KOBE – Newcomers Day
Sunday, March 10, 2019 – 10:00 to 15:00 JST
ICANN64 | Kobe, Japan

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Can we have everybody move towards the front and fill in these front rows, please? We're going to be starting in about one minute.

VINT CERF: What is the Internet?

UNIDENTIFED MALE: The Internet is like a popular thing.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Some satellites up there.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I picture in my head with like waves of Internet going to the phone.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Somebody told me a cloud once.

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

VINT CERF: Those people don't have any idea where the internet came from, and it doesn't matter. They don't need to. It's sort of like asking who invented the ballpoint pen or the flush toilet or the zipper. These are all things that we just use every day and we don't even think about the fact that one day, somebody invented them.

So the Internet is just like that. 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 a 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. So 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.

VINT CERF: Is anybody in charge of the internet?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The government controls it.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Elves. Obviously, elves.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The people who control the Wi-If, because then no Wi-If, no Internet. T-Mobile, Xfinity.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bill Gates.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bill Gates.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bill Gates. Right?

VINT CERF: The honest answer is, well, nobody. And maybe 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 network are built, or even who interconnects

with whom. These are all business 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 in the net is 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's ever been built before. And the idea that what you know might be useful to somebody else or 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 of new applications, maybe program them as apps on a mobile phone, maybe become part of the continued growth of the infrastructure of the network to bring it to people who don't have 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?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Hey, good morning, everybody. Can we get everybody to maybe come closer? We're trying to make it look like we have a bigger crowd here. I'm Deborah Escalera, I am program manager for the

NextGen program, and I will be your host today along with Siranush Vardanyan who is the fellows program manager. We'd like to welcome you to ICANN 64.

Get excited, we're going to have a great day today. We have a lot of great people coming in to speak to you, and this is your first introduction to ICANN. So if you have questions, feel free to raise your hand. There are no stupid questions today, so feel free. This is your first introduction. We want you to be comfortable, and don't be afraid to raise your hand and ask questions. There's going to be coffee and water out in the hallway. We're not going to take any official breaks, but you can get up and feel free and walk out into the hall and come back in when you're done with your coffee and water. But it's going to be presenter after presenter every ten minutes, so it's going to be a full day. We're going to take a lunch break and then convene back after lunch, a 45-minute lunch. So we have a lot going on today, but we want you to feel comfortable and be happy to day. I'm going to turn it over to Siranush, who's going to go over some housekeeping rules for today. Siranush.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Good morning, everyone. I can't hear you. Good morning, welcome to ICANN, and welcome to newcomers day. Today, we are going to explore ICANN multi-stakeholder model, so you will

learn about this, what does it mean. But before that, I would like to let you know that we have interpretation today, so if you would like to use that service, please grab headsets there.

Also, the whole session will be transcribed and recorded. If you miss something, I would encourage you later check the links for the recordings and listen one more time the parts which you have missed. Also, we really ask you to have your phones off, because we don't want during the presentations or when the speakers are here just someone's phone singing like lovely music. So please mute them if possible.

And also, we want this newcomers day, these sessions to be interactive, and I encourage you to ask questions. There will be mics, so anyone who would like to ask questions for any presenter, just raise your hand and feel comfortable asking questions. Okay? Any questions with what we are going to do today?

And I will really encourage you to come back after lunch, because we have surprises for you. So don't miss. With that, we have our first presenter coming here, and I would like to introduce Nigel Hickson, who is Vice President for Government Engagement Team in ICANN who'll introduce you what is ICANN's mission. Nigel, the floor is yours.

NIGEL HICKSON: Good morning. It's early, isn't it? I hadn't really had a coffee yet, so I was just about to – well, it's good to see you. Where are you? You're not very near. Who saw the Vint Cerf video just now? Who's met Vint Cerf? Yeah, some of you? It's incredible, isn't it? Because in that video, he said lots of things get invented, the Internet, the flushing toilet, what did he say? He said something else. And your rarely meet the people that invent things. And in years to come, people will talk about the Internet and they'll say, "Someone must have invented the Internet." And you'll be able to say, "Well, actually, this guy Vint Cerf was around when we were learning about the Internet, when we were first getting to grips with the policies underpinning the Internet." It's an incredible thing, and I feel privileged to have met Vint Cerf as someone involved in Google and ISOC, that I met Bob Kahn. And these people are fundamental to the whole understanding of what the Internet is today. So it really is a great privilege.

So we're going to talk a bit about ICANN's mission, and you're going to learn an awful lot about ICANN this week. You're going to learn a lot about what it's all about, how it fits within the whole Internet governance ecosystem, how ICANN is relevant to the Internet.

That's what it's all about, and it's so good to have you here. This is a massive room, isn't it? This is an incredible room. Actually, I'm going to come upstairs. Can I come up? Is there a lift? It's quite

big, isn't it? I don't usually limp around, it's only because too much mountain climbing. I'm going to take off my jacket.

Okay, right. So I want to talk a bit about ICANN's mission. And I think if you've seen that video, Vint Cerf put it correctly: essentially, what our mission is all about is to ensure the stable, secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems. But that doesn't really say much, does it? If you said that in a pub or in a café, who would really understand what that's about?

So really, let me tell you what ICANN is all about. ICANN is simply about letting us talk to each other. As Vint Cerf said, letting us appreciate what the Internet's all about, letting us reach any content at any time. That is fundamental for the Internet. The ability of you sitting here to talk to people back home where you are, to talk to your friends, your family, to access content, to talk to anyone, to be educated, to take part in social media. That is what it's all about. It's the uniqueness of the internet, it's the uniformity of the Internet, the singularity of the Internet.

Without the Internet being a single entity, the Internet is nothing. And that's why it's so important, that's why ICANN contributes to this, enabling us to communicate by having domain name – by coordinating the domain name system in allowing people to reach other people.

Mark Zuckerberg, you've heard of him as well. He once said he wasn't always famous, by the way. These people weren't always famous. He once said in the UK 20 years ago in a meeting I was at that he would not have brought forward his vision for the Internet, his vision for social media, unless the Internet reached everyone. People wouldn't bring things to the Internet unless the Internet is single, unless the Internet is open, unless the Internet reaches everyone. And this is what is so important about our mission.

Our mission is to make sure that the Internet is stable, is secure, is open, and is singular. And that's really very important indeed. It's very important today, it was very important when Vint Cerf started to coordinate the Internet. We face challenges today that we didn't in yesteryear.

Governments all too readily shut down parts of the Internet. Governments all too readily make excuses and shut down parts of the Internet. They say perhaps the Internet shouldn't be available to these people, because they don't deserve it, or these people might cheat at exams or these other future excuses.

The Internet has to be open. The Internet has to be single. The Internet has to be available to everyone, otherwise, it's not really the Internet. And that's part of our mission. Part of our mission is to ensure that everyone can benefit from this Internet.

So, this is what we do. We preserve the stability, the security, the resilience of the openness of the domain name system and the Internet. We employ open, transparent and bottom-up multi-stakeholder processes that are led by the private sector.

The multi-stakeholder process is all-important when it comes to the Internet. Who knows about the multi-stakeholder process? Yeah? Come on, you all know about the multi-stakeholder process. How do you decide in your families where you go on holiday? How do you decide what restaurant you go to? How do you decide things in your home, in your schools? You decide them by talking together, don't you? You come together, you talk, you decide things as a family, you decide things as friends.

When you ge together with your friends, does one person say, "I want to go to McDonalds" and no one else – yes, they probably do, but you don't, do you? You collaborate, you decide things together, you talk together, you come to common decisions. So, why should it be any different for the Internet? Why should it be that certain governments should control the Internet? Why should it be that only businesses should take decisions about the Internet? The Internet is too important for one stakeholder group to make decisions. Policies on the Internet should be developed through a bottom-up, multi-stakeholder process. We should all be involved in these decision-making processes. And this is what makes ICANN unique.

As you will go around the different sessions this week, as you'll go into the different halls, as you'll sit in the different committee rooms, you'll see people taking decisions, making policy about the Internet. Yeah, sometimes we disagree with each other. Different stakeholder groups have different ideas, but we come together, we collaborate, we compromise, we coordinate, and you make policy.

And this is so important. Years ago, when the Internet was developed, it was developed in this bottom-up, multi-stakeholder process. Now some governments think they have the rights to control the Internet. Yes, it's true that governments have a responsibility for public policy. That's the responsibility we give governments as citizens in elections or whatever. Governments have a responsibility for public policy.

But when it comes to the Internet, it's a collaborative venture. We must all get involved. And that's how ICANN operates. It operates in this transparent, bottom-up process where everyone is involved. You're involved. Business is involved. ISPs are involved. Everyone is involved in this process, and we operate efficiently and with excellence. We operate transparently. We're transparent, we're accountable.

In the ICANN system – oh, there's one other slide, isn't there? Thanks. I'm not very good with slides. We'll talk just a second

about this. In the ICANN system, transparency and accountability are key. The way we operate has to be transparent. We all have to be accountable for what we do, and we all have to be involved in the process.

And this is part of your journey in coming to ICANN meetings, and hopefully, you'll come back and you'll be fellows and you'll be involved in other processes within ICANN, as some of you probably already are, and you'll get to understand how ICANN works and you'll contribute.

It doesn't matter whether you contribute in the GNSO, the ccNSO or any of these other groups that you're going to learn about this morning and in the next few days. It doesn't matter where you contribute. What matters is that you do contribute, that you have your say, that you represent the views of your people, your community, or whatever in these processes.

So this is the ICANN community in this slide. We have the three circles. And I love this slide, because I think it really is great. It has the community as the big circle. The community is key. It's the community that come together.

I am part of the Organization. I'm part of the staff. There's 380 or something. We multiply as we go along. So there's about 380 of us, but we're just the Organization. We're just the people that

help facilitate a few things. Well, actually, some people do a lot more than I do. They actually run the show.

But we're just the Organization, and then we have the ICANN board. And I'm not just saying the ICANN board because they're very important. And the ICANN board are important, because in this process, you need someone at the end of the day to, if you like, coordinate the various views of the community and actually take something forward. That's what the ICANN board is. They have the ultimate responsibility for signing off on the policy development process, agreeing things and putting them into action.

But it's the community itself, it's this big circle made up of all the different elements that you'll hear about later today where the real work takes place, where people come together, often as volunteers, and develop policy on new generic top-level domains, on aspects of privacy, on aspects of security. That's where the real work is done.

So, that's all I have to say to you, really. Please be involved in the processes. Please be involved in Internet policies. I often say to people, you might go away from this ICANN meeting and you might not have the ability to come back to another ICANN meeting. We sincerely hope you get involved in ICANN. We want you to be involved in ICANN. But if you can't be involved in ICANN,

be involved in the Internet in general. Be involved in the Internet Governance Forum, participate in the national and regional initiatives that he IGF promotes, be involved in your ISOC chapter. Be involved generally in the Internet policy development process. And remember, as individuals, we can make a difference. Go for it. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Does anybody have any questions for Nigel? This is your opportunity to harass him and ask him some questions. And I want you to – as newcomers, you should be thinking about questions to ask of the community members, public forums coming up, I want you to think about – don't be shy. As newcomers, you're welcome to ask questions at the public forum . We encourage it. So, does anybody have questions that you might want to ask of Nigel? Anybody? That's what he's here for. Tell your name, where you're from and why you're here.

[JAMES:] Good morning, please. My name is James. I am from Cameroon. I'm here on behalf of ALAC. My question is about administrative bottlenecks, because in so many cases, policies, very beautiful policies are being deliberated. And the government at some point doesn't think that it's a priority. So how do you think we can go about this? Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: That sounds like a public forum question.

NIGEL HICKSON: Yeah. That's a good – so my background, not that it's relevant, you might look at me and you might say this man's been in ICANN all his life. Well, I haven't at all. I didn't really know what ICANN was until about 2010, and I didn't join ICANN until 2012. I spent 30 years in the UK government on the policy side.

And I take your point: it's very difficult to work with a government and ensure that they develop the right policies. And it's much more difficult now than it was before. Governments have a responsibility. Governments have a public policy responsibility. And their politicians are influenced by many different sources. They have to face the media. People say in the media, "This Internet is dreadful, look at all this content, look at all this fake news, look at all this stuff on the Internet. We should do something about it."

So governments are in a difficult position, but it's people like ourselves that can explain to governments how they can maintain an internet that's open and free and fair, and also have sort of controls on content which is unsuitable.

So I agree with you, developing policies within government is not easy. But if the government listens to the experts in the community, then those policies can be developed in a better way.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. We have one.

SERGO KARAKOZOV: Hi. I'm Sergo. I'm from Georgia. I have two questions. Can I go with two, or just one?

First, what would you say about ICANN's mission being harder and harder every year because of fake news, because of everything else the Internet has become over the years? It's not a simple thing to manage anymore. So, is it being unmanageable in the future?

NIGEL HICKSON: Is that the first or the second?

SERGO KARAKOZOV: It's the first one.

NIGEL HICKSON: So, you raise a good point here. I think we need to – if Vint Cerf was here – and I was with him in a teleconference the other day,

and he had a similar question to this. He said, “please, let’s distinguish the Internet from the applications and the content on it.” The Internet is the underlying fundamental network, if you like, that allows this communication to take place, that allows social media to develop, that allows this communication, that allows business processes, etc.

On the Internet, there is stuff. There are applications, there are services, and it is, you're right, becoming harder, because people will obviously look at the negative side of the applications on the Internet and say because of fake news, because of botnets, because of other criminal activities, does that affect people’s perception of the Internet as such, as the network? Yes, it does, and it does become harder.

ICANN, if you like, has a fundamental part in the Internet ecosystem in terms of the underlying infrastructure, the layer at which we operate.

Obviously, ICANN cannot be responsible for content. But at the same time, we have a concern about the content on the Internet. We can't affect the content on the Internet, but we are concerned about it, we are affected by it. You're absolutely right. And it does become harder.

Göran Marby, our CEO, recently wrote an article. Look at the article that’s on the ICANN webpage about the development

about the Internet and the more difficult process that ICANN is now undertaking in terms of trying to ensure that we operate something in an environment where there is this, if you like, hostility towards parts of the content on the Internet.

So yes, more difficult.

SERGO KARAKOZOV: They say in the industry that content is king, so without the content, there's no point for the Internet. Okay. Thanks. Second question is, with some of the governments, as you mentioned, trying to control the Internet, what's ICANN's role in that, and how does ICANN manage those situations in hot regions?

NIGEL HICKSON: So ICANN is a nongovernment organization. We're not the politicians, we don't have an influence in the UN, we don't stand up and make decisions. We are a nongovernment organization. And as such, we can't go into governments and tell them what to do. We should not do that. It's not our role.

Governments have a public policy responsibility. If an individual government wants to make a decision, that's up to them. But we've also said – and we've just published a charter, again, which you'll find on the ICANN website, we published a charter in which we try and explain what we can do. and what we can do is we can

explain the technical facts about the Internet. We can explain that some decisions that are taken can influence the way the Internet develops.

And we've seen this in different policies. Governments can introduce policies on cybersecurity which is very positive, trying to secure the Internet. But if they introduce policies on cybersecurity in a certain way, then it can affect how, if you like, the Internet works, how the domain name system works, how DNSSEC, which is a security protocol which ICANN has helped promote, and how that works in terms of attacks on the Internet.

So there are ways that policies and regulation can be, if you like, implemented which affect ICANN's mission. So we here, if you like, have a role in explaining to governments how that if they develop this sort of legislation, it could affect the Internet.

It's up to them what legislation they implement. We can't affect that. but we can explain facts, we can explain what we know about how the Internet works.

Take the General Data Protection legislation. Who's heard of the GDPR, the European Union General Data Protection Regulation? So this, the European Union has championed data protection regulation and privacy regulation.

The General Data Protection Regulation is something that's been developed from European law since way back in 1995 when the originally data protection directive was developed. It's inspirational, the GDPR, in many ways.

But it has an effect on the Internet, and it has an effect on our work which wasn't envisaged when the GDPR was written up. And that effect is on WHOIS – this is the database of domain names. So if you want to know who owns a domain name, you can look up this database called the WHOIS, and you'll find the owner of the domain name.

But since the General Data Protection Regulation has been implemented, the amount of information that can be put on this database has been reduced because of the regulation. This might not have been envisaged. It probably wasn't envisaged by many of the policymakers. But it's had an effect on the Internet, some of which say is a negative, in fact.

So this is why, if you like, we have a role in at least explaining to governments what can happen.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. I think we had one more question. We have time for one more question here.

ROBERT FORD: Thank you very much. My name is Robert Ford from Rwanda. I represent AFRINIC.

NIGEL HICKSON: From where did you say?

ROBERT FORD: From Rwanda.

NIGEL HICKSON: Rwanda.

ROBERT FORD: Yes, one of the most beautiful countries on earth.

NIGEL HICKSON: Don't you have 97% connectivity in Rwanda or so? Amazing, Rwanda, what you've done. Yeah, sorry, go on.

ROBERT FORD: Thank you. And thank you for your beautiful presentation and explanation. What I capture in the first phase of your presentation is that ICANN has less control on [a huge value chain] of how we know Internet today, which includes content, access, affordability, and many other things.

My question is simple. What is it that ICANN controls? What is it in the value chain that you can use to compel multi-stakeholder players to be able to do certain things so that you're able to achieve the objectives for which you exist, which is affordability, which is access – what is it that you control? What is your key? Because if you can't control government and policy formulation frameworks, if you cannot control access and affordability and how Internet gets to the last person, the last mile connectivity of every citizen of this planet, you need to have something you control that can compel some stakeholders to be able to do what you want them to do so that you can achieve those objectives. Thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: I love your question, and we can spend all day. And this man that's going to follow me on the platform will be able to say something about what we control. He controls more than I do.

But you're absolutely right. ICANN doesn't control affordability, ICANN doesn't afford access. Sorry, we don't control access. ICANN coordinates the domain name system.

Yes, we do have some control through the contracts that we have with the contracted parties. As you know, in the ICANN value train, you have registries and you have registrars. The registries are the bodies that, if you like, are responsible for the top-level

domains, and there's country-code top-level domains and there's generic top-level domains. And this will be explained later on.

And we have contracts with those registries, with the generic top-level domain registries. And we have contracts with the registrars that sell domain names. So we do have an element of control over registries and registrars in terms of the policy development process that ICANN takes place.

But we don't have control as such over the Internet. We're just part of this Internet ecosystem. The Internet is a bottom-up multi-stakeholder process controlled by many different actors. But what we do can have an effect. And let me leave the whole discussion, if you like, here: in terms of the domain name system, in terms of promoting domain names, in promoting international domain names which we'll also learn about, ICANN has developed international domain names or has promoted the development of international domain names, domain names in non-Latin scripts, in Cyrillic, in Indian scripts, in Chinese scripts, etc., in Japanese scripts.

These international domain names can allow local content to be delivered to people which cannot who don't appreciate or cannot understand Latin text, and this is something which ICANN has done which has, if you like, aided accessibility and aided access

to the Internet. It doesn't affect affordability, but it does affect choice.

So we can do some things, but we all have to act together if we're going to make the Internet a success, and that's why I say ICANN is part of this vehicle. ICANN works with ISOC, the Internet Society. We work with the regional Internet registries, we work with other bodies, we work with ITU, we work with the World Trade Organization, we work with WIPO, we work with these other bodies.

The ITU, as you know, has done an awful lot in their broadband commission, which Rwanda has been part of to, if you like, try and enhance the affordability of the Internet, and we work with these bodies. We all have a responsibility. Thank you. Sorry.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, Nigel, and thank you for your questions. And we will move now to the first community, and introduce you GNSO community. What does it mean? GNSO, Generic Names Supporting Organization. I would encourage you to learn about those abbreviations, because from now on, you will hear them a lot. But today, we'll try to avoid them with learning. Okay? And with that, with great pleasure, I would like to introduce the vice chair of GNSO council, Rafik Dammak, who will introduce this community to you.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Okay. Thanks, Siranush, and thanks for everyone. Ohayo gozaimasu.

So to speak about the GNSO, I will speak some more about the council because I'm involved there. As you can see in this graph, it looks quite complicated, because kind of the multi-stakeholder model in GNSO is quite particular. It's based on the relation between groups to ICANN. So you have those groups who have contracts with ICANN, so we call them the contracted parties and they are the Registrar Stakeholder Group and the Registry Stakeholder Group. So they have the contracts and agreement, and that's what defined their relation with ICANN.

The other side, you have the noncontracted parties house. It's those who have no contracted relationship with ICANN, but they have interest on the generic domain name policy, gTLD policy.

So they have different interests. It can be commercial and noncommercial. It means that they have financial interest, or, how to say, the domain name policy can impact their businesses. And I think our colleagues later on from the Business Constituency, the Intellectual Property Constituency, ISPCP, can detail more about their interests there.

And you have the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group, who represent all the noncommercial registrants or users. So they don't have any kind of financial interest in domain name. They are using it for their personal website, for academia and so on and so on, or for like civil society activists.

So you have this GNSO which is its basic limit is to create policy for generic domain name, and you have the council. The council has representation of all those groups in there, and the council's one or maybe specific role is to manage the policy development process for generic names.

So we have representation in the GNSO from different groups, but the council is there with the representation from those groups to manage the policy development process.

So I'm not sure, did they hear about PDP, or not yet? Not yet. Okay, so basically, what we are doing here is to set up or to set policies. That's what we are trying to achieve in ICANN, in particular in GNSO.

So the GNSO council manage that process because creating working groups that are open to everyone for participation, and so the role of the GNSO council is to be that policy manager. We are managing the process. But we don't get into the substance, because the model that was selected is to be bottom-up. We

manage the process, but we lave the substance for delivering policy recommendation to the working group.

So let's say we find out there is an issue regarding generic domain name that we need to resolve. First, we need to define what the issue, and discuss if this issue warrant to start the process to come up with a policy recommendation.

In each step of that process of the GNSO council to consider and to approve if we can move to the further step. So first, we start with trying to define the issue. If we think that we need to work on, we start to define the scope of the work that has to be done.

Afterwards, if we approve that, we will initiative working group, and the GNSO working groups are open membership. Everyone can participate. So depends on your interest. Sometimes, the topic can be quite narrow, so it's not of interest for everyone, but some can really interest different groups.

Let's say for example the last one related to WHOIS and RDS. I'm not sure, are they aware about WHOIS? Not yet. Just started. So not going into specifics. Some topics are really –

BRUNA SANTOS: Differentiation between joining NPOC or NCUC or NCSG itself would be in the values in advocacy part. But in the end, there's no restrictions to you having an organization and joining both

groups as an organization and as an individual. We have some members as well who are representatives of some civil society advocacy group organizations and also have been individual members of the stakeholder group ever since the beginning.

STEPHANIE PERRIN: Just to add to that, there is a procedure we go through. So if you're a member and you're busy working away as an individual member, and then you join an organization and your organization would like to send you to the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group as their representative, then you resign as an individual member and join as their member so that you should not really be representing the two at the same time.

Now, to be honest, that's a procedure I'm about to start working on, because I don't think we have anything to stop it. But it's clearly just an oversight. That's the procedure we follow.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. And with that, if you would like to join this fighting but wonderful team of noncommercial users, then please, feel free to reach Bruna or Stephanie when you see them in the corridors, and ask them questions. With that, I would like to thank you for your time talking to our newcomers. Thank you very much.

So, let's some kind of wrap up this NPOC, NCUC and NCSG part. What was NCSG? Noncommercial Stakeholder Group, which consists of NPOC and NCUC. What was NPOC? Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency. And NCUC? Noncommercial Users Constituency. A lot, huh?

But when you get used to this, this will be easy.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Come on, everybody. Wake up.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Okay, with that, the next group, the next advisory committee representative who will come and take the mic will be the ones which I was a part of actually before joining ICANN as a staff. I was part of At-Large as an end user, and with great pleasure, I would like to invite to the stage my two colleagues and friends and fellows who will introduce what is At-Large and how you can join At-Large, vice chairs of Asia Pacific Regional At-Large Organization, Lianna Galstyand and Ali Almeshal. Please take the floor.

LIANNA GALSTYAN: Thank you, Siranush. Hello, everybody. My name is Lianna Galstyan and I'm from Armenia. I'd like to know how many of you

know anything about Armenia. Okay. Some people know. Thank you. That's very good.

I wonder how many of you knows anything about domain name. A couple of people, really? Okay. Who has a domain name? Wow. That's strange, the number. It's quite a big number who has a domain name, which is very good. And who are the end users among you?

Don't be shy, guys. End users. Everybody. That's true. So, there is a group of enthusiastic and volunteer people in ICANN who act in the best interest of bend users. This is the good news, that there is such a group within the ICANN.

And what we do in this group, we try to represent the interest, whatever happens – the last one, the previous one – so in this structure, you see the At-Large Advisory Committee, and this is the structure how we are formed. So basically, what we call ourselves is a grass root of ICANN.

Starting from the ALS, At-Large structures, this is the local organizations and individual members that form a smaller group, and they come to represent the end user's voice in ICANN.

There are five geographical regions basically representing the At-Large organizations group in a larger number. We do have Africa, AFRALO, Asia Pacific, which is the biggest region, and we also

have – there is no name, Oceania in the APRALO, but we cover that region as well. So Asia, Australasian and Pacific Islands. That is APRALO. We have for Europe EURALO, Latin America and Caribbean, that's LACRALO, and North America, NARALO.

So the representatives of ALS go to the RALO, two people from each RALO goes to the advisory committee, to the ALAC. So you see 15 people representing the ALAC. Five from five regions two people, it makes ten, but then we see 15. So the remaining five people from each region, one per region, is nominated by the Nominating Committee of ICANN. So they are more brought from the different committees, making sure that they can not be that much aware of what's happening in the ICANN, but still, they brought as an individual and nonaffiliated members from all of those regions to make that balance.

So 15 people are comprising the ALAC, and what is basically happening there, for this moment, we do have ALS structures, like 215 from all over the world, including the individual members also, though not all the RALOs still have this opportunity for individual members, but it is open for many of the regions. So you can check if there is an availability in your region, and you can try to apply for that membership.

So if we go to the next slide, what's happening and how the advice process is going on with the ALAC and with this, as you see, there

are different groups. Ours, At-Large Advisory Committee is on the left side. So basically, whatever in the group happens, so someone brings an interest, what can be impacted for the end user, so positive or negative on which can become to the policy, it is brought from any member.

So someone identifies that issue and brings it for discussion, and then ALAC discuss about the relevance to end users, because there are so many issues that can come up to the table, but they decide what is relevant for the perspective of end user.

And if they define that it is relevant, the nit goes for the discussion, and it goes for the developing advice. So the working groups are formed, and the work is going on, a very long process, but depending on the issue that's happening, that can be short [and ad hoc] working group or a longer and even cross-community working groups. So depending on the issue, the process has its own specification and length as well.

And then this policy goes to the ratification. So in the ALAC, there's 15 people, they vote for that statement or the policy, and if that ratifies, that goes as an advice to the board. And we're happy to say that we do have a representative in the board, seat number 15, and at this moment our board representative is León Sanchez who is from Mexico, and so we make sure that there is a

voice of end user in the ICANN world and who advocates basically our [inaudible], because everyone here eventually is an end user.

So with this, I'll give the floor to Ali.

ALI ALMESHAL: Thank you, Lianna. Just before I started, I've been told that I've been tagged as wanted, so I need to introduce myself to see who's looking for me, because I know there are people who have been asked to look for me, and I'm looking for them as well because I haven't seen them yet.

So my name is Ali Almeshal. I'm from Bahrain. The vice chair of the APRALO within the At-Large. So the people who are looking for me, please raise your hand, so I want to see you.

There are four people who are looking here from Japan, yeah, and another three. Here's one lady and there's one. Great. so I'm here, once I'm done, please see me after this.

So within the At-Large, as taking forward from Lianna, we have now at this meeting around 23 sessions all focused on policy, privacy and universal acceptance and more, as you can see. So please, join us in Topaz meeting room where we have all of our discussions happening there. More than happy to see you there, and if you need any guidance or any help, please let us know,

myself or Lianna or any other members from the At-Large community.

As we speak and as per the previous presenters, they spoke about NCUC, NPOC and the others. We have a great coordination and collaboration between board, let's say, entities that we [can see] what's going on and how we can help the end user at the end.

We are all, regardless of the titles we hold now, end users, regardless we are in the business and governments or in technical community or others. At the end, we are an end user. So please join us there and see the discussions that are going on.

And [happy] to speak about the members of the At-Large community, as you can see, this is a great infographic, let's say a slide that gives you people with pictures, names tagged with photos, and for these slides, I can tell you that we are having sort of a fun learning competition that I need every one of you to go and tag the hashtag of [#knowyourleaders.] And go to any of these people.

I will not go into the details of them, I will not speak about their responsibilities or their commitment in any of the working groups. I need you to go there, take a photo with them, with their permission, and take anything from them like any information about At-Large, about ICANN, and just tweet there with the hashtag of [#knowyourleader.]

Whoever does that, has more tweets, please come and visit us at our booth, near the ICANN booth there is an At-Large and APRALO as well, and you will be rewarded a good prize. Believe me, there's something good for you.

So please join us there, and know those leaders. You already have [a hand] right now. Most of the people that you want to go and reach out on Topaz meeting room, go and take a picture, [inaudible] something, ask them at least a specific question or ask them to give you an info, and I need to see that info tweeted on the At-Large. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Ali. I also would like to let you know that on Tuesday, there will be joint Asia Pacific Regional At-Large Organization and APAC region who are the hosts of this meeting, ICANN 64, will be their joint introduction networking event on Tuesday evening, and you are more than welcome to go and introduce yourselves and get to know Asia Pacific region there. Thank you very much, Lianna and Ali. Any questions to our presenters? Yes, please, the lady over there.

SYUZAN MARUKHYAN: Thank you for your presentation. I'm Syuzan from Armenia. My question concerns the following: knowing our leaders is great,

but I was wondering if there is something done just on the communication side and for media education. Because I believe that we protect – everyone is protected when he's well aware and educated. Do you have any specific programs for that?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Any specific programs related to communication and media education? Did I get it right?

SYUZAN MARUKHYAN: Yeah.

LIANNA GALSTYAN: Thank you for the question, Syuzan. We do not have specifically for the communication, but we do have a working group on social media, and we try to reach out to as many people as possible. And we do have channels through Twitter, Facebook. So we try to reach out to people and disseminate information of what we're doing and our activities.

And specifically for the communication as a knowledge and capacity building, we do not have so far. But we can take that as an advice and discuss that. We do have usually some webinars on [different] topics, and we announce that constantly, but not on communication specifically.

ALI ALMESHAL: If I might add as well, we have the outreach and engagement working group who do a lot of reach out to the community to educate and engage them with what we are doing as well.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Any other question? No, no questions? With that, I thank you for your presentation and introducing At-Large to our newcomers. Thanks for your time, and have enjoyable and fruitful ICANN 64 ahead. Thanks.

Do I see Donna Austin? Donna? I don't see her. Before the next presenter will be here, I just would like to give one minute for the announcement to our IGF representative here. Anja, please, if you can take the floor.

ANJA GENGO: Thank you very much, Siranush and Deborah for this space. My name is Anja Gengo, I work as a program expert of the Internet Governance Forum secretariat. I don't know how much you're aware of the IGF as a concept. I see a number of familiar faces, so that tells me that maybe yes.

Because I have minute, I'm just going to say that the IGF is a multi-stakeholder platform for discussing the matters pertaining to

Internet governance. It is a community-led forum that is placed under the United Nations umbrella, and this year marks the 14th edition of the IGF. It will be hosted by the government of Germany in Berlin from the 25th to 29th of November, and you are all most welcome to join the process first of all. it's an open community process, very similar to ICANN. Through numerous mailing lists, you can join the IGF's intersessional work, help us to build best practices on gender and access, cybersecurity, local content, IoT, AI, big data, and also of course join and submit workshop proposals to host at the IGF in Berlin.

[So that will be very much in short.] I don't want to take much time because I know you have a packed agenda. Big thank you again to Deborah and Siranush for this time.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you so much. So I know you've taken in a lot of information this morning. There's still a lot to come, but we're going to switch gears now. I would like to introduce you to our communications team, and they're going to talk to us about the information transparency initiative. There's a lot going on here. That's going to be a 45-minute block, so stand up for a minute, stretch out your legs and sit back down. So we're just going to change gears a little bit, it's going to be a little bit different. And I'll have them introduce themselves.

UNIDENTIFED FEMALE: Hi there. I'm [inaudible]. I'm with ICANN Organization, and we're with the Information Transparency Initiative. Has anybody heard of the Information Transparency Initiative? Show of hands. No one? Okay.

It's a project that we have to improve the website, ICANN.org. Raise your hands if you've visited ICANN.org, the website. How many of you have had trouble finding stuff on ICANN.org? Raise your hand. How many of you find the website completely confusing? Raise your hand. Okay.

So this project that we're working on is to help you find content better and to improve it. So we're redesigning the website. My colleagues here, Mike Takahashi and [Alex Hudson] are here as well. Mike is going to talk to you a little bit about how we're going to improve the website.

MIKE TAKAHASHI. So, ITI has two goals, and the first is to improve content findability, and the second is to rebuild the technical infrastructure. Today, we're going to talk about one of the primary objectives for ICANN's public content: to improve that findability, to address the issues that you guys just talked about.

So, what are some of the problems that we're trying to solve? Well, obviously, we've known today and we've know for a while that users have a hard time finding content easily, and this is because of poor site navigation and menu structures. And also, we have inconsistent tagging with taxonomy and governance and all the content.

So what we're looking for today is t o create a new and intuitive user experience based on community input and feedback. So I want to hand it over to Alex just to talk a little bit about the technical nature of what we're also trying to do.

[ALEX HUDSON:] Hello. I don't want to bore you too much with some technical aspects, but I do want to talk about some of the underpinning that Mike was just referring to in regards to the technical infrastructure. The main aspect of our technical infrastructure on ITI is our DMS, our document management system.

Our document management system is going to serve as the source of truth for all of our documentation. That way, when our frontend website refers to our document management system, it can find the document the user is attempting to search for based upon some of the taxonomy and other elements that Mike and [Jen] are referring to.

So again, your document management system is going to be the system that's going to serve as your source of truth and provide a lot of the metadata and underlying information needed to search for the documentation needed. And back over to [Genna.]

UNIDENTIFED FEMALE: Okay. How many of you have heard of tree testing? Anyone? Somebody? A few people? Okay. So tree testing is an exercise that you perform with folks that are using your website to test out your navigation. Your navigation is the top section of the website which helps you navigate through the site, and then you have your site information architecture which basically is the hierarchy of the information.

So a tree test lets you basically test if the system that you've come up to organize your website actually woks. So that's what we're going to do with you guys today. Does everybody have a phone, a smartphone or a laptop that they can pull out and get on the Internet? Yeah? Okay. Do you want to advance the next slide?

So there's two tests that we have. Why don't we have folks that are in the back half do test number A and the folks that are in this row here do test number B?

If navigate to this URL here, the first one is go.icann.org/treetest1, and the second one is go.icann.org/treetest2. So the first one, let

me know if you have any trouble navigating to that, and you'll see a thing that says, “Welcome newcomers.” That should be the first page that you see. Perfect, okay, everybody’s on there. Mike, do you want to back up just one slide?

Okay, so a tree test is going to ask you a series of questions. It’s going to ask you to find information. So a question might be you want to find out information of where you can see how you can get involved. And then it’s going to ask you to click through the navigation to find the best location for your information, where you think it should be. Okay?

So we’re going to give you 15 minutes to take hat test. There's ten tasks. It should only take you like 10, 15 minutes. You don’t have to answer the introductory questions if you don’t want to, because it’s going to ask you who you are, what country you're from. You don’t have to answer it if you don’t want to, you can skip ahead to just the test. Ten questions, and just pick the answer that you think you would go to if you were going to a site to look for that information. Okay? So 15 minutes and we’ll check back with you in 15. Oh, yes, so it is anonymous, so we won't be tracking who has answered what. There's no wrong answers, it’s whatever you think is the best way.

Did anybody need more time? Raise your hand. Everyone’s done? A few more? Okay, we’ll give you a few more minutes.

Okay, everyone done? Yeah? How did you find the exercise? Good, easy? Hands up if you thought it was easy. Okay. Hands up if you thought it was hard. Did you find it difficult to find the items that you were looking for through the test on the website? Hands up if you had some trouble finding the right category. Yeah? Okay. Do you want to go ahead to the next slide?

Thank you so much for your feedback. You can find out what we're doing on the Information Transparency Initiative to improve ICANN.org on feedback.icann.org. We'll post the results of this survey that you guys just took on the website. Probably on this website, probably at the end of the week, because we're going to be adding more tree tests through the daily newsletters so folks can take it. Again, your feedback is terribly valuable, it'll help us improve the website. We promise it will get better. We plan to launch it next year, and again, thank you so much. And if you have any questions about this project, e-mail us at informationtransparency@icann.org. Thank you so much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. And as a reminder, you can find the slide deck. This afternoon, I will post it. and it will be embedded into the schedule, so don't worry about writing down this website or these links. You can find them in the schedule, in this deck, so you can refer back to it. Thank you to our Meetings team for coming out today.

So we're going to take our break a little bit earlier than expected, but we want you back here promptly at 1:20 in your seats. Don't head back at 1:20, we need you in your seats at 1:20 so we can start our afternoon segment. We have a lot of more speakers coming back, and we encourage you to return because we have prizes for you. That's how we get you to come back.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: And also, you can go and visit now the ICANN engagement booth which is right down here when you get out from the escalator on the first floor and talk to our people in the engagement booth and get some also.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yeah, there's a few giveaways at the engagement –

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Giveaways from there, yeah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: There's some [mints] at the engagement booth, and there's also a giveaway at the engagement booth that we put out just a short while ago.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: See you at 1:20. Be on time, please.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: In your seats at 1:20. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you.

Everybody, take your seats. We're going to start in a couple of minutes. Thank you.

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: It looks 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]

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?

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: Doesn’t look anything like what we have now.

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

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.

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]

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?

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.

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. [Didn't say 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.

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. Took 1000 years.

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: It's a [paper and pencil.]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Power source?

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.

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.

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.

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.

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: [inaudible] 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.

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.

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?

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.

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, everybody. What did you think of that video? Welcome back for lunch. Just thought I'd give you something funny to watch. How many of you have ever even seen one of those computers? Raise your hand. Oh, well, more than I thought. I actually worked on one of those computers once upon a time.

So welcome back from lunch. We have some exciting speakers for you this afternoon. I hope you got some rest and you're ready to go for the second half. We have some giveaways, so at the end of the day, I want you to come up and collect one, and I'm going to send it over to Siranush to introduce our next speaker to you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Welcome back. How are you feeling? You are awake? Wake up. Hello. Hi. So, ready for the second half of this newcomers session? Hope so. And with that, I would like to introduce our next speaker who is the chair of Registrar Stakeholder Group. The acronym for this is RrSG. Graeme, the floor is yours, please.

GRAEME BUNTON: Thank you. Hi, everybody. My name is Graeme, I am from Toronto, Canada, and I am the chair of the Registrar Stakeholder Group. I'm going to give you a sort of four-five-minute introduction to who we are and leave some time for questions, so that's what you're in for.

So, who here has heard of registrars? A quick show of hands. Good, most of you. Alright, great. So, registrars, let's put it in context for ICANN, are inside of the GNSO, there's the contracted parties house and the noncontracted party house. I'm sure you heard lots of these acronyms already. Inside the contracted

parties house are registrars and registries. I'm in charge of one of those chunks.

Registrars in the ecosystem of domain names are the interface between registrants, people who own domain names or use domain names, and the registries, the people who operate that extension. So we are the interface for the world and the domain name system typically. That's how most people interact with us.

However, that does not mean there's not a plurality or a diversity of approaches to how to get domain names to people and what kind of people you're trying to get domain names to. So most of the time, we think of registrars as being retail registrars. These are companies that sell to the general public. Big examples of that might be – or the biggest one is GoDaddy. Has everybody heard of GoDaddy here? I don't work for that company, but I guess I'm marketing for them at the moment. And so they sell to the general public.

There's a whole bunch of other business models too. There is also brand registrars or corporate registrars, and they typically sell domain names to small, medium and enterprise businesses, usually for higher rates, and they offer specialized services like security, keep those domains super safe so that no one can hijack them, and they build tools for companies to manage a portfolio of brands and businesses inside of their domains.

Then there's wholesale registrars. I work for a wholesale registrar, which means there are lots of companies around the world that want to sell domain names as part of their products, but they don't want to go through all of the overhead of becoming an accredited ICANN registrar because it's quite a bit of work. You have to show up to these meetings, you have to pay attention to lots of things.

So instead, you can use a company like mine where you can sell domain names but you don't have all the regulatory requirements because my company is doing that for you. So you're buying wholesale from us and we're buying from the registry.

Those are sort of the three main ones. What's sort of important to note about registrars- and we often forget, maybe two interesting things. One is that people tend to treat us as a monolithic thing, and there is this diversity that I just sort of explained. But we're working together, we're trying to work together inside of this ICANN space to get things done, but it actually turns out that on a day-to-day basis, we are competitors. We are all working against each other in the marketplace to take each other's business and to steal each other's margin, a cutthroat capitalist environment sort of thing.

But when we get here, we're all trying to put that aside to work together to come up with Internet policy that makes it easier and better for us all to do business, to support our registrants and move the Internet forward.

What was the other interesting bit about registrars that I was going to make and is now escaping my brain? We are different and diverse. We don't work together very well, but sometimes we do. It's left me. Maybe it'll come back in a moment.

So there's that diversity of registrars, we're working inside of this space, and I've totally lost that point. It 's gone. Sorry about that. Oh, there we go. So one of the other important things to note about registrars is that for most people in the business of selling domain names, selling domain names is not the most important thing that they do.

Most companies are serving particular markets. So maybe they're a real estate agenda and they want to sell domain names or they're a company that sells domain names to real estate agents for houses, or for particular verticals of business like car companies or auto dealerships, stuff like that.

So most companies that sell domain names pick a particular place and have a whole bunch of services that they're selling to other companies or to other people. It could be e-mail and webhosting are the most common. And it actually turns out that

that's where they make most of their money. Domain names are not a particularly lucrative business for most people.

So that's sort of something interesting to keep in mind, that all of this work we do around domain names, especially for registrars, it's not their primary business. Their primary business is selling webhosting services or e-mail services, or a whole bunch of other products that the general public or a small business might need. And domain names, it actually turns out, are an addon, almost a cost center. And the money you make on them is typically quite low.

There's some interesting effects from that down the line, which is it becomes increasingly difficult for many people to participate in this space, because it's expensive. As you well know, you've go to travel here, you've got to get a hotel, you've got to participate.

I'm quite lucky I work for the second largest registrar in the world, so we're a sizeable company. But it doesn't take very long before participating in this world becomes quite expensive. On average, people make a dollar, maybe two dollars for every domain you sell or renew.

If you're sending someone to an ICANN meeting, and between flights and hotel and food and stuff, it's costing $3000, well, now you have to sell or renew 1500 domains to pay for just that trip, and you haven't broken even at that point.

So put that in context of trying to be a small registrar where you care about the space and you want to participate. You really need a sizeable number of domains, you need a really big business in order to have enough room to participate.

And it's a problem that I think about quite a lot, because there's about 2000 accredited registrars total. Those belong to, I think, about 600 unique companies, because a couple of companies have multiple credentials. Of those, about 100 are members in the group that I'm in charge of. And we don't get a lot of participation from some of those 100, and there's still a another 500 out there that we have a tough time reaching, and we have a tough time reaching them because they're small and participating here is difficult, as I'm sure you well know.

So that is my probably six-minute intro to registrars. I would love to take a couple questions for a few minutes if anyone has any.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Graeme. Any questions? We can take for one over here. Yes, please. Where is the second mic?

UNIDENTIFED MALE: Hello? Hi. Thanks. My question is about the naming. At one point, ICANN decided to name registrars, registries, and what was the

third one that sounds very similar? Those three things that sound exactly the same.

GRAEME BUNTON: There should only be two. There should be registrars and registries.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: And we are registrants.

UNIDENTIFED MALE: And registrars.

GRAEME BUNTON: Registrants are the people who own domain names.

UNIDENTIFED MALE: Who own domain names.

GRAEME BUNTON: Registrars are the people that sell domains to the people.

UNIDENTIFED MALE: There is a third one.

GRAEME BUNTON: And the registries are the organizations that control the namespace.

UNIDENTIFED MALE: Okay. My question is, isn't there a better way to name them so that – like you put it in a sentence, that's a completely difficult sentence to pronounce.

GRAEME BUNTON: I do not disagree at all. It's a reasonable observation, and I think once you start participating in this space, you forget about how dumb a lot of the nomenclature is. But this has also now been going on for 20 years, and good luck changing it.

UNIDENTIFED MALE: Thanks.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Okay, now you know who is Graeme and who represents Registrar Stakeholder Group here in ICANN. With that, thank you very much for your time, for coming here.

GRAEME BUNTON: Thank you. That's very kind of you. And if you see me in the halls and I don't have a face of pure panic, it means I'm not running

somewhere like I'm about to right now, so feel free to stop me, and if you've got more questions or have something to say, let me know. thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: There is a question which you can take on your way out, please. With that, I would like to go to our next speakers, very important community in ICANN, one of the very important communities here, Security and Stability Advisory Committee, and I would like to introduce chair and vice chair of this committee, [Rod] and Julie. Thank you for coming, and the floor is yours.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Thank you, and my apologies for being late. I had the wrong time, which is a normal thing at an ICANN meeting. There's so much going on.

So I'm the chair of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee. We are a fairly small committee made up of various experts from around the world in security issues that touch on the areas that ICANN has concerns in and that may affect the domain name space, domain name system, and more broadly the way things are delivered.

We were formed quite a while back, shortly after ICANN was formed, in response to some of the things that had gone on right after the turn of the century.

Our advisory board reports directly to the board of directors of ICANN. Currently, we have just short of 40 members, and we come from areas like registry and registrar operators, just to use those confusing terms again.

We're probably all registrants of domain names too, just to go with that. But other areas, law enforcement, anti-abuse and security researchers, incident response personnel, various people who are involved with the IETF – that's the Internet Engineering Taskforce, which sets the standards for the protocols that we use on the Internet.

So a lot of very technical-minded people and security people with a security background. We're fairly diverse because we like to have people who can cover various issues that come up, and those can range from anything from abuse of the system to technical problems to standards like DNSSEC or other things you may have heard of around here where the security and integrity of the domain system and the identifiers and management of those identifier systems are involved.

So we have this committee, we meet virtually on a regular basis, and also physically at ICANN meetings, and then once a year, we all get together and have an extended workshop.

We typically work by taking on a project that our members have identified as an issue that needs addressing, and then form what we call a work party of our own membership, which is a subteam of the entire SSAC that works on that issue and creates some sort of a report.

That may or may not contain recommendations for the ICANN board or for other parts of the ICANN community, or even the broader security industry depending on the issue. Sometimes we just do advisories or some things to help with clarification of issues and things like that, or to comment on policy, etc.

Those work parties will work together and come to a conclusion amongst themselves, usually with a lot of data and analysis involved, and then present that to the entire SSAC who will then review that, and then if we have consensus on that, we will publish that.

Occasionally, we have things that we publish where we actually have some of our members with dissenting or views that they didn't quite agree with the consensus and we publish that as well so people could examine those arguments that they may have.

And then there's advice that we have for the board in particular. Actually, there's a process where they take that advice, consider it, they actually go back and forth with us to make sure it's understood, and then they'll create a resolution and potentially enact some sort of new policy or some sort of new program, etc. based on that. and then from there, it may go off to some sort of implementation.

So we also work by requests that come from the board as well, so they may have an issue that is SSR-related, security, stability and resiliency-related is the area we work in, and then we will provide advice based on our knowledge and capability.

We may not always give advice either. We may not be able to fulfill that. It really just depends on the nature of it and where we are at that moment. And we try and put out several work products every year ranging from anywhere from three or four to up to ten, I think, in one year we've done. Julie, anything to add?

JULIE HAMMER: No. I think one of the things that makes our life simpler is the fact that we can give advice to the board just based on the issue of security and stability, but then the board has to take in all sorts of other dimensions into its decision making.

The only other thing I'd add is that if you'd like to hear more about the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, we'll be giving our more detailed presentation in the public meeting here at 4:00 on Wednesday.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. Any questions? We have one there. Please tell your name.

SERGO KARAKOZOV: Hello. I'm Sergo from Georgia. My question is really simple, it's about, could you explain in an easy term what domain hijacking is, and why is it even a thing now?

ROD RASMUSSEN: Okay. Well, that actually is somewhat a not quite easy question to answer, because different people have different definitions. But basically, it's taking over the control of a domain name, and that can come in various flavors. It can come from actually taking over the registration at the registrar, and to answer your question, why is that happening, that would be typically due to poor hygiene or credential management on the behalf of the registrant or potentially even the registrar depending on their systems. So this would be like anybody doing a data breach anywhere else at any

service. Either their service had a breach or there was like a weak password or something like that.

So somebody could take over that domain name, they could transfer it somewhere else. That would be like a theft kind of hijacking. Other kinds of hijacking is using it for something else. There's been a lot of press recently about some high profile domain hijacking incidents that have involved nation state actors where there was more techniques used that were actually very creative and they were actually attacking different parts of the ecosystem to basically add new records into the DNS itself and redirect a domain somewhere where it wasn't supposed to be going, and then from there, were able to do various things like scrape credentials or search or things like that.

So that kind of hijacking happens at the DNS level. there's various flavors of hijacking, but it's very topical right now, and we'll actually be talking quite a bit about that throughout the week.

SERGO KARAKOZOV: Just to elaborate on that, even simpler, practical terms, not to use the confusing terminology, there's a user who buys the domain name and there's a company that sells the domain name. In case of GoDaddy for example, if you want to buy the domain name, they offer you security service which is part of the package, which is really confusing because when you buy the domain name from

them, you kind of hope that that company is secure enough to sell you that "product," but then when you're buying it, they also sell you a security on top of that product saying, just in case, to protect you from hijacking, buy this additional service as well. Makes it even more confusing.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Right, and in the example you're giving, probably what you're referring to is called a registrar-registry lock where you can actually create a more secure status on your domain to make it harder to transfer somewhere else.

That solves one security problem. It doesn't solve a whole bunch of other security problems. And just like any other security product you get for your home, your car, whatever, somebody will sell you something and say they're going to secure you. Well, they will secure you from one problem, or maybe a few, but not every single conceivable problem. That's just the nature of the security marketing, if you will, space.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Rod, and thank you, Julie, for taking the time coming here and talking to our newcomers. And with that, thank you for your participation.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Thank you, and if you see us, feel free to stop us.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: So we have talked about Security and Stability Advisory Committee, and now we'll move to Address Supporting Organizations. And without further ado, I would like to give the floor to vice chair of this community, Kevin Blumberg, please.

KEVIN BLUMBERG: Thank you. So we're going to start with some more acronyms, because you've heard no acronyms today at all. ASO, Address Supporting Organization. What do we do?

The ASO is about numbers. The little N at the end of ICANN. There's two Ns, names and numbers. You've probably heard a lot about names, so today we're going to talk about numbers a little bit.

Who here knows what a number is? And I don't mean an number as in 1+1, but who here knows what we're referring to when we talk about numbers? Okay. If I said an Internet number, would that help a little more? No? If I said an Internet v4 address, would that help a little more? Okay.

So you don’t have the Internet without the numbers. Numbers are every device at some point has a number, a serial number that helps you communicate over the Internet.

What's the purpose of the name system? The name system is there to convert the name into a number. Names are easier to remember than numbers. So that’s what the numbers part of it is. And if you want to use acronyms, we are the ASO when we’re in this community, but we’re here because there are five regional communities which are all part of the total numbers community.

There's AFRINIC, there's ARIN, there's RIPE, there's APNIC and LACNIC. All the different regions of the world are represented in that. So the ASO, which I'm part of, is all a group of volunteers from those different communities. There's three of us from each community. Some communities have different number of years that you serve, etc., but the most important part is two of the community members are elected by the community and one is appointed. So I was appointed by the ARIN board to sit on this council, and I don’t get the hard hat, unfortunately. This is the third time I've asked for one, and I still don’t have the yellow hard hat.

The point is, has anybody here heard of IANA? Does that name ring a bell? Yes? Okay. So IANA holds all of the numbers, and as the five regions need by their Internet protocol numbers, or

address numbers, ASNs, they're called, autonomous system numbers, they get requested through IANA and IANA gives them out based on global policies that all five regions have agreed to.

The only way for those five regions to do it is through the ASO policy development process. What we're responsible for – and I don't want to read off the sheets, there's lots of information there, but basically, what we're responsible for is not writing the policy, what we're responsible for is making sure that the policies are consistent among the five regions and that the five regions have done their due diligence and done everything. That's our job.

Our job is to make sure that language differences or how it's put into a text don't change what the five regions are agreeing to. And once all five regions have agreed to it, we accept that and we then give it to the ICANN board who does their final due diligence as well.

So we're not there to write the policy, we're there to make sure that the policies are agreed to in the regions, which is very different in the ICANN fora. A lot of the policy is done from the domain name perspective here. You can come to an ICANN meeting and you can crate policy, whereas with our policy process, it's actually done in the RIR regions, the regional Internet registries, and when there's a global policy, it will come to us to

look at. But really, the policies themselves are done in the regions, and then global policy is done here. Okay? So that's – oh, yeah, it gets submitted to the ICANN board.

So that's the main thing. We're just here to make sure that all the regions are happy, and thankfully, we haven't had many global policies. When we do have them, they're obviously affecting everybody, they're affecting the entire Internet, so they get done. It takes usually 12 to 18 months for all five regions to go through the process.

And I think that is it. And by the way, that video from earlier, I used that computer, so I'm feeling a little dated right now.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Kevin. Are there any questions for Kevin? We have one back here. Go ahead.

CESAR: Hi. My name is Cesar from Paraguay. I want to know why we haven't fully migrated from v4 to v6.

KEVIN BLUMBERG: It's a good question, and it's something that we talk about. The regional Internet registries spend a lot of time doing outreach. But IPv4 ran out a number of years ago globally, and there's some

little left, but it's taken 20 years for IPv6 to take on because it is not pluggable into one another. They're completely separate protocols.

And the amount of cost and system rework that has to be done is basically starting the Internet over. Now, when the Internet was 100 computers, 1000 computers, 100,000 computers, it was very simple to make a change. Well, they didn't think so then, but it was very simple.

To make a change now is significantly more complicated, and it just takes time. Thankfully, there's been a significant uptick in IPv6 adoption, and there's a very good reason for it. Because we're out of IPv4, there is now a real incentive. If you can't get your customers on the Internet, they can't do things. They can't buy services or whatever the case may be, revenue is lost.

So there's an incentive for v6, and we've seen in the last 18 to 24 months a significant uptick that will hopefully, once it reaches a critical mass, we'll see the decline of IPv4. But that will be years away. Does that help in sort of explaining it?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: There was a second question.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: I think we have time for just one more question, over here in the corner.

KEVIN BLUMBERG: And while we're waiting, we do have an open session that will probably talk about some of those numbers as well. we're going to try to present what we would have presented in an RIR meeting to the ICANN forum to try to help show some of these numbers and statistics and where things are at. That's later in the week.

VRICKSON ACOSTA: Good afternoon. My name is Vrickson Acosta from Venezuela. My question is, you just mentioned IANA. As I understand, for a couple of years, they're having a transition [problem,] a stewardship transition process, and as far as I know, ICANN has taken over what IANA had been doing. Or hasn't it yet completed?

KEVIN BLUMBERG: So, IANA has been the holder – and I'm using that in quotes because it's just an easy term to use – of the global space forever. And then when the IANA transition occurred, a contract was signed between the regional registries and IANA. Nothing has really changed in that regard. IANA services through PTI are still doing all of the things they've done, and I don't think there's been any fundamental change.

There's some contracted changes and there's some SLAs in place now, but it was a very smooth transition during that phase. Does that sort of help answer it? Yeah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you so much for being here today with us, and we will invite you again, Kevin. Thank you so much. Okay, so now we're going to hear from the Governmental Advisory Committee, Julia Charvolen and Pua Hunter. Thank you.

PUA HUNTER: Thank you very much. Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Pua Hunter, and on my right is Julia Charvolen. She's the GAC support for us, the GAC members. so I'm the GAC representative from the Cook Islands, and also, I'm the co-chair for the underserved regions working group.

I know we have a short time with you, so I want to be able to allow you time to ask questions. So as in the GAC, the Government Advisory Committee, we provide advice on public policy issues, particularly on interactions with policies and national laws or international agreements.

The GAC advice is provided in accordance with the GAC operating principles, and is duly considered accepted or rejected by the board in accordance with the ICANN bylaws. And I'm proud to say

that for the last 17 years, none of the GAC advice has been rejected.

Our membership, we have 178 country members in the GAC, and we have 37 observers. The leadership consists of one chair and five vice chairs. Our current chair is Manal Ismail from Egypt, and we have five vice chairs. They're from diverse backgrounds, which is good. We have Niue, we have Senegal, Peru, China and France. Sorry, it's not Peru. Yes, sure.

JULIA CHARVOLEN: Sorry, this slide is incorrect and it's my mistake. They haven't been updated on time. So just to tell you guys, the vice chairs are Niue, Senegal, France, China, and we have also incoming vice chairs which will be Argentina and Canada after the ICANN 64 meeting.

PUA HUNTER: Thank you, Julia. Sorry about that. So for the working groups, we have seven working groups in the GAC, and you can find their roles and responsibilities on the GAC website. Sorry, we don't have the link there, but if you want, you can ask Siranush to contact us for those information.

So the seven working groups, we have the Public Safety Working Group, and this working group focuses on aspects of ICANN's

policies and procedures that implicate the safety of the public. This is the most active GAC working group and has been working on the General Data Protection Regulation matters, and they will be meeting on Tuesday morning at 8:30 in the GAC room if you're wanting to follow this group.

The other working group is the geo names. They examine how to improve the protections offered to geographic names in any future expansions of generic top-level domains.

The GAC also participates in the Generic Name Supporting Organization Subsequent Procedures Work Track 5 Working Group. And the meeting was held this morning.

There's a Nominating Committee Working Group, they examine if and how the GAC could participate in the ICANN Nominating Committee process. That meeting was held yesterday.

We have a Human Rights International Law Working Group, and they focus on aspects of ICANN's policies and procedures which relate to human rights and relevant international law, and they were established since the Cross Community Working Group Accountability Work Stream 2. Oh my gosh, sorry about that.

Their meeting was held this morning, and I think I saw one of your members in there, Guanella.

We have the Board GAC Interaction Group, BGIG, and this was created to facilitate a dialog between the board and the GAC members. Over the years, issues discussed within the board-GAC interaction group have covered a wide range of matters, including the definition of GAC advice, information exchange between the two entities, and amendments of the GAC operating principles. They will be meeting tomorrow at 2:00 PM.

The new have the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group. That's my working group, and we focus on regions underserved by the DNS industry. And we also focus on less developed economies and small island developing states. And our particular focus is on underserved economies, particularly in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific regions.

The working group and the Government Engagement Team at ICANN have put in place the GAC capacity building workshops, and this has been ongoing for two years since 2017, and recently [ended] during the Panama meeting in June last year. We had our meeting this morning.

And we have the GAC Operating Principles Evolution, GOPE, and this is a new working group. It was formally established by the GAC chair at the GAC meeting at the last ICANN meeting in Barcelona. The purpose of the GOPE working group - GAC Operating Principles Evolution – is to study, to develop and make

recommendations to the GAC membership for changes to the current GAC operating principles.

A new operating principles framework will enable to Government Advisory Committee to adjust and adapt to operate more effectively and efficiently as a member of the ICANN empowered community. And the recommendations of the working group should help the GAC improve the organization, improve its scope, its clarity and specifically [of] the policy's processes and procedures. They will be meeting on Thursday at 8:30 AM.

So what are the benefits of the membership to the GAC? The Internet domain name system is a key part of the Internet infrastructure for the global digital economy, so if you participate at an early stage in ICANN's policy development process, it ensures you're consistent with the public's interest.

We provide advice to the ICANN board on public policy aspects of the domain name system. So, what types of advice does the GAC give to the board? There's GAC consensus advice, meaning general agreement. There's GAC advice meaning broad agreement but with one or more formal objections. And often, we fail to reach consensus or broad agreement.

And now GAC advice is in the written communication where the specific advice is clearly marked and has a clearly stated proposal

for actions by the board. And it explains the underlying rationale for its advice. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you. Are there any questions? We have time for maybe one question, because we're running a little bit late. Okay, one question in the back.

[HAN BO:] My name is [Bo Han] and I come from the next generation. I have a question. You have mentioned that a suggestion from GAC has never been turned down by the board for the last several years. The question is, why? Because in this situation, the GAC has already got the power to make some [inaudible] action suggestions to the board. So why the GAC is still advisory group which do not have what we can say is kind of voting power or these kinds of things? Because according to the principle of ICANN, GAC is just an advisory group, but in fact, according to what you're saying, you actually have the power. So, I want to know if we're going to change that in the future, more the situation. Thank you.

PUA HUNTER: If I understand your question, you're stating that we have the power.

[HAN BO:] What I mean is that you have said that – because GAC make the suggestion for the board, and you told us that the suggestions the GAC made for the board have never been turned down, or have been accepted, or these kind of things. And actually, you have the power to push for some policies. And in this way, you have the voting vote, but according to the policy of ICANN, the GAC does not have the voting vote or [inaudible]. But actually, you have that. So that's kind of two ways of the things. Thank you.

PUA HUNTER: Thank you. We have actually a working group for the Nominating Committee, and with the new working group for the operating principles evolution, it's going to be looking, I believe, at perhaps the opportunity to make the GAC a voting committee, because you're right, it doesn't vote. But we do give advice as part – we are mandated to give advice to the board. Thank you.

JULIA CHARVOLEN: And the board has never rejected GAC advice, and if there are any issues, the board and the GAC have coordination calls on certain pieces of advice that they have questions about, and they always try to find with the GAC a mutual acceptable solution, if I can say.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Pua and Julia, for being here today. And sorry I missed your name, Pua. Let's move on to our next speaker. We have Jennifer Gore who's going to speak about IPC. And keep in mind we have the public forum coming up, so if you have any questions for the board or any other questions that you think are valid questions that you'd like to put forward, that would be the time to do so.

So Jennifer Gore. Thank you.

JENNIFER GORE: Hi. Good afternoon. How is everyone today? Good? Speak up. You had lunch? Stretch, raise up high? Because I'm going to talk to you about Intellectual Property Constituency. You're going to need all your energy.

Right. Again, my name is Jennifer Gore. Thank you, today, for having me. I want to talk to you a little bit about the IPC, which stands for the Intellectual Property Constituency. You haven't heard every acronym on the planet by now. Is this your first day as a newcomer?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes.

JENNIFER GORE: Then just wait until your last day. So let me talk to you just a little bit about the IPC, what it does, what it represents and its interests. Essentially, the IPC is an organization obviously with a constituency within the ICANN multi-stakeholder ecosystem that's focused on the intellectual property protections for consumers, brand protections. Think of art, think of music, think of food labels, think of clothing, automobiles, hotels, anything that relates to brand protection.

And then also on protection against bad actors that engage with fraud, anti-counterfeiting, criminal activities, nefarious activities, whatever that might be on a global scale on the Internet.

The IPC is part of the GNSO organization, which I'm sure you've heard that acronym by now, which stands for the Generic Names Supporting Organization. Within the actual Commercial Stakeholders Group, so it's kind of one pillar within what we call the CSG, the Commercial Stakeholders Group, which also has the Business Constituency.

And the Business Constituency and the IPC work very closely together as it relates to policy development and implementation

within the larger sphere – if I haven't lost you already – known as the GNSO structure.

The IPC's comprised of a leadership team. Brian Winterfeldt from the Winterfeldt IP group is the current president of the IPC. There's two councilors that sit on the GNSO council from the IPC, and that's [inaudible] and Paul McGrady, and then we have a large membership base. We have individuals that are members, we have global organizations that are members, we have nonprofit organizations that are members, we have affiliates that are members, we have national companies, small businesses, large businesses. It kind of runs the gamut as far as the membership base.

Our membership also includes companies that are focused on the dedication of IP, whether it be a law firm or a design shop that's working on developing a logo or a trademark on behalf of a small business for instance.

We have a very strict criteria to be able to join the IPC, but we welcome inquiries and pursuing a category of memberships for students who are interested in dedicating their studies to intellectual property or IP and consumer-based issues, whether it be consumer safeguards or brand protection for instance.

So if you seek any information, I'm the person to ask. So it's good that I'm here today. And then obviously, you can seek throughout

this week the IPC will be meeting in full sessions all day Tuesday, and then we'll have various sessions on Wednesday and Thursday as well.

So the current priorities for the IPC that you'll be hearing a lot in other constituencies or stakeholder group meetings this week consist of General Protection Data Regulation as it relates to WHOIS, and ensuring that the ICANN community develops policies related to the gTLD registration data, which is the registration data that is typically found in the WHOIS database system. Some of that information has been redacted since GDPR has been put in place, so it's important to understand how those that are looking to protect the interests of the IP can actually gain that information and go after nefarious or bad actors that might be, let's say, infringing upon a brand for instance.

So that's important. And along the same lines, we're focusing around privacy and proxy services to establish and implement clear and enforceable, consistent reveal and relay policies. So privacy proxy is basically a mask that you can put over the underlying contact information as it relates to a registration of a domain name.

So registrars in particular will offer privacy or proxy services that will hide the underlying contact information. And the benefit of that is to screen from sales calls or cold callers or somebody

trying to hijack that particular domain name because it's deemed as being valuable. So it's called privacy or proxy services.

So ICANN as an organization currently has an implementation review team that is working on the accreditation program for privacy proxy services, and the IPC obviously is very engaged and involved in those activities because we want to be able to get access to that underlying contact information to be able to reach the validated registrants if we need to for purposes related to the IPC work.

Also, there are several reviews that are currently being kicked off or planned to be kicked off that the IPC's really focused on. One of them is the Uniform Rapid Suspension System. The other is related to the launch of the new gTLD program, is related to the trademark clearinghouse, the review of the current trademark clearinghouse and to see how we can improve upon the clearinghouse.

The review of the sunrise policies as it relates to new gTLDs, and then the review of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy is of utmost importance to the IPC.

So we work, obviously as I said before, to ensure trademark rights are protected in the new gTLD program, including ensuring fair balance in registration practices.

We also like to work with the contracted parties to understand what those best practices are. So when we're advising our clients for instance on domain name registration, we can help guide them and direct them, what's the best way to protect their brand in the new gTLD space?

We're also looking – what's very important to us is the perception or pursuing the incorporation of consumer interests into the ICANN Org structure as it relates to consumer safeguards and consumer safeguard protection, and ensuring that the ICANN Compliance organization is strong and is consistent in their enforcement of the ICANN contracts with the registries and registrars which are in that contracted parties house.

So with that, I know I probably spoke really quickly, so I'd like to open it up for questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, let's open up for questions for Jennifer. Are there any questions?

Okay, and then also if you come up with any questions for the speakers and you'd like to reach out to them, you're welcome to do so. I can put you in contact with them, or you can e-mail me at engagement@icann.org.

Okay, so we're going to move on to our next presenter. Thank you so much, Jennifer, for being here today.

JENNIFER GORE: Thanks, everyone.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. So we're going to hear from Wolf on ISPCP. Hi, how are you? Thank you for being here.

WOLF-ULLRICH KNOBEN: Thank you and welcome. My name is Wolf-Ullrich Knoben. I'm very much surprised that you chose this format here, this time. I remember in former times, in other meetings, we had smaller rooms, closer to the fellows. that also initiated more discussion of that. So I really don't like [inaudible] presentation rather than [able to] encourage you all to put questions to me.

So, my role is I'm the chair of the so-called Internet Services Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency. You have learned a lot of acronyms. Right now, before me, my colleague from the IPC was here, and we are the ISPCP, so forget that all.

Where we come from is we are technical oriented people. Our membership comes in part from the big telcos, telecom companies all over the world. We have telco companies from

Japan as well, NTT representatives, and we have also from South America, from the U.S. and from Europe some telco representatives in our constituency.

In addition to that, we are open for membership for those who are running so-called ISPs, Internet service providers. In my function as chair of the constituency, I also learned that there is a big variety of kind of Internet services which are going to be [inaudible] provided from hosting services from other services giving access to people to the Internet and cloud services and whatever.

And if you are a little bit close to technical matters and to what's going on on the Internet network itself from a technical point of view, you may understand what is going to happen. And that is the major reason why we are engaged in ICANN as well. ICANN mainly is, as you know, responsible to administrate the DNS, so the [inaudible] identifier systems, let me say, all over the Internet, which is just a small part of that entire Internet business.

So we are providers of the basis of the Internet, of the technology of the technical networks, so we take care about the operation of the Internet and the networks. That's why we have an interest to know what is the impact and the influence of what ICANN is doing on our networks, on the operation of the network and on the operation of our services.

That's why we are in from the beginning of ICANN and we are a part of the GNSO as well, as one constituency. I'm not sure whether my slides have arrived which I sent you yesterday evening. Maybe it was too late. But anyway – it doesn't matter. You can share that. I have also some leaflets here. You will share that also with the newcomers here, and all these.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We have the slides up.

WOLF-ULLRICH KNOBEN: Okay, you have that. Great. Thank you. Going briefly through that, as my colleague from the IPC said, we are also part of this GNSO, and we are in the so-called noncontracted parties house, one of the three constituencies which form the Commercial Stakeholder Group together, and with those other parts – I don't know whether the Business Constituency has already had a chance to be presented.

So we have a certain partnership in formulating our positions and standpoints which we are going to represent [on the council.] But we are not combined in the voting scheme of the council since we have as a constituency also two members represented on the council as the Business Constituency and the IPC have, and we

are free to vote. But we have a certain kind of cooperation where we try to coordinate our positions on that.

So, the ISPCP itself, as I told you, is the conglomeration of network providers and ISPs. And when I say network providers and ISPs, I have to add that there are also associations of those kinds. So there are certain small ISPs who don't have the money to come to ICANN meetings or even to cooperate in working groups of the GNSO or so, and they may be in the membership to a kind of association, which is then going to represent their interests here on ICANN level and specifically in our constituency.

To give you an example, in Japan, we have the so called [inaudible] which is the Japanese Association for Internet Service Providers, and we took a chance, we have been invited to share their meeting which is going to take place on Wednesday this week, afternoon, and we have a so-called outreach event to present ourselves in order to have an exchange with them in a [inaudible]. I think it's also in the program of ICANN.

Our issues we are covering is specifically we are heavily engaged in the so-called universal acceptance of new gTLDs. This is an issue since we have a lot of different technical equipment all over the world building up the Internet, and it should work that all of the names and numbers are accepted throughout the gTLD

workspace. And that is our [inaudible] to explain that people and to help [inaudible] working.

New gTLDs is coming up, a new round, so we are also interested in IP addressing is a thing we are working on, technical operation, security aspects is one that is a major part.

And it's really important to understand also four our companies we are representing why we are here, because they are affected immediately, and it's also our customers who are affected immediately, and that is the reason why we are here.

So if you look at – I know you are newcomers, you don't think about joining any part directly of the ICANN community. But if you are interested in hearing something about technology and these things, I would like to invite you also to join our open meeting on Tuesday afternoon. So, thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Wolf. Thank you very much. Any questions? Yes, there is one question over there. We can take this one only at this point.

BRONWYN MERCER: Hi. My name is Bronwyn from Australia. It was really interesting to hear about the activities of the ISPCP constituency, and I'm particularly interested, you said you're working on gTLDs, but my

knowledge so far has been that ISPs are mainly working on the connectivity side, like providing routing and IP addressing kind of stuff. So it's good to find out new things.

But I was interested, what's the relationship between the ISPCP and registries and registrars who are doing more of the DNS kind of stuff?

WOLF-ULLRICH KNOBEN: If I understood you correctly, just from the loudness here, so you are asking what we have –

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: The connection between ISPCP and registrar –

WOLF-ULLRICH KNOBEN: ISPCP and the registrar/registries. Well, outside of ICANN, there's a mixture. Maybe some of our members are also representing registrars. The big telcos, normally they're running their own registrar in their countries. So that is a conflict of interest maybe as well.

But in our constituencies, we are representing the interest of those companies related to network-specific aspects, not to registrar or anything related aspects. We are cooperating on the council level of the GNSO, because we have the registrars and the

registries as well in the council, so we have a clear separation of [views and] what we are doing, and there is no chance for a, let me say, a member of ours to vote as a registrar within our group. He has to represent the network-oriented interests. I don't know whether that fully covers your question, but just saying, we make a strict separation. Also, our membership companies may have [both backgrounds.]

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. And there are some brochures here about ISPCP, and we will put this in our ICANN engagement booth, so those who would like to learn more can stop by and take some. With that, I'd like to thank you, Wolf, for your time coming here.

WOLF-ULLRICH KNOBEN: Thank you all. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Well, you have heard from almost all advisory committees and supporting organizations, and I hope that you now have a better understanding what is this ICANN multi-stakeholder model. And we have, as many of our presenters have mentioned about the open meetings they are holding, I would encourage you just to take the time on Tuesday, which is

constituency day here in ICANN, to visit them and to see them in process, so how they work actually.

Another 25-30 minutes to go. Just be a bit patient. With that, I would like to invite here our next presenter. You have heard about GSC, we are saying GSC. This is our ICANN Global Stakeholder Engagement team, the team who works on regional level with all of you, and one of the hosts of ICANN 64, Samiran Gupta who is our representative in India, is here to talk to you.

SAMIRAN GUPTA: Thank you, Siranush. I'm not going to sit. Is it okay? I can stand? Yeah. Thank you. So, I think we met last morning. There was a bit of introduction. And I have as pop quiz for you if you remember. Jia-Rong had said, if you can say one thing memorable about myself, so I'd said something. Does anybody remember? Yes, you do? That's right. Okay, good. Thank you.

So I have no slides to present, and I know I'm standing between you and a cup of coffee or a cup of tea. You've been here for a long day. So let me tell you a little bit about what GSE or the Global Stakeholder Engagement team does.

So we are the first line of interface with the community. Alright? The GSE APAC team in particular, the APAC region starts from India and comes all the way to Japan over here, and stops short

of the Pacific Islands down south. So that's a different region. And there are five sets of us in this region.

Now, what's unique about this region is that it has some of the largest growing Internet economies, fastest-growing Internet economies in this region, and our engagement starts right from the government and goes down to the users. In-between, we also engage with the technical community, with students, with law enforcement and so on and so forth. Okay?

Now, I'd like to share with you some examples of the kind of engagements we have, and we encourage newcomers, including fellows, to do this in their region, and if you're in our region in the APAC region, please feel free to reach out if you have some ideas about how you would want to structure a program to bring more people into this conversation of Internet governance.

So let me share with you some examples of what we end up doing in India, because that's the market I'm looking after. Typically, we have community-led initiatives. For example, after this meeting, there's going to be an ICANN readout, and that readout, the way we do it in India is ICANN actually does not conduct the readout, the community conducts the readout, and I actually attend it. I'm there to provide clarifications if the community has any questions.

We make the readout session available online, so folks can join if they're not in the same city or unable to reach the meeting room, they can join online.

I do a lot of engagement with the domain name community. It's a very active and vibrant community in India which reaches out to me. They do their own conferences, and I meet with them from time to time and I speak about the ICANN processes that a lot of people may not be aware about.

Apart from that, we have a reasonably good network of fellows from India, and many of them have actually taken the initiative to join some of the working groups or committees, such as RSSAC caucus. By now, I think you would have heard about the RSSAC, right? Yes?

So the RSSAC caucus is one of those that has five people from India working on some of the issues related to root server systems. Then out of India has been something called the Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel which has been looking at the community's inputs on the label generation rules for nine Indic scripts.

And although it's a regional panel, it has members from Nepal, Bangladesh, India as well as Sri Lanka, and Singapore as a matter of fact, but most of the members are based in India, and therefore a lot of the engagement happens out of there.

So all of this is happening with actual participation of the community, and the role I play over there is to help or facilitate the community to build these programs.

Some of these programs could be also related to government engagement. Some of them could also be related to law enforcement, and – am I running out of time? Okay. Alright. I saw you kind of coming towards me.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: One-minute heads up.

SAMIRAN GUPTA: Alright. Okay. She's the boss. I mean they're both the bosses over here. So let me stop over here, and you'll obviously see me around, and if you have more questions, you can reach out to me over the next few days. But for now, if you have any questions, Siranush has kindly given us 43 seconds.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes. Any questions for Samiran?

SAMIRAN GUPTA: I think the coffee is overdue.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Time for coffee. Thank you, Samiran. Thank you for coming. Thank you very much. And our next presenter will be talking about ICANN reviews. We are doing several reviews currently, and Jennifer Bryce will introduce us what is on our table. Jennifer, please.

JENNFIER BRYCE: Thanks, Siranush, and thank you all for having me. Hopefully, I'll help you catch up with your lag, because I'll just take a few minutes of your time.

My name is Jennifer Bryce and I work for ICANN's Multi-Stakeholder Strategy and Strategic Initiatives team, which is quite a mouthful, I know. MSSI is the acronym. You may see me around.

One of the things that the MSSI team is responsible for is facilitating the ICANN reviews. You've heard from a number of SO and ACs today, so hopefully, you have a little bit more insight into ICANN's multi-stakeholder model.

The reviews are to help ICANN remain accountable to the stakeholders. There are two different types of reviews. We have organizational reviews and specific reviews, and I'll tell you just a little bit about both today.

So the specific reviews are actually run by volunteers like yourselves, so each SO and AC can nominate three review team members, a team of up to 21 people. Sorry, I'm reading my notes.

You guys are making me nervous, I don't know why. I've just got this sea of faces looking at me. And this hall is huge.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: It's not first time, Jennifer.

JENNFIER BRYCE: I know. I don't know why you guys are freaking me out. Be nice to me, don't ask me any difficult questions. So, I'm sorry, I'll try and relax. So yeah, as I was saying, specific reviews. These look at certain areas of ICANN's work. There's actually four of them. They look at ICANN's commitments into accountability and transparency, which is ATRT. Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice, which is CCT, Security, Stability and Resiliency, which is SSR, and the Registration Directory Services, which used to be WHOIS.

So those are the specific reviews that, as I mentioned, are run by teams of volunteers. So at the moment, the CCT review actually just wrapped up, so you will see that there is a number of discussions ongoing at ICANN 64 regarding the next steps on

implementation for the recommendations that came out of that review.

Specific reviews typically take a minimum of one year. The CCT, much to the delight of my colleagues, lasted about three years, I think. So organizational reviews actually look at the supporting organizations and advisory committees that you all have heard from today, with the exception of the GAC.

So these reviews are actually – ICANN hires a third-party independent contractor to conduct those reviews, so we actually have a budget that we pay the independent contractor to conduct that review.

At the outcome of both sets of reviews, so organizational reviews and the specific reviews, at the end of the day is a final report which contains recommendations for how ICANN may improve if it's a specific review in the four specific areas that I talked about, or how the SOs and ACs may improve and be more accountable to the stakeholders.

So the community, yourselves, are invited to participate in the review process. There's a number of ways that you can do that, one of them being to comment on any of the draft reports that are put out for public comment. You can also engage with the review teams and the independent examiner at meetings such as this. There's usually a number of engagement sessions for those. I

know at this meeting, there's RDS review team and the SSR2 are having an engagement session as well as the ccNSO review independent examiner.

At any time, your expertise is really valuable, so please don't be shy about sharing your input. I know it may take you some time to become a bit more familiar with the focus areas, but once you're comfortable, please feel free to input the reviews or observe any of the reviews as they're ongoing.

I know I covered a lot of information and it may not have been clear, particularly because I was speaking fast since you guys were freaking me out, but please have a look at the ICANN website if you want to learn more. You can just google ICANN reviews as well, and it comes up. It's actually got a really nice landing page that gives you a quick overview of each of the review statuses and how you can get involved.

So with that, questions? And as I said, make them easy.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Correct me if I'm wrong, anyone can participate on volunteer basis at the reviews, right? What is the process to get engaged?

JENNFIER BRYCE: Anyone is welcome to participate in the review, you're correct. So if you are interested in becoming a review team member, you have to apply to do that. ICANN will put out a call for volunteers, and it very clearly outlines the skills and expertise that is required, and it's always looking for a diverse skillset. So you're welcome to volunteer, and then SOs and ACs look at the list of volunteers and they'll select people for the review teams.

But throughout he whole process for specific reviews and organizational reviews, you are able to engage, as I said, through coming along to the sessions and asking questions to the review teams and the independent examiners. You can observe, you can go and sit in the review team meetings, which I would advise if you need to take a nap, it may be a good place to go because they're not always the most exciting.

And yeah, they always have e-mail archive lists as well which you can comment on.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Jennifer. Any specific question for Jennifer? Yes, we can take one question over there, please.

TOSCA BRUNO-VAN VIJFEIJKEN: Hello, I'm Tosca, I'm a board member of Public Interest Registry. For the organizational reviews done by independent

contractors, is the independent examiner able to suggest evaluation questions or evaluation criteria, or is that all prescribed by ICANN?

JENNFIER BRYCE: Thank you. The scope of work is actually quite clearly defined in the ICANN bylaws, and I should have said that actually at the start. For both, the reviews are mandated by the bylaws. So for organizational reviews, there's sort of three, I think, high-level scope items that the independent examiner must look at. But then within those three big buckets, ICANN Organization actually works closely with the SO or AC under review, before the review begins, to detail that scope.

So it's kind of a collaboration between the SO and AC and ICANN Organization. So the independent examiner doesn't really get a say in it. Does that answer your question?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Jennifer. Thank you very much, and thank you for coming. With that, we have a couple of minutes to talk about ICANN Wiki. Many of you, I'm sure, have heard about ICANN Wiki, and many of you probably have seen that older community representatives in ICANN are using Wiki caricatures. So this is the guys who are doing this, and with that, I would like to introduce –

and not only that, of course – Ray King will talk about ICANN Wiki, right?

RAY KING: I will. Thank you so much. Yeah. So I was a newcomer to ICANN a while back, and when I first came, it was kind of overwhelming, because there was just a lot of people, acronyms everywhere, people spoke in acronyms like two thirds of every sentence was acronyms.

There was constituencies, there were people who belonged to companies, and it was all kind of connected. So an idea that we had was to build a Wiki and try and connect the different people, companies, concepts, terms, working groups, etc. in a way that matches the way your human mind works, because you think of a person, like what group are they in, what are they working on, what issues are important, etc.

And I think ICANN's a really cool organization, because it's bottom-up, consensus-built, transparent, with the goal of building policy, and I think that matches a lot of the Wiki values. So I'm a huge Wiki enthusiast, and wikis are the same way. Wikis attract people who like to build things. So one of the core values that we have is be a builder.

So if you're going to learn your way into this whole ICANN process, why not document what you're learning so that other people can also learn by it? So one of the key values is be a builder.

Secondly, change is cheap. So don't worry so much. If you make a mistake, just change it. So that Wiki is very resilient in that the idea is that people make changes, people make mistakes, mistakes get corrected, articles that get refactored, people say there's a better way to say this, "I can say this in fewer words, I can split the article up differently."

But the idea is to create an article against every concept and then tie it together in a fabric that makes sense. So with that, we basically started this Wiki called ICANNWiki.org. The project, I should mention, is completely independent from ICANN. I want to make this pretty clear, it's not part of the ICANN Organization proper. It's a separate nonprofit organization just basically how it's structured. But it's all of us.

So ICANN Wiki, anyone can go there and anyone can – if you're reading an article and you see a spelling error, fix it. If you're on the website and you're like, "Why isn't there an article about this term or that term?" You can make the article. And even if you don't know much about it, you can just make the article and put a couple sentences down, and that becomes a stub, and over time, someone else might come and make it a little more

complete, and over time, becomes a more complete caucus of work.

Have any of you guys ever edited Wikipedia, by the way? Okay, great. I'm not sure how much time I have. One minute, great. So, Tuesday at 8:30 in the morning to 10:15, there's going to be an edit-a-thon, and there we're going to meet in the Lilac room, and we're going to dig in a little more to how to edit ICANN Wiki.

So it basically follows the Wiki – so all of you guys who have done a Wikipedia will have a huge advantage, because it uses the same core technology which is MediaWiki, and I should also say that the product is entirely built by the community, so we really need your participation and would very much welcome it.

So if you'd like to help be part of the project, come Tuesday morning and learn a little bit more. I'll be there explaining how it works. And if you can't make Tuesday morning, if you can, just jump on the site. There's full instructions. You can also e-mail us, we can hop on. There's lots of different ways to get involved. We would welcome all of you with open arms.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Ray. Just one quick question over there.

UNIDENTIFED MALE: [inaudible].

RAY KING: There have been many, I think six or seven caricaturists over the years, and generally, in most ICANN meetings, we have a booth, you can take a picture and then we'll, after the meeting, convert it to a caricature.

We don't actually have a booth this meeting, so come to the edit-a-thon. Okay? Thanks.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, please. Very quick.

COMOE CHRISTIANE ESTHER ANAKY: I'm Christiane from Ivory Coast. I would like to know something. The ICANN Wiki, is it like a constituency or something like that, or it's a different organization altogether from ICANN?

RAY KING: Great question. Yeah, we don't have any formal boundaries as to who is a member. We think that if you read ICANN Wiki, if you edit it, if you interact in any way, you're part of it. So it's open, it's wide open, just like Wikipedia. In terms of corporate structure, it's technically a nonprofit organization, and that's because we do

take sponsorship from ICANN itself, from Google, Amazon, a bunch of other companies that you would all recognize here, and they help us just with – there's a few core expenses we have to take care of just to have a little bit of staff, be able to print cards and ICANN Wiki quickie and stuff like that. It's a pretty thin budget operation.

But the minute you open it up, look at it, hit the "edit" button, you're part of the organization. Okay?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: So it's not a separate constituency within ICANN multi-stakeholder model, this is a separate organizations with whom you can collaborate. Thank you, Ray. Thank you very much for coming. And we have our last presenter for today, guys. I'm sure you went through ICANN Learn courses before coming here. For fellows and NextGen, we had specific courses assigned. But Betsy Andrews, Elizabeth Andrews who is our ICANN Learn guru, will tell you more about ICANN Learn portal.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS: Thanks, Siranush. Hi, everybody. You're almost there. I'm just here to tell you about ICANN Learn, which is our online learning platform. I know a lot of you guys got on there before you came

to this meeting to get ramped up on ICANN information, but I just want to highlight a few things for you.

You can find it at learn.icann.org, works well on your phone, your tablet, your laptop, however you want to access it.

Our courses are always free, so you don't have to pay to take any of the courses that are on there.

You can learn about ICANN groups and processes. You can discuss in the discussion areas, discuss what you're learning with other learners. You can also leave us comments so that we can make things better. I've already gotten some comments from some of you guys that I'm going to take back to consider how we're building the courses and test things out and make things easier to access for everyone.

We're developing onboarding materials on ICANN Learn. It's a really great platform for that. We had an onboarding pilot a couple of years ago, and you'll see courses that say onboarding GAC, you know, the Government Advisory Committee, or onboarding IPC. Oh, no, I'm going to get into acronyms I can't do.

But you'll see onboarding courses that are on there that really give you a lay of the land for who's involved in the structure of that constituency, and it helps you decide where you want to

participate. So I encourage you to check that out. There are also polls and contests and other elements of ICANN Learn.

So really quickly before I hand over to conclude – and I will take any questions – I'd like to know who's completed one course on ICANN Learn? Wow. That's really great, pretty much all of you. Who's completed two courses? Very good. Who's completed three? My colleagues need to put their hands down.

Two of you have completed three? Three of you have completed three? Okay, see me after this because I'll have a prize for you tomorrow and I want to take your names down. I've got an ICANN Learn tote bag with your name on it.

Alrighty, handing back over to Siranush.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Betsy. Thank you very much. And if you have any questions, please e-mail to icannlearn@icann.org.

So we have talked about engagement booth, you know where it is now, and you can go Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from 10:00 to 12:00, only for two hours it will be running this time. So feel free to go.

Just to conclude, I'm not going through the whole agenda for now, but some highlights of the day. So on Monday, make sure

that you don't miss gala tickets. Please go to the local host booth and take your gala tickets. There will be opening ceremony tomorrow at 9:00, so please come here, and I'm sure it will be interesting.

On Tuesday, this is constituency day. there are a lot of going on there on that day. Everybody will be running to their sessions, everybody will be very busy, so please take this time to learn and digest the information about what we have heard today.

So continued on Wednesday, we had on Monday actually one public forum from 5:00 to 6:30. It's the first public forum out of two during this week. So please go there and see how it works, how the ICANN board responding to community questions, concerns, recommendations and suggestions.

So we have another public forum on Thursday, which will be concluded by official ICANN board meeting. So you will see how actually board meeting takes place. That one will be in front of the community. And we will conclude with the farewell cocktail party for ICANN community.

With that, I would like to thank you all and give the last word for my colleague, Deborah. Thank you for your stay alive during the whole day. But I hope that it was very informative for you, and interesting. Deborah?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, so everybody, we just want you to make sure that you stay involved and stay engaged and keep in touch. There's little media cards at he engagement booth that you can pick up, and it has all of the links and websites on there. So it's easier than – go to the next slide, please.

There's all of these links and slides that you can go to to keep engaged and stay in touch with us, they're on that little media card, all in one place.

If you have any questions for us, please e-mail us at engagement@icann.org. You will see this exact thing on the little media card at the engagement booth.

So I want to make sure that you all come up and pick up a little prize. These are nifty little waterproof cell phone pouches, so if you go scuba diving, you go to the beach, or just want to carry it around your neck while you're drinking coffee, you spill coffee, your cell phone will be safe.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: This is our small thank you for your patience.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes, thank you for coming today. I know it was a long day, but come and pick one of these up. One each, please, and enjoy the rest of your afternoon. I just want to make sure, because you are new, make sure that when you go to your sessions, please put your phones down, put your laptops down as courtesy to your presenter, if you want to make sure that you are paying attention at all times.

NextGen, you have DNSSEC for beginners next. Put your phones down, put your laptops away and pay attention to the presenters. And that goes for all the sessions throughout the week.

Okay, thank you for being here today, and have a great rest of the afternoon.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]