a Fellow from Sri Lanka. Actually, I also wanted to tell the same thing about the hot topics, and also, I want to clarify whether this ICANN Learn is working with ICANN Academy, and who's developing this content? Thank you very much.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS:

Thank you for your question. This kind of confusion is totally normal at ICANN, and it's a really good question. So ICANN Learn is a tool that we have for capacity development for the whole community. Anybody can use it and we provide it for free, it's part of the structure of what ICANN staff are offering.

The ICANN Academy is a working party that you can join – in fact, they would love to see you – and they have multiple programs. For example, one of the programs that the ICANN Academy produces is a chairing skills program. Another example is the leadership program. A third example would be the cultural diversity course that they're going to offer in Barcelona. So there may be online elements to these courses, but that is up to the working party to decide. So you will learn through ICANN that decision need to come bottom-up. You will hear this over and over again.

So it's not my job to sit behind my desk in Rhode Island and say, "These are the things that the community needs to learn, this is what we're going to produce." What I do is respond to requests from the community, and I try to balance them. So the academy is actually a really good example, because some of the things that the academy are doing are things that other groups have asked for support with in part of our budget process which is called additional budget requests.

So because they've asked for learning things that are online, they come to me and they say, "Hey, Betsy, lots of people are asking for chairing skills help. What do you have in the works?" And I say, "Well, as a matter of fact, we've got this, that and the other" and I put it together, and as a result there will be some content on that that's going to be online.

So I feel like I may have muddied the waters with that answer, but they are separate entities but we all work together. So no matter what the constituency group is or what the working party is, if the objective is to develop capacity-building materials online that we can scale up in a really usable way, then ICANN Learn is a great place to put that.

One distinction that I would make is that ICANN Learn is really a place for solo learners to go and be able to do it on their phone, their computer or whatever, and go through and learn concepts.

So we have very specific learning outcomes for each course. It's not the same thing as going to a website or seeing some of our beautiful comms materials that you've seen in these slides where you're going to access information. It's a bit more of a dynamic process where there are assessments, little quizzes so you know, "Oh, I am learning what they want me to learn," or, "I maybe need to review this section again," or, "Maybe I want to ask some questions to an expert." And ICANN Learn is a place where we can put you in touch with that expert. So we're trying to centralize some of the capacity development to make it more accessible to people all over.

DESARA DUSHI:

Hi. I wanted to ask why cybersecurity for women. Doesn't it sound like a bit discriminatory against women? Because when I first heard about it, I thought, "Do you consider us women as less knowledgeable in cybersecurity issues?" Or is it like a feminist approach?

ELIZABETH ANDREWS:

It's the opposite of that. So we've had a big request for some training in person that goes beyond general cybersecurity training and speaks to specific issues that women are confronted with globally. And so that's a project that we've decided to help with and support. Again, it came as a response

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to a request, and it's done from the angle of going deeper into issues than just an overview for things that may specifically apply to particular women. It's not developed yet. I'd love to get your input on it. But as someone with a PhD in gender theory, I'm certainly not going to be producing a course that is discriminatory in any way. So rest assured that we're working on this in certainly a progressive and inclusive way.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Betty, and thanks everyone for your wonderful questions. If you have any questions related to ICANN Learn, Betsy is here the entire week, so feel free to... if you find her.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Betsy, for being with us today.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Okay. Well done. We made it. Did we? I can't hear you. How the singers say? I can't see your hands. I can't hear your voice. Good. It's still [inaudible] voice. So there will be a brief overview for the entire week for you. I will not go – thankfully – through all the sessions, but this PowerPoint will be posted in the Newcomers scheduled part, so if you go to the schedule and click on the Newcomers Day, you will see attached PowerPoint presentation. This will be the PowerPoint presentation which will be available,

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so all slides which we have seen today will be there. You can download it and keep it for further references.

With that, I just would highlight a couple of sessions. On Monday, early in the morning at 9:00, we finally have the official ceremony of starting ICANN61. So you will hear the ICANN CEO and president, and then that day, we'll be having public forum 1. This will be the first public forum during ICANN61, the short one where you will see how the community raises issues and asks their questions to ICANN board and ICANN CEO and president. So please come to those sessions.

Tomorrow is also a Tech Day, so there will be some parallel technical sessions. Those who are interested in the technical side of ICANN may go there. There will be some tutorials on root server operations and DNS abuse, so those who are interested may go there.

On Tuesday, this is the Constituency Day, so everyone is free to find the place they fit the most based on your interests. So you see the sessions, each community which you have heard today will be holding their open sessions. Feel free to join them and listen to what they are discussing. Also, ICANN board will be having joint sessions, and they are all open. Go and see how it works in action.

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On Wednesday, there are a couple of DNS workshop sessions and community meetings and sessions, as well as the open data and information transparency at ICANN. So there is a cross-community session which means that several communities are discussing with each other the same topic. So feel free to go there.

And on Thursday, we will be finalizing. Early in the morning will be Q&A with ICANN executive team, so please feel free to come there and see and ask your questions to ICANN executives if you have. Also, there will be the second long public forum from 1:30 until 4:45 which will be followed by ICANN public board meeting. So you will see how board run its own meeting. It will be open, and I would encourage everyone to come and sit and listen and ask questions. With that, I will just give the floor to Deborah to sum up today's session.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Alright. Thank you, Siranush. And as a reminder, the gala is tomorrow night as well. Everybody is invited. You just take your badge with you, and basically you can get in with your badge, or you can visit the .pr booth and they will give you, what, a sticker?

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, there is a small sticker. You can get a small sticker on your badge, or you can take your badge as well.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Or just take your badge. It's not required. And then keep an eye out for all the fun things that are happening, the social events and those things. So just moving forward, what do you do when the meeting ends moving forward? You want to contact your ICANN Global Engagement Team member in your region. So whether it's here in North America or whatever region you're in, you have a team member that you can engage with. If you don't know who that is, you can contact us and we will tell you who it is and we will put you in contact with that person.

You can always contact us at [engagement@icann.org](mailto:engagement@icann.org). That's our e-mail address. Find the events near you, join the ICANN community wiki. Jackie was here, that's a really good place to start to find updated information about the community. Put your information on that website, and that way people can find you as well. And participate in the ICANN community calls and mailing list. Visit the ICANN website to join those mailing lists, and that way you're notified about things that are taking place.

These are e-mail addresses. ICANN, NextGen and our e-mail addresses and our links. You can find these addresses on the social media cards that are located at the ICANN information

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booth, so you can just pick one up, you don't have to worry about trying to remember them from here. So thank you for being here today. Siranush and I enjoyed your company. I hope we didn't bore you to death.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I think you all deserve a round of applause for yourselves. Please. Well done.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: So again, please contact us if you have any questions. The information booth is going to be your best friend during this meeting, and thank you for being here and welcome to ICANN61.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: And see Betsy for some gifts.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Betsy has gifts for you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, and see you around during the week. Enjoy your week and have fun.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**