

**Transcription ICANN61 San Juan
NCUC and NPOC Joint Outreach – Civil Society Organizations Roundtable
Saturday, 10 March 2018 at 10:30 AST**

Note: Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases it is incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages or transcription errors. It is posted as an aid to understanding the proceedings at the meeting, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

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Farzaneh Badii: Okay, welcome everyone to the Civil Society Organization Roundtable. Well, we don't have NCSG but this is a joint event of NCUC, NPOC, and NCSG. My name is Farzaneh Badii. I'm the non-commercial stakeholder group chair. If you do not have a brochure or we have shiny beautiful brochures that tell you what exactly we do and persuade you to join us if your mission is in line.

So without further ado, I am going to tell you a little bit about what non-commercial stakeholder group does and how we engage civil society organizations. That's me, Farzaneh Badii. All right. So these are the slides that are done by Ayden so I just thought I'd put his name up and not remove it. But this is what was done so far in the last year. We have mobilized civil society actor to participate in ICANN, develop them, and advocated for various policy positions.

And we have had many organizational members joining us in this effort, especially because our mission is to protect privacy rights at ICANN in domain name and we would like to protect freedom of speech on the internet through domain names. So a lot of our activities, and mission, and values are in line with civil society organizations that fight for human right, digital human rights, freedom of expression, due process.

We also organize various DNS related events and have workshops and tell you what we do. We normally have them about ICANN and how we are

engaged with ICANN processes and policy development. And we have also continued to develop and support position that favor non-commercial activity online. And we have 200 organizational members, which is quite a lot, and we are proud of it. And the non-commercial and civil society organizations, and we also have individual members.

Can we go to the next slide? How much time do I have? Three more. Okay, well, I have to stop talking. So we really make good progress and civil society organizations through NCSG have been having real impact in ICANN policy. We managed to put human rights in the ICANN bylaws and various organization led that through NCSG, for example, Article 19 was very prominent in that. But also before that, we had other organizations that fought for human rights and also we raised awareness about content regulation in ICANN.

This is something that we really care about. We don't want ICANN to become a content regulator through domain name system because that would hamper speech, that would lead to censorship. And we have been instrumental on issues that jurisdiction, for example, internet governance project has been really active in the jurisdiction group as a civil society organization. And civil society organization engagement with NCSG can take place in two ways.

One is that they can get involved with various policy processes and policy committee that we have at NCSG and discuss that on the mailing list and come up with statements that is an NCSG related statement or public comment. Or what they could do is that they can also get involved with writing public comment on behalf of their organizations. For example, on the privacy matter, when they ask for comments on GDPR to be stronger, we provide -- NCSG provided a comment but also the various organizations like EFF, like Article 19 and others also had their individual public comment, which made us stronger and stronger, made our positions stronger and we were more effective.

Now, I think I ran out of time, right? Yes.

Woman 1: Thank you much, Farza. Renata will be joining us soon enough. She's dialing into the call.

Farzaneh Badii: Just for clarification, I should have said this in the beginning, for those that don't know us much, the NCSG is the non-commercial stakeholder group. So it's the overarching stakeholder group of NPOC, which some are going to present on, and NCUC. I know I'm overwhelming you with all these acronyms but (unintelligible). We are the overarching non-commercial stakeholder group and while I'm not the boss of these constituency under independent but we do policy through NCSG and we can also do -- and we join them, just to tell you how the group functionality works. I hope that was clear. Thank you.

Joan Kerr: Well, welcome everyone. My name is Joan Kerr and I have the pleasure of working with -- I'm the chair of NPOC, which is the not for profit operations constituency -- concerns constituency and I have the pleasure of working with Bruna and Elsa and they will introduce themselves in a moment.

As you heard, this is an outreach. We're sorry that the roundtables didn't show up but I'm sure everybody is okay with a U, yes. Can't do anything about it now anyway. So we will have a lovely discussion in any case because that's what it's about. So we look forward to your involvement and to hear what you have to say.

Just a quick thing about NPOC. We have three of our other EC members here: Raoul, whom you will be hearing from in a moment; Ganga Panday; and Juan Manuel Rojas, which I'm not sure where he is. Where are you? Raise your hand. There are you. And he'll also be taking pictures. So please do smile when the camera points at you because we want to show happy people and learned people.

NPOC has a specific role in this stakeholder group, which is to look at operational concerns for not for profits. And so we've been spending a lot of time top define exactly what that means so that we can actually do it and be very clear when we go out to the community and tell them what we are. So we're doing a lot of work on our charter, which we won't bore you with at the moment. But we do invite you to keep looking for the new NPOC and we have a constituency day coming up. So please do come to that to hear all about it. So please do come and hear about the new NPOC.

So I will pass it onto Bruna and we look forward to hearing from you for the next hour or so. Thank you.

Bruna Santos: Hi, everyone. My name is Bruna Santos. I would like also to welcome everybody to the session. Thanks very much for coming. Just setting the ground for today, we are doing a some short explanations on every single NGO or organization that is joining us today and beforehand, we'll have a short presentation by Milton Mueller, one of NCUC's non-commercial users constituency founders. So the idea for us today is to discuss participation in some bit of Milton's talk and then discuss how these organizations can further engage with NCUC and how can we, both NCUC and NPOC, and NCSG can also be helpful to your work.

So without further ado, I'm also going to introduce Elsa, who is...

Elsa Saade: Hi, everyone. We're really happy to have you here. I'm Else Saade. I'm the CE representing the Asia-Pacific region and it would be really good if you could take some of those stickers with you and do some outreach yourselves. We're going to have Milton, as Bruna just mentioned, as our keynote speaker. And hopefully soon, we'll be delving more into NCUC and NPOC outreach in detail.

Bruna Santos: Milton, I guess we can hand over the mic to you, unless, Renata, our NCUC chair, is also joining us remotely. So Renata, if you're listening to us and if you'd like to make any initial comment.

Renata Aquino: Hi, I don't know if you can hear me or not.

((Crosstalk))

Renata Aquino: Welcome, all, and it's great to see the civil society organizations roundtable happening. I hope we hear more from organizations who are interested in ICANN work moving forward and if there's anything else, I would really like to listen from everyone here. Thank you.

Bruna Santos: So I guess now, we can move onto our keynote speaker, Professor Milton Mueller. Milton, thank you for joining us?

Milton Mueller: Well, hello, everybody, and thank you for inviting me to speak to you. I guess I'm kind of in a framing or stage-setting role here. So I wanted to make a couple of points about the role of civil society in ICANN and then make kind of a controversial point -- it's part of my nature -- about a problem that's bothering me. So let's just begin by asking what are we here for in ICANN.

If this is your first meeting, you're probably going to be overwhelmed by all of the events that are going on and all of the meetings that are taking place, and you will be looking at that schedule and figuring out where do I go, of these 15 meetings that are going on at the same time. What's the most strategic way to allocate my resources, and that indeed I think is the main problem.

So we have succeeded, I think finally, after about ten years in creating a space within ICANN in which non-commercial people and civil society actors are taken seriously. It really took a long time. There were periods in which we were deliberately marginalized and deliberately excluded from certain kinds of things. And we are still, of course, as is always the case, struggling

with more powerful actors, be they governments or business interests. But we are I think finally getting our act together.

Now, the thing you have to understand about ICANN is that we love to promote the multi-stakeholder model here. We love to talk about how wonderful it is and how open it is, but at the same time if we cannot use this multi-stakeholder model to achieve certain policy objectives then the whole thing is really pointless. And that's one of the main points I want to make here is that participation is not an end in itself. It's a means to an end, okay, and there's so many things happening in ICANN and so many fellowships, and travel grants, and parties, and receptions that it's easy to get caught up in that and forget about why we're here.

So the point is to effect policy. And that requires, as I say, a strategic allocation of your resources. That means you have to understand, first of all, that you're competing with interest groups that have far more resources than we do and a much more direct stake in the outcome of domain name policy disputes. So what are the issues right now? Well, I think Farzaneh did a good job of outlining those, so I don't have to do that. But just to run them down, the privacy issue is most salient in the ICANN space when we're talking about WHOIS, or the so-called RDS, or registration directory services. And that is at a critical juncture right now. And we really need to have a coherent unified voice around certain issues.

When these issue reach the stage that WHOIS is, things happen very fast after not happening for 10 or 15 years and you need to get your positions out there coherently organized and you need to attack on a wide number of fronts. You need to be lobbying the board members. You need to be talking to the CEO. You need to be positioned within working groups. You need to be issuing position papers that get publicity in the wider audience and you need to be talking to governments as well, particularly if you're European, asking the European government why it has not been standing up for the privacy rights that are becoming part of their own law.

Farzi mentioned domain names and content regulation. That's another area in which we really have been active. We've done -- Tatiana, and Farzaneh, and I have done several workshops in various forums about trying to keep domain name regulation from becoming a form of content regulation. We've also been active on the jurisdiction issue where we have succeeded in getting ICANN to agree to try to extract itself as much as possible from United States foreign policy and in general, the problem with state power on the internet is one that we are in very good position to challenge. There's simply so many growing ways in which states are asserting control over the internet and engaging in what some people call fragmentation. I like to call it alignment. But they are simply attempting to superimpose their territorial jurisdiction on what could be a global internet and that really drastically affects civil society because civil society is transnational and frequently, many of our public advocacy groups need to have ties to external sources of information. They need to be able to move freely from one country to another and this imposition of borders, this imposition of state power is really getting in the way of civil society activism.

So moving onto my final point and that is the organizational complexity of ICANN. I just think that we are very much in danger of getting bogged down in the multiple layers of ICANN, and I have this sense of dread increasingly when somebody comes up to me and asks me, it's always a random question. It could be what is NCUC, or what is NPOC, or what is the NCSG, or what is the GNSO, or what is the at large. You've got so many layers of organization there that it's kind of pointless. It doesn't really accomplish that much and we -- I've just seen so many people fall into this organizational pit and get lost.

So I think we need to be looking beyond those organizational boundaries and say, okay, our objective here is influencing policy. We don't care whether you're an at-large member. We don't care if you're NPOC. We don't care if

you're NCUC. We just care about how do we mobilize activity to get things going and to influence the outcomes that we care about.

So whatever you do here, don't get bogged down in what's your particular organization and don't make the support for that particular organization and impediment to working with people in the broader ICANN environment. So that's all I'm going to say. Thank you very much.

Bruna Santos: This is Bruna for the record. Thank you very much, Milton. I guess we still have a little time for Q&A in case anyone in the audience has any questions for Milton. Is that the case? Good. Thank you. So the next item on our agenda for today is the roundtable discussion on civil society organizations and we wanted to do a short highlight on the work. Every single one of these organizations, the work they're doing, and we also have some of their representatives here. So moving on, we are already starting with Raoul on behalf of Open Knowledge Finland. So Raoul, if you could start. Thank you.

Raoul Plummer: Thanks, Bruna. Basically, what I've been doing, and this is me telling about what Open Knowledge Finland does. Open Knowledge Finland has been a member organization of NPOC since beginning of the last year and we started doing this new project that we actually got some funding from ISOC and the Finnish Foreign Ministry. And we're going to do a new digital rights MOC. MOC is massive online course. And the purpose of this is basically to let people know, like citizens, on what exactly does GDPR, what new rights does it bring to people. And we also wanted to tie that with Nordic (My Data) conceptual framework, which is basically trying to create a new way of managing people's personal data without trying to damage their privacy.

And I have a little brochure of Open Knowledge Finland. It's too bad I only have one so I'll just put it that way and maybe share it around. If I can have the next slide. So next slide please. So I don't think anyone in this room is going to disagree with me when I say that citizens awareness is really low on GDPR. Most people don't know what it is and this is something that I feel

that is a really big problem in trying to defend those rights, if most of the people don't even know that they exist.

So our mission is basically try to make the changes and new added rights known for everyone in layman's terms so that people would actually understand what's going to happen. And this new digital rights, MOC, okay, so it's funded by the ISOC and the Finnish Foreign Ministry. But basically, those are just -- all that money for this project at this point is to create the MOC itself, like the platform. We bought a license for the platform and we're going to spend a fair bit on making it appealing, have a good interface. We're using a Life Learn platform that's made to mobile, especially. So that will really be easy to use and while traveling on the bus you can educate yourselves on digital rights.

But this is only the beginning. The first few modules that we got the funding for, we're going to use it on explaining GDPR and (My Data) but we've identified some issues here that could be also part of the new digital rights MOC and we could add these as separate modules. So in the end, we'd have quite a few modules. And if people were interested in those specific area of digital rights, they could use this course to do so.

Next slide please. Well, we are starting this. We are having three workshops, physical workshops where we actually go to different cities in Finland and do these workshops to create the content for the MOC. And after that, we're going to have three lectures, which is more like training people in how to use it and sort of identify issues that they encounter when we do that.

Next slide please. Now, it's a little bit of a provocative topic here but really, GDPR is really hot issue at the moment and I think that's -- in big part -- that's why we got the funding for it and it's really the citizens that have been ignored. Governments and companies have had their fair share of education on this, but citizens being completely ignored as far as I'm concerned.

And basically, the main themes of the GDPR. We've listed these and this is probably what we want to concentrate on. And I think one approach for us is going to make practical examples of all of these areas so that it will really be understandable. People can relate that to the real world.

Next slide please. Okay, well, that's the timeline. Not that important. Next slide. Okay, well, mostly explained that already as well. It's the deliverables. Basically, the purpose of this whole thing is to increase citizen's awareness on GDPR and (My Data) and to create a nest for these new learning modules as well. I think it will be -- I think it's possible to be able to receive funding a bit easier if you have something established already.

Next slide please. Okay, yes, so we'll have those workshops as well as the supporting lectures and I think we will get quite a bit of help from ISOC in promoting this. Since they're funding it, it's in their interest as well and I think we'll also get this mentioned in the Finnish Internet Forum, which is on the end of April.

Next slide please. Well, we've had -- so far, we've taken contact with Boy Scouts. I think they will be the older ones because they're from a very young age as well but we're going to concentrate on the teenagers and a bit older. That's one of the people that we're going to work with, as well as maybe some university lectures but we haven't actually decided or haven't agreed to these people yet. But we're still looking for organizations that want to work with us. And also, one of the workshops will be at the (My Data) Conference in Helsinki in the end of August. And next slide please.

Okay, well, all right. Yes, this is more like the part for the workshop that we were doing. But I'll just finish my presentation there. I guess I should also tell what I'm doing in ICANN and that's -- I think it's -- we are working with Michael Karanicolas to do the open data initiative session on Wednesday. I wish you'd all join us there. I hope I can bring some of the expertise from the

Open Knowledge network or Open Knowledge international. They have chapters in almost 40 countries and I think they've done a lot of good work on this. I'm not the expert but I know some of them. So that can be very useful and I think ICANN has a lot to work on that area. Thanks.

Elsa Saade: Thank you, Raoul. Else for the record. Speaking of digital rights and specifically on freedom of expression, I'd like to -- I have the pleasure to introduce our next speaker, Collin Kurre, from Article 19, an organization that's been very vocal on so many fronts when it comes to the ICANN community. So please go ahead, the floor is yours.

Collin Kurre: Thank you very much. So as you just said, we are active on a lot of fronts. So I'm going to try to cover them all within these five minutes. Do you have the presentation by chance?

Man 1: Yes, it's being uploaded.

Collin Kurre: Okay, great. So I'll just go ahead and start by saying that Article 19 has been involved in the NCUC for a long time. We have been deeply involved in several processes. All right, here we go. Can we go to the next slide please? So starting with just a bit about Article 19 as an organization, it is a global NGO with our headquarters in London. Last year, we celebrated our 30th anniversary, which is quite exciting. Founded in 1987.

It takes its mandate from the freedom of expression and information, which boils down to the freedom to speak, which is to express opinions, ideas, and information, and especially to disagree with power holders, and the freedom to know, which is to demand and receive information. And this can be in the interest of transparency, good governance, or sustainable development, for example.

So in order to work towards these goals, to improve freedom of expression and information around the world, Article 19 has several thematic programs

based out of our London office. So the most well-known and the most perhaps visible at times is the law and policy program, which deals more specifically with legislation, obviously, in law. And then the digital program has been around since 2014 and we deal more with internet governance. And to be more specific, we try to flesh out the intersection between human rights and internet infrastructure.

So beyond these two thematic programs, we have other thematic programs related to gender and sexuality, transparency, the right to information. And then next slide please. We also have regional offices around the world that are dealing with the more specific context of the countries in which they are located. So here, you can see the beautiful map of all of our regional offices. And this is quite useful for our work, because for example, if there's a community networks initiative in Brazil, we can tap on the resources and the knowledge of our Brazil team to be able to have a more in-depth knowledge of the regulatory framework or the kinds of barriers that might exist within that context.

Next slide please. So Article 19's team digital is active in four different forums. You'll see us around in more but these are our primary places where we work. So ICANN, the IECF and the IRTF, which is the internet engineering taskforce. And then a sister organization, the internet research taskforce. And they deal with internet protocols. The IEEE, which is the International Engineers and Engineering -- Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Sorry, all those Es, they get confusing. Thank you. And they deal with standards for devices. And then the International Telecommunications Union, which is an intergovernmental, multilateral body.

Next slide please. So within ICANN, we have been very involved in the CCWG, the cross-community working group on ICANN accountability work stream 2. We actually led the human rights subgroup, which worked on developing the framework of interpretation, which will kick the human rights

bylaw into effect. You can find more information about this on the wiki or you can email me and I can talk to you about it.

We also co-chaired the cross-community working party on ICANN and human rights, which has a session Wednesday at 8:30, small plug, and we are a member of the NCUC and the at-large constituencies. Next slide please.

So in the IETF and the IRTF, you can't see the bottom line, but we are -- we co-chair the human rights protocol considerations research group, which has several different internet drafts ongoing. We generate internet drafts related to not only the application of human rights frameworks to protocol development, but also specific human rights and how they can be affected by the actions of the IETF.

And then what you can't see below that is Status Code 451, which is a project that we've been working on for several years, to implement an error code, 451, which would indicate that content is unavailable for legal reasons. And the ultimate goal would be to use this -- the implementation of this error code -- to track censorship around the world.

Next slide please. So here, you see an overview of all of the different internet drafts that we produced -- were produced -- not just us but within the human rights protocol considerations research group in 2017. So the top one, the research into HRPC, we have a really great victory in October when this reached final status as a request for comment, which means that it entered the IETF cannon as an official document.

So that was really exciting because it was the first document, while privacy and other considerations have been referenced in RFCs for decades, this was the first one to explicitly make the link between human rights framework and the development of internet protocols. So hopefully, that will be a great baseline for advancing these other more specific internet drafts, or IDs, that try to flesh out how specific rights are affected by this development.

Next slide please. So within the IEEE, we are mostly active interest he 802.11 group, which is about local area networks and Wi-Fi standards. So what we're doing there is trying to improve security and privacy considerations and then by extension, we're trying to feed back the work that we're doing in this particular group into the 802 body more broadly, specifically for privacy considerations when they're developing wireless standards.

We are also active -- very active -- in the global initiative on ethics of autonomous systems, which is often referred to in shorthand as the global initiatives. And there, we are working to maintain a human rights framework as an appropriate guideline for the development of -- or for measuring ethics in developing autonomous systems and artificial intelligence.

So next slide please. So the ITU, within the ITU, the ITU is like a black box. It's really hard to understand. If you go to their website you'll see what I'm talking about. There are three different sectors, the ITUT on standardization; the ITUD -- oops, sorry, I left off the D -- on development; and the ITUR, which is on radio spectrum management. So we are active in the ITUT and the ITUD and we participate in many meetings as a part of the U.K. delegation, the U.K. national delegation.

So specifically, in the ITUT, for example, we contribute to Study Group 20, which is on internet of things. And then in the ITUD, we contributed to the WTDC meeting last year in Buenos Aires and we were mainly commenting on user issues, such as accessibility, consumer protection, and then also on cyber security in some instances.

So the CWG, I'm telling you this, this presentation looks different on my computer. It hasn't got there. The CWG internet, the cross-community or the council working group on internet related public policy issues has open consultations periodically. So we have made submissions to open

consultations on, for example, over-the-top services and how the ITU should or should not relate to them according to its mandate.

So next slide please. So in addition to our activities in those bodies, we also host the internet of rights fellowship, which I posted a call for applications on the NCUC discuss list a couple weeks ago. You might have seen it. So what we're trying to do with this fellowship is we have a few fellows -- we only have four fellows -- and we try to really mentor them and allow them to form a real part of our work in these various bodies. And with this, we're trying to not only strengthen civil society participation and try to create a positive feedback loop where we can multiply our efforts there, but also increase the diversity in internet governance bodies. And then talking about regional, gender, skill set, all these different kind of -- what the seven different kinds of diversity.

And then in addition, we do -- we recently launched a program to carry out human rights impact assessments for infrastructure providers. So we had our first pilot program last year where we designed a model for assessing the human rights impact of registries and more specifically, CCTLD registries. And then we sent -- tweaked our model to apply to registrars and hosting providers. And then in the future, we hope to partner with more companies and organizations to continue developing this model to be applicable to different kinds of infrastructure providers like ISPs or CDNs. And then ultimately to be able to gauge the health of human rights impacts within the ICT sector more broadly.

So next slide please. So that was it. I think that was five minutes. So if you have any questions on any of our particular activities then I'll be around or you could shoot me an email. Thanks.

Bruna Santos: Thank you very much, Collin. Moving on, we will be talking about right now a Latin American organization, and I invite Lia Hernandez, which is right here, to talk about IPANDETEC , an organization from Panama, which will be

helping NCUC also during the policy forum in June. I think it will be apparently the host of our outreach sessions.

So thank you, Lia. Welcome.

Lia Hernandez: Thank you, Bruna. Good morning. My name is Lia Hernandez. I am from Panama City, Panama in Central America, not Panama, Florida in USA. I am the executive director of IPANDETEC. IPANDETEC is a very small organization, in Panama City. We were founded in 2013 so this June is our fifth birthday. So maybe if you are in the ICANN meeting in June, we can celebrate together our fifth birthday.

IPANDETEC is based in Panama City, but since this year, we began to work with some volunteers and some people from our staff to work in policy about privacy and (detailed) security issues in more countries in Central America. We have partners in El Salvador and Guatemala but it's not enough because we need more partners in countries as Honduras and Nicaragua, and it's very difficult to find someone with this background in policies in these countries. So if you know someone from Nicaragua or Honduras, very active in policy issues, please introduce me to this person.

Our work is focused in three main areas: internet governance, privacy and data protection, and open data and government. In internet governance, we promote the internet governance forums in Panama. We celebrated our first IGS last year and the same year, we have the big opportunity to be the host of the Latin IGF, the Latin America and the Caribbean Internet Governance Forum that was very important opportunity for a small and newer organization like us.

We also organized workshops in cultural centers in university to explain to Panamanian people about the importance of the internet governance, about privacy and data protection. We follow-up with the Panamanian Congress some important law project about data protection and civil law, about data

protection. Panama doesn't have a data protection law. We have our neighbor, Costa Rica, is have data protection authority about this topic, but we don't have yet.

And we are have almost three years trying to explain to people in government, to the importance to have a law about this topic. And we also are working about the implementation (unintelligible) in Panama, the (Budapest) Convention in Panama City because Panama was the second country in Latin America, in the Caribbean after Dominican reported that accept the (Budapest) convention, but we don't adopt our legislation yet in this manner.

And in open data and government, we are part of the civil society organization in the open government partnership and participate in a lot of (unintelligible) and workshops about these topics with other Panamanian series of (unintelligible) organization and with the Panamanian government. Also, IPANDETEC is part of some network around the world as ICANN at large. We are the first Panamanian ELS and we follow all the topic and discussion with other organizations part of ICANN at large (unintelligible).

We also are the greatest common official chapter in Panama City and we also -- we are also the local group from open data foundation so nice to meet you, Raoul, because we always organizations for years ago the open data day in Panama. We celebrate the open data day last other day in Panama City. And we open a lot of info about -- from salaries and travel from the Panamanian (unintelligible) and the government.

So this is some about our organization in Panama. If you need more information about our work in Panama or in Central America, I will be here in the ICANN meeting until Friday as a fellow and nice to meet you. Thank you.

Elsa Saade: Thank you, Lia. So our next speaker on the list would be Jeremy Malcolm who will be joining us remotely. He represents EFF and yes, please, Jeremy, are you on there so that we can hear you?

Jeremy Malcolm: Yes.

Elsa Saade: Great. Please go ahead, Jeremy.

Jeremy Malcolm: Thanks very much for inviting me to speak briefly. I am sorry that I couldn't be there in person and I hope that you all have a successful meeting over there. The EFF is the Electronic Frontier Foundation. We were formed in 1990 and we actually have a fairly long history with ICANN, although it's not a continuous history.

So one of the first things that we did when ICANN was still kind of getting off its feet, ICANN was very young, in 2002, when we sued the ICANN Board or the ICANN organization on behalf of one of its directors, Karl Auerbach, who was denied access to the corporate records at that time when he was a director. And the California court decided that that was a breach of ICANN's rules and so a breach of California's laws, rather. And so we succeeded in that case.

Since then, we've left most of the accountability stuff to others and we've taken definitely a backseat when it comes to the transparency reforms at ICANN. But instead, we've focused more on the freedom of expression and privacy issues. So that includes the UDRP, the URS, which of course is some of the rights protection mechanisms for trademark holders, and then the WHOIS system, which of course is currently undergoing a lot of discussion due to the GDPR, the European Data Protection Regulation.

So those are the two things that we're focusing on the most and so I'm a member on behalf of the two working groups that are dealing with those issues, the review of all rights protection mechanism working group, which is

dealing with the UDRP and URS -- well, actually, not UDRP yet but will be, currently dealing with the URS, which is the abbreviated version of the trademark dispute policy; and for next generation GTLD registration directory services to replace WHOIS working group, which is the longest working group name that I'm aware of, which is the one that's dealing with the longer-term future for WHOIS even though ICANN is currently putting in place some stopgap short-term measures to bolster the WHOIS system in the face of the changes needed to comply with GDPR.

So those are the working groups that we're currently involved with, not that actively compared to a lot of you because there's only one person at EFF who is dealing with ICANN stuff on top of many other things that he deals with, and that is me. But one other thing that we are interested in doing with ICANN is pushing back and helping NCUC to push back against the tendency for the domain name industry as a whole to be used to regulate content. We have a project that I started called Shadow Regulation, which is about how various actors try to gravitate towards the least accountable and transparent way of taking content off the internet.

And so sometimes, this turns out to be pressuring the domain name registries and registrars to delete domains without a court order or hearing of any kind. And this isn't necessarily officially -- this doesn't relate directly to ICANN policy necessarily because it's often informal pressure that's applied to these actors and it's only facilitated informally by ICANN policy because it allows registries and registrars or requires them in a loose sense to take action against abusive content. But it doesn't require them to delete domains without a hearing or without a court order. And so this is something that we're saying that the registries and registrars should not do.

And so just yesterday, I wrote a blog post, which you can find on the EFF's website, which refers to the fact that the global pharmaceutical industry is one of those bodies that's trying to get the domain name registries and registrars to leave domains without a hearing, just on the say so that these domains are

responsible for selling pharmaceuticals without the appropriate regulatory licenses in the U.S.

But it's of course not just the pharmaceutical industry. It's typically the copyright holders, Hollywood and the recording industry, and then increasingly we're seeing other reasons why domains are trying to be deleted. So even things that are relatively novel for this industry, like hate speech and Nazi speech, rather than trying to get a court order to force the removal of a domain in a process that complies with the rule of law and due process. Instead, those who want the domain deleted will just bring pressure to bear on the registry or the registrar and ask them to delete it informally.

So that's one of the other things that we're doing in this space, pushing back against the use of the domain name system as a mechanism for censoring content. And so we very much support NCUC's position there that ICANN shouldn't be a content regulator and we don't think more broadly that domain name -- the other participants in the domain name ecosystem should be content regulators.

So that's pretty much all I have. I again wish you all the best and if there's anything that I can do remotely to assist any of you, like blogging about what you're doing, please be in touch. We'd be happy to write up a blog about what you're all doing at this ICANN meeting. So thanks very much.

Elsa Saade: Thank you, Jeremy. It would also be good if you could send us the link so that we can post it here on the Adobe Connect for people to also check it out. Since there was no presentation, maybe something more materialized would be great to have up there. So Bruna?

Bruna Santos: So up next, we'll have a rather new -- I don't say it's rather new or a returning important organization, but the name of it, it's Domain Name Rights Coalition, and we will have representation by Kathy Kleiman and Michael Karanicolas. So the floor is yours.

Kathy Kleiman: Perfect, and we're such a new organization, we don't have slides. So I'm going to tell you a little bit about what I do and then how we got to the Domain Name Rights Coalition and then I'll toss it over to Michael, if that's okay.

So I'm Kathy Kleiman. With Milton Mueller, I'm the co-founder of the Non-Commercial Users Consistency, which means I've been doing this for entirely too long. So 20 years ago, I was a young attorney who worked in free expression, and intellectual property, and telecommunications. And now, I'm a mentor in the onboarding program. So I do a lot of mentoring of capacity building, bringing people into participating, which is what Milton told us is the key idea in this meeting and I embrace that, participation, deep participation in policymaking.

I'm also the co-chair of one of the big PDPs, the co-chair of one of these long names Jeremy was talking about, The Rights Protection Mechanism Working Group, actually, the Rights Protections Mechanism Policy Development Process Working Group and we're looking at the rules for domain name disputes and the protection of trademark rights online and things that I won't go into detail about called the sunrise period, trademarks claims, special protections for trademark owners when we open up new top level domains, certain rights of first registration and also domain name disputes, which we call the UDRP and the URS.

So I want to talk about another victory for NCSG in the non-commercial community and it's called the Rights to Words. It's another campaign that we've waged over the years and it has to do with who can own a domain name. And 20 years ago, I kid you not, there was a movement to make sure that only trademark owners owned their words, only trademark owners could protect a second level domain name, which meant if your name was Jim McDonald, you weren't going to keep it.

We were watching words being lost in the domain name system pre-ICANN, pokey, pony, PETA, which was the wonderful parody, People Eating Tasty Animals. And we were hearing from groups like the World Intellectual Property Organization, who we deal with all the time, that Orange Telecom owned the word orange. I don't know about you, I think it's a color and a fruit and that we all own that. That is a non-commercial right to own -- that we all together own the dictionary words. We also own names. So Wendy's, which is a big hamburger restaurant in the United States does not own the name Wendy. The founder happened to use his daughter's name. That doesn't take that name away from everyone else.

And so it has been a founding principle of the non-commercial users constituency, non-commercial stakeholder group, I won't speak for NPOC but hopefully you're under the umbrella too, that words belong to everyone. And so this has been a principle that we drafted into the uniform dispute resolution policy, the uniform rapid suspension, which is even faster takedown of domain names by trademark owners, and that we're now advocating for fair and balanced policies in the RPM working group, again, one of those three big policy development process working groups that's going through.

So let me echo what Milton said. We need participation, participation, participation but let me add we also need research, analysis, coordination, and outreach in our policy development efforts. And to that end, Michael Karanicolas and I founded or re-founded the domain name rights coalition, which existed 20 years ago as the earliest advocate in some of these policies and now comes back. Because this is full-time work at this point, guys. And so we're looking to see if we can make this something that we do. The other groups that we work with, the other stakeholders have full-time -- in fact, in many cases, multiple full-time participants and we're hoping to do this full-time too. Because volunteer wise, it's already become a full-time job.

Over to Michael, please.

Michael Karanicolas: Hi, thanks so much for that. So as Kathy mentioned, we were re-founded I guess a week or two weeks ago. So obviously, we have a ton of programming ongoing, affiliate organizations in 150 countries, custom t-shirts, bumper stickers, billboards. None of that's true but so we're relatively new on the ground, but just to sort of distinguish what we're looking to do and maybe in contrast to the other excellent organizations that we heard from, most of the groups that are engaged in ICANN do so as part of a basket of issues that they do.

So Article 19, as we heard, works on just about everything related to freedom of expression, gender justice, right to information, all these incredible projects. EFF's scope is a little bit narrower but still just about everything connected to global digital rights. So with the DNRC, we're hoping to have an organization, which is solely focused on internet governance and ICANN related issues.

And part of the reason for that, as Kathy touched on, is the fact that a lot of what we do on the non-commercial side is kind of in opposition to interest representing the intellectual property industry, big tech firms, organizations that have a lot of money and financial clout behind them. And so it's not uncommon in these working groups to have one or two part-time civil society people holding the line against 10 or 12 full-time lobbyists, which creates a very challenging dynamic.

And so one of the things that we're hoping to do with the DNRC is to develop programming, specialized programming, that will allow us to push back and to put up a strong response in defense of user's rights, which are often underrepresented at ICANN. So this programming is going to be directed towards user's rights, registrant rights, and more broadly, human rights at ICANN. We believe very strongly in freedom of expression. We believe very strongly in privacy. That's why neither of our names are actually on there is because we are a very shadowy organization.

So that's -- I think that hopefully, our programming will also include transparency, and open data, and human rights more broadly. I say hope so because that's a lot of the work that I've been doing here at ICANN. So again, because we're so new on the ground, it's a little bit premature to talk about DNRC programming but I can tell you more broadly that in addition to the work that Kathy just mentioned, I'm the co-chair with Collin on the cross-community working party on human rights. So we've been working together on that.

There is a session, as Raoul mentioned later this week, on open data and information transparency at ICANN. So you should all show up to that to see Raoul's presentation, as well as my presentation, but mostly Raoul's presentation. And as Kathy mentioned, the RPM working group and the RDS PDP, both of which Kathy is very active on, both of which are excellent areas to engage. I've been active on the RPM working group as well. I urge you all to come and check that out. For any newcomers here, if any of you came to ICANN in the hopes of seeing a screaming argument between civil society people and intellectual property lawyers, I'm not saying it will happen at the RPM's working group but that's probably your best chance of seeing it.

So that's pretty much what we're going to be doing here. Please don't hesitate to come over and say hello or if you want to know anything about what we do, anything about ICANN, we'd be very happy to chat.

Joan Kerr: Great. Thank you, Kathy and Michael. We will look forward to what you have in the future and I did support you on Facebook, I want you to know. So everyone, please go to Facebook and do a like. It is also now my pleasure to introduce Eduardo Diaz -- did I pronounce that well? And since he is here to talk about ISOC, I just want to put a little bit of oomph into his presentation in saying how welcoming Eduardo has been to both Ben and I, showing us -- to some time -- and show us about this beautiful place called Puerto Rico, and introduce us to a lot of Puerto Ricans. And I have to tell you, I'm sure everybody else has told you, how welcoming and friendly Puerto Ricans are.

So please do make your presentation friendly then. Thank you.

Eduardo Diaz: Thank you. My presentation is so friendly that there is only text there. I wish I had background music to make it more friendlier. In any case, I'm the current President the Internet Society here in Puerto Rico. This is -- I don't know if you know what the Internet Society is all about, but it's mainly an organization that is cost based, meaning there is a cost and we have memberships all over the place. We were founded in 2001 and believe it or not, at that time ISOC used to charge to become a new chapter, \$2,000.

So we got a group of about 40 people, each one of us put \$50, and we became a chapter of the Internet Society. And a year after that, they got rid of the \$2,000 charge and now, everybody can be a chapter. We should have waited for the next year.

In any case, if we can go to the next one please. Basically, our mission is the same as the mission that ISOC Global has and basically, we are in other words an educational type of chapter. We should have an open internet, not censored, stable, secure and that's what we have been doing since 2001 in Puerto Rico. We currently have, if we move to the next one please, we currently have about 850 members, which is small for an island of 3.5 million people. And it's not that we get all of them in meetings. Usually, you see 10 to 15 people coming in and are the same people. But it's a database. We communicate with these people regularly about events, events like this one. We promoted this a lot and like we said, we are very community oriented. We do a lot of educational work. We have some people that are doing this right now with the public system in promoting programming skills and detailed knowledge to many of our teachers here in Puerto Rico in the public schools. We're doing that around the island.

We have two major events every year, one in February 14th, which is the how you call it, the -- in February 14th is the, like, you know, the love --

Valentine's Day, is that what I just? Well, so we have an event there. It's called for in love with internet. So we have a big heart and basically, it's a kick off meeting for our members to tell them what are we doing during the year and answer any questions and we just have fun. It's a two hour, three-hour event.

And then we, later in the year, we call it the Internet Day. We do it every third week in October and basically that's a big day, basically a whole day where we have live streaming from all the other islands. We have a week of events with universities and public schools and we create groups and they do internet related work, projects. And at the end of that day, we showcase them and we provide -- we have a competition of the best videos. We ask them to put videos about a specific theme and then we have a group that shows us the best videos and we give them cash prizes. Because most of the time, these are high school students.

And in between, we get together every month and we talk about basically anything that people want to know, block chain, IPV6, things like that. These are more like roundtable things that we do and we also hosted here a (unintelligible) event last year, which is -- we got about 40 or 60 people there in that show and some of the things that we discussed like net neutrality. It's not ICANN related but it's an issue that people like to talk in this state. I don't know if we had to define what net neutrality is. People have different ideas of what that is.

2011, we created with other people a taskforce, which is called the Puerto Rico Broadband Taskforce, and we put together a five year plan to increase adoption of broadband here in Puerto Rico. So we have been doing that. We are in our third plan and since the hurricane devastated the whole telecommunications network. So now, we're focusing in help in making the telecom network more resilient. So not as much as that adoption.

We also regularly consulted by the legislature here, the government on anything that has to do with internet. Sometimes they copy laws from other places that they don't apply here. They don't understand the effects of putting a law for X and Y. So we go there and help them in doing this. And we just had three days previous to this meeting, the first North American School of Internet Governance. I don't know if you have heard about it, NSIG. Professor Mueller was part of the faculty and I am too. And we got about 29 students from North America mostly, U.S., Canada, and Puerto Rico and I think we had a very good time those three days. And the idea to do that before ICANN was really to engage this group and I believe there are some students here. It was one of them that is participating in ICANN.

So that's basically what we do here in Puerto Rico. We are incorporated here in Puerto Rico as a not for profit corporation and we belong to the large group as an at-large structure and I'm currently the chair of the North American (unintelligible) structure. So thank you.

Joan Kerr: Thank you, Eduardo. That was quite friendly considering it was just text like you said. We have -- the next item on the agenda was question and answers, but we have a request for another presentation so we'll have one more and then we have question and answers if that's okay with everyone. So I'd like to introduce Arsene Tungali. I hope I pronounced that right. If I didn't, you can correct me, and he's here to talk about RUDI International. Go for it. Thanks.

Arsene Tungali: Thank you very much, Joan. This is Arsene Tungali. That's how we say it in French. That's right. Thank you very much. Thanks for this opportunity to speak about what we do within RUDI International, which is a youth led nonprofit based in Goma, in Democratic Republic of Congo. We cover so many issues, but I'll be focusing on the (ICC) policy work that we have been involved in since 2012.

So we are focusing (ICC) policy work in five main areas and the first one is we do capacity building programs with the research and advocacy. So in the capacity building area, we organize trainings in capacity building programs on issues such as child online protection, where we try to engage young people and children on how they can benefit from internet while trying to say secure or secure their online presence.

We also organize training and capacity building programs on subjects such as digital security and we gather civil society activists and human rights activists and we discuss about the (unintelligible) of security and how they can protect their communications against (unintelligible) issues such as surveillance and such.

So we also cover so many other internal governance related topics and issues. So in the research and advocacy area, we cover a few (ICC) policies and one of the biggest one is (unintelligible) violations, which is one of the issues that many other African countries are facing with regard to their ability to access the internet (unintelligible) violations mostly from governments who are trying to interfere from their rights to access the information, rights to access to internal resources. And in so many countries in Africa, we've seen internet shutdowns and website blockages are other freedom of expression violations.

So we try to gather civil society activists and try to educate them on how they can, for instance, circumvent internet shutdowns or how they can use advocacy tools to convey positive messages and engage with governments who are mostly the ones who are shutting down the internet.

We also do a celebration of international days, as we call them, and we've been involved for the past five years in celebrating every year what we call (Girls in ICC) Day, which it was started by the (unintelligible) years ago. So we gather young women and encourage them to consider creating a career in the (ICC) sector. And so on that day, we try to educate them on how they

can also be a part of the next internet revolution. We also do celebration, say, for internet day where we also focus on internet safety tools.

RUDI International is also a member of the international internet governance forum executive committee and so we are part of the team that is organizing our national IGS. And so I'll be finishing my speech by mentioning one of the areas that we are looking to. It involves young people. The (unintelligible) organization is in the DNS discussion and one of the areas that we are looking into focusing on in the next few months or so is encouraging civil society organizations to take seriously their online presence by making sure that they have a website, they have a domain name, they have -- but most of the times, many civil societies organizations (unintelligible) take seriously the fact that they have to check very carefully to renew their domain name whenever it expires. And we've seen so many civil society organizations losing their online identity because if they don't renew their website, someone else will register the same domain. And most of the time, some civil society organizations have found themselves being able to pay a lot of money when someone else registered their domain because they were not able to renew it.

So this is one of the initiatives that we plan on engaging civil society organization in the country. Thank you very much.

Bruna Santos: Thank you very much, Arsene. Last but not least, we will have Anja. It's just a brief, sorry, I'm not going to keep everybody up here, but we also would like very much to welcome Anja into our presentation. Thank you.

Anja Gengo: Thank you very much and hello to everyone. It's a pleasure to be here and thank you for the invitation. So just very quickly, my name is Anja Gengo, just as you heard, and I work with the IGF Secretariat. Primarily, I work as a support to the national (unintelligible) millennial to IGF. And just very quickly, I know we're out of time, the reason what I wanted to say, I think is the encouraging fact where you could see from the official statistics of the IGF

that the civil society is still the biggest stakeholder group that participates at the annual meetings.

But (unintelligible) with a very significant percentage I would say of more than 40% compared to other three stakeholder groups that the IGF tracks. But not just that, I think it's very encouraging also to hear that when it comes about the whole intersessional work that developed throughout the year with the IGF in terms of participation of the stakeholder, or the civil society stakeholders in the best practice forum, and in other projects, and in the coalitions, then you would see also that the civil society is more than active in that sense and contributes with significant contributions and inputs.

And finally, something that was mentioned by some of the previous speakers is the (unintelligible) development of the IGF processes that are being established, and the level of country and region, and also with many youth communities.

The IGF Secretariat started tracking the NRIs, as we call them, the national and regional IGF in 2011 and when you compare the numbers, the official records that we have today in 2018 compared to those in 2011, but also let's say 2015 when we established the focal point as a dedicated person that's going to work with the Secretariat as a support to the NRIs, then you would see that there is really a massive development of these trends, which I think is very encouraging when you looked at over 100 countries and regions today are actively organizing their own IGF processes.

And the civil society is involved in every single NRI. So there isn't an NRI that lacks the support from civil society. Obviously, when you speak about other stakeholder groups then there are challenges there. Some are challenging with private sector. Some are challenging a lot with the government support but the civil society is really there and acts as a connector between all other stakeholder groups and runs the whole process. And I think that's very encouraging to hear today in this room.

So maybe for the further discussion, it would be also worth of nothing just how to improve these linkages among other stakeholder groups between the civil society, and the government, and technical community, and private sector.

Joan Kerr: Thank you very much, Anja. So on my computer, I have Canadian time and my Canadian time says 10:56 and I know it's an hour -- I know Milton, don't look at me like that. So if there is a burning question, we're going to ask someone to -- you have a very short window and go ahead, you have a question?

Michael Karanicolas: I was just going to say it's Ontario time, not Canadian time. East Coast represent.

Joan Kerr: Well, I just thought Canada was Ontario. No, so are there -- is there a burning question, first of all? Mr. Adam?

Adam Peake: Two things -- Adam Peake. I'm ICANN Staff. First of all, one of the IANA functions is to do the time zone control so thank you very much for Ontario time. Sorry. PTI functions but I was wondering with Milton's introduction and what Kathy was saying about the history of NCUC and civil society in ICANN, how many battles do you think you've won? Because I actually think you've won most so I'd like to hear about any that you think you've not.

And it might be in the terms of winning. It might be 60/40 percentage if you run through them in terms of early rights protection mechanisms, good/bad, 60/40 on what you were arguing, transition happy, 60/40, 70/30. Where do you think we're going with GDPR? If you look back in the history of WHOIS, would you have bitten their arm off if they were giving you the outcome as we're coming forward.

What I'm trying to say is that as somebody who used to be an NCUC member and I'm now staff and working for civil society, I actually think you've been extremely successful and given the resources that you do lack compared to others, if I were a newcomer, I would want to be part of this group because you do actually get stuff done and you are extremely successful in advocating for your positions. And I just wonder if I'm wrong.

Joan Kerr: Anyone want to take that one? Kathy?

Kathy Kleiman: This is Kathy and I assume Milton will speak as well. First of all, thank you, Adam. That's awesome. I think we think of the ones not that we've lost more than the ones we've on. I'm glad to know your thoughts. The biggest thing is we've tried to make -- and to respond to what you said -- first, let's do a study. Let's get a grant and we'll come up with an answer to that.

But more seriously, it would be good to know what you guys think. It's been hard. It's hard to keep perspective, the big picture perspective that you're looking for when you're fighting in the trenches. I do know that we've made the discussion more fair and more balanced by inserting the principles we all share about non-commercial speech and non-commercial users online.

But I don't know. I don't keep a tally on my white board. But thanks. Milton, what do you think?

Milton Mueller: I think we've lost everything. No, I'm kidding. I think we do have an influence but like I say, some of these long running issues, particularly WHOIS, they've just been under the control of interests who are hostile to us and succeeded procedurally in, for example, the first one they said, "We're not going to talk about privacy and WHOIS. We're dealing with other issues." And so we wait two years and then they talk about privacy and WHOIS, and we develop a definition of the purpose of WHOIS, which is correctly focused on the technical thing. And then they, the GAC, certain powerful people in the U.S. government and the GAC objective and they just throw it out.

I've written a blog post about that if you're interested in the history. So I mean, it's understandable to me. Like I say, I think we're building momentum. I think we're becoming more influential but I would not say that we have won most of our battles by any stretch of the imagination. I would like to actually ask the question to the people who are -- we have an interesting mix here. We have civil society organizations that have to do their own agenda, their own fundraising, and they're also participating in ICANN and I think that's a great thing. So all of the other organizations from Article 19, RUDI, The Panama Group, how do you plan to intersect with ICANN? How do we fit into your plans? That's what I'd like to know?

Kathy Kleiman: And how can we help?

Joan Kerr: So we did have a hand raised by Martin before. So please go ahead, Martin.

((Crosstalk))

Bruna Santos: Collin or Lia, do you have the answer to this question?

Martin Silva: I will try to answer both of them. In the case of the previous question, it maybe feels that we won a lot of battles, but again, it's a very personal subjective experience. In most of the debates I participate, there's a default non-commercial position and we try to handpick the things we really feel are the core things to win. So it may feel like we win a lot but that's also because there's also a strong default position that is anti-commercial. So I don't know, the outcome is not necessarily very non-commercial friendly because it's an anti-non-commercial approach from start and I think that's why maybe you have the feeling we won a lot of things.

But at the same, the outcome (unintelligible) it doesn't feel that it's always non-commercial friendly and that's because there's a commercial default thing that we're always trying to fight off. Like in the RPMs, we are constantly

trying to convince that a non-commercial approach is also valid and why is the commercial approach the valid one by default. So that's a dynamic we're constantly trying to work with. And to the other thing -- I'm Martin Silva. I'm a GNSO Councilor on the NCSG behalf. I'm found right now an NGO in Argentina to tackle technology governance issues and specifically in ICANN.

I try to build two different things. One of them is my RPM work, mainly I am doing with Kathy, and Michael, and trying to understand the dynamics inside there of the non-commercial strategies to address this dynamic where commercial's interests are very strong and very well organized and very well-funded. Right now, we don't have any funds for this specific purpose, but we do have voluntary work, which is a kind of fund we are using. And we are urging to make alliances with universities so we can also get real deep knowledge on these sort of issues.

And on the other part is also try to bring more (unintelligible) holders to the process. We feel like we are being outnumbered in some of these processes, not necessarily on the official numbers of members but on the (unintelligible) holders numbers. So I'm trying to cover in Argentina and Latin America (unintelligible) holders that can actually just on those sort of processes.

Collin Kurre: So I realize that we're out of time, but just very, very quickly, I think that from our perspective as Article 19, we've had three serious successes in our work in ICANN. So one was the human rights bylaw, getting that approved. The second was reaching consensus in the multi-stakeholder subgroup dedicated to drafting the framework of interpretation, which was really hard, one, and quite motivating for us as an organization. And then the third would be getting the human rights impact assessment of ICANN the organization into the financial institution planning of 2018.

So the next step will be trying to figure out how this human rights bylaw will percolate down into the community. But I think that we can really pat

ourselves on the back for the kind of success that we've had as not only a multi-stakeholder community but more specifically, the NCUC people who are working on behalf of end users.

Joan Kerr: I just want to say from my personal observation, notwithstanding metrics or numbers, that from an NPOC point of view, I think that NCUC has been the vanguard of civil society and that's it's really our recognition for your hard work that you've kept things in the open and working with partnerships and collaborating. So I think that actually is a huge success. So thank you for that.

Two things I'd like to mention before we close. I know we're out of time. One is Eduardo has asked me to hand out some cards for their event that they're hosting on Tuesday and also to invite you to the joint constituency day for NPOC and NCUC on Thursday at -- I had it in front of me -- the 13th at 12:00. So please, please, please join us and thank you so much. I'm sorry that we didn't get into huge discussions but we did learn a lot about organizations that are in civil society. So please do take time to investigate them more and collaborate or work with them.

Thank you so much.

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