

ICANN
Transcription ICANN Copenhagen
GNSO / ALAC Joint Session Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) / EURALO
Outreach Event
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Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Okay, so welcome everybody to this session. Joint (NCUC) and EURALOs, a non-commercial users (consiterancy) from the (GNSO) and EURALO from the At- Large Advisory Committee. I'm just going to give you a few words about first EURALO being one of the five regional at large organizations.

We have an agenda - here, yes. I guess I have to talk through the agenda quickly. This afternoon we've got until 6:30 to discuss all sorts of issues about how you can make your impact, how you can get involved, and how you can make a change at ICANN.

We have invited a number of people from our communities who are season experts and have been involved for some many years and in many working groups. And of course we've invited a lot of newcomers as well so that you can exchange your views, and you can ask questions, you can comment on what we do.

You can interact and this is really the important thing. It's an interactive session. We're not just going to go and start reading speeches and coming up with 20,000 slides and then you know, afterwards any questions no questions thank you very much goodbye. No. We're going to be speaking to you and you're going to be speaking to us, I hope.

And we have some coffee, we have some tea. We might take a break at some point in the middle if, you know, for other things that you can't do in this room. And then afterwards hopefully this is the start of a very long relationship that you are all going to have with ICANN.

If it's your first ICANN meeting the first thing you're going to find is acronyms everywhere. Lots of acronyms. And you won't understand any of them. If you don't understand an acronym and we use an acronym -- like ICANN for example -- then stop us. Put your hand up, wait a minute I don't know what you're talking about. Tell me what that acronym is about.

So that's the first thing. And don't be shy to put your hand up because that session is for you. We're going to start with the first part being (NCUC) and its governance. What can we build together? And then EURALO. How can European end users contribute to ICANN? Of course, there are people who are not from Europe in this room and EURALO is just the European component of the regional at large organizations.

There are other component parts that are here in the room as well present. I can see (unintelligible) from the Asia Pacific region and we've also got a chap from the North American region who should be going around - Glenn. Then -

the first part then is basically going to be what's so different about ICANN this year and why you should care. Why is ICANN so different as in compared to last year or the year before or indeed 10 years ago when ICANN -- well more than 10 years ago -- when ICANN started?

We'll have a good discussion on this and short interventions -- which is what I'm not doing at the moment -- so that's probably the last time I speak for the whole afternoon. And then after our coffee break we'll have a second part which looks like it's absolutely huge. But indeed, yes it has to take us all the way up to 6:15 if we survive and if the coffee doesn't run out.

And we'll have two tracks on this. A track talking about ICANN's accountability. And many of the people who have been experts and involved in accountability working groups have not had any sleep for at least a year -- if not a year and a half -- and they don't look set to sleep for another year and a half or so. So that's one thing.

But they really are very dedicated and so we have real experts on this. They'll be able to discuss any of the topics there. And then the second part - policy issues. What are we working on and how can you contribute? Because ICANN accountability is one thing that takes a lot of time and lot of conference calls and so on.

But of course there's everything else going on at ICANN. All the development of policy for domain names. All of the different aspects of policy -- and of course engagement -- that is going on. And so we'll have several points that we try and focus on. If you have any additional points, other questions, then please don't hesitate to ask. That's my 45 minutes gone so I pass you over to (Tatiana).

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. Next time I will get remote control of your microphone. Hi all, my name is Tatiana Tropina and I'm here as the representative of (NCUC). Well basically this idea of joint outreach with EURALO came to our

mind because there are so many confusions about the home for (unintelligible) society at ICANN and how (NCUC) and at large organizations are different from each other.

So I'm going to start with a very short introduction about (NCUC) and its governance. And just give you a brief overview what can we all build together and why should you care and join (NCUC)? By the way you can join EURALO as well at the same time. So (NCUC). First acronym is non-commercial users constituency. And we are part of another acronym -- (GNSO) -- Generic Name Supporting Organization.

So -- for those who are at ICANN for the first time -- the Generic Name Supporting Organization is generally the policy making for the generic top level domain names which are not the country codes. For example, when I'm accessing - those who are not new to ICANN bear with me I think I have to explain this.

So when I'm typing the internet address (site) of in Germany, dot D E would be country code. It has nothing to do with generic name support - domain name supporting organizations. Generic domain names are dot org or dot com or these new generic top-level domain names like dot london or dot copenhagen or dot (vine). Oh, okay so I - can everyone see me well?

So what (NCUC) is doing we are representing non-commercial interests in the policy-making concerning generic top-level domain names. And we have a real influence there because we have a kind of voting power. Because we are able to help to vote for the (GNSO) -- the generic top - generic top-level domain name support organizations -- counsellors. And we are also helping to choose the board members for ICANN and one of the members of the (NCUC) is also member of nominating committee.

So this is about power. But how we are doing this? Well, the first track we are involved is - into is a policy making. So we have a policy related to

generic top-level domain names is there. We are there to protect non-commercial interests and to be sure that they will not be circumvented that they will not be overridden by the commercial interests.

And sometimes it is a big battle. So what can you build with us? How can you participate in all this? With regard to policy making there are two types. You can join the - well first of all of course join (NCUC). Join our mailing list. We have really good discussions there. But then you can -- via us and with our help -- because we have mentors we have people who are ready to help you to get you involved.

We are joining different cross-community working groups or policy development processes. And for sure you will find something that fits your interest. Think about privacy, think about data protection, think about human rights if you're non-commercial, think about many things. Security. (In security) yes we are (unintelligible) in different working groups. Internet governance, yes.

But I have to make a disclaimer, I have to make a caveat. ICANN itself is mostly dealing with the domain name policies. And if it's about privacy, it would be privacy related to domain name policy. If it's about security, it would be about security, resilience, and stability of the domain name system. So ICANN does not deliver broadbands (sic) for example to remote villages in Africa.

But ICANN and we are doing a lot of great job in the domain name policies protecting the - as many interests civil society cares about as we can. So of course, joining the working groups are kind of hardcore even with our help. If you cannot devote time to this but you are still interested, join us and help us to comment on the policies which are already there as drafts.

Because any working group, any policy development processes are coming up with the drafts. And we have to comment if we see something that is not

(suing) our position in terms of civil society and non-commercial interests. We are commenting, we are trying to change this. So this is the second way.

The third way -- and we will talk about this later -- after last year, after the transition from the US government, ICANN and community is still working on different accountability measures. How to make ICANN more diverse? How to make ICANN more transparent? What about ICANN jurisdiction?

And a lot of issues which might be of your interest and you can contribute there. Of course you can ask me, okay, okay. You are a group of volunteers, you are group of civil society academics, why should I join? Why kind of benefits I have from this? And I've got a pile of benefits for you.

Well first of all it's interesting. And for example I -- as someone who worked for years and years in cybersecurity policies and cybersecurity legislation can tell you -- it takes ages. It takes two or three years to develop a small piece of policy in the cybersecurity field intergovernmental or on governmental level. In - at ICANN you can see the result of your work quite quickly.

There are some groups where you join and you see how you can influence -- and this is for me amazing also because you can see how the (unintelligible) „they hold they model works. So you will be able to develop so much of your policy development at (unintelligible). You will meet amazing people. You will fight with them in the working groups but at the same time you will get to know them. You will get to know them.

You will get to know business you will get to know registries - registrars. Governments. Because at the end of the day you will be working for the same goal. Development of different policies related to domain names. You will meet a lot of like-minded people. It's amazing how many friends we are making at ICANN and how these friendships stays for long.

And of course it's also about networking and connections. Because sometimes people tell me -- whom I know at ICANN -- that for years and years I've been trying to meet someone in business or in domain name policy or governments. And it was only at ICANN where they were able to establish a real contact because when you're working, you know, shoulder to shoulder with someone it is easier to work in other fields which may be not ICANN related.

So this is it from me. I would invite you to join (NCUC) if you are individual who is interested in civil society issues or human rights or transparency, privacy, data protection. If you are civil society organization, if you are (academician) university or research institution, just join us.

And if you don't know where to start we will always help you. We have a list of mentor and if you're really interested believe me you will get your head in game quite quickly. Thank you. And oh it's (Olivier) about EURALO.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, thanks very much Tatiana. I'm Oliver Crepin-Leblond, the chair the European At-Large organization. I'll use this mic because of the camera system for those people that are joining us...

Tatiana Tropina: So no one saw me, right?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: They did. That's why I turned this on and you stood right next to here. But I'm not going to - because I'm taller so I probably would have my head cut off in the camera. So anyway. And I'm French and that's a usually thing we do in France cutting heads off isn't it. So...

Tatiana Tropina: Since 300 years I believe.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, we're quite good at that. So one of the great things I was speaking of to Tatiana -- and the description that she gave first of ICANN which I think was very good indeed -- but in what the (NCUC) does is that

what I can do is instead of repeating everything that she said I could say well we do the same thing plus and minus. So first the minus.

What is - what do we do in At-Large and in the ALAC and in EURALO is that he - that is done in (NCUC) and that we don't do. Well the first thing of course is the ALAC and EURALO are not part of the (GNSO) itself. So they don't take part in any of the elections and process by which statements and by which policy development processes get ratified and get moved over to the board.

But what we do do is to take part in policy development process working groups as well because these groups are open for everyone to take part in. So that's one of the things. But At-Large and EURALO and the - that community is part of an advisory committee which is allowed to comment on everything and anything that takes place of ICANN. So we don't only focus on GNSO policy. We actually also have the ability to comment on other processes that take place. And on the country code side of things, on internationalized domain names, on things that are not completely entirely set within the (limit) of the generic name supporting organization.

We have strong outreach component part to try and find the - what we call At-Large structures. So organizations like civil society organizations but also academia, so universities, any organization that deals with end users and we also have individual members. So (NCUC) has all individual members and organizations and we pretty much have the same thing.

We're divided in five regions. So we've got North America, Latin America, Asia, Pacific Islands, and Australasia, and did I say Africa? And I just messed it up now totally isn't it? Latin America. Anyway we've got the five regions (unintelligible). And they all work I wouldn't say independently, but they all perform their outreach and go and find their own communities in their own capacity.

One of the advantages we have is we can also have for some regions that require interpretation on the calls and translation of some of the documents -- one of the problems of the generic name supporting organization being that everything is done in English -- we manage to actually have things done in French as well and in Spanish for some of the regions.

But apart from that you might say well then what's the difference between (NCUC) and At-Large? Because that's the big question mark. And the difference between the two is that the (NCUC) is really, really very much focused on policy whilst At-Large doesn't only focus on policy. We also focus on other things that happen in the rest of ICANN and outreach and engagement for end users that might actually end up going into other component parts of ICANN. So that's -- I think -- in one way what the difference is. Maybe you want to comment on that.

Tatiana Tropina: Yes. It's only first 20 minutes of the hour (unintelligible) and I'm going to argue with you already.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Go for it.

Tatiana Tropina: We also focus on outreach. We also focus on engagement. We focus on capacity building of our members. And with each year we focus on this more and more. I will probably stand so everyone can see me.

What is interesting about all these is that my first ICANN meeting was three and a half years ago. And when I just came to the ICANN meeting room for the first time I thought that my head would explode. So many acronyms. I came to ICANN from the internet governance environment.

I knew so many people but they were speaking Greek to me. I'm sorry if there are any Greeks -- they were all speaking Greek to me. I didn't understand any words. All of sudden they became zombies and they were

speaking just acronyms and I couldn't understand anything. But this is not the case anymore.

What we are trying to do we are trying to figure out who is interested in joining us. Who is interested in policy development. Who is interested in non-commercial interests. I'm sorry for the repetition. And we are trying to build this capacity. We are trying to help we are trying to mentor. So maybe our capacity maybe our outreach is more targeted. Because it targeted for - it's targeting people who are really interested in policy process.

Not just getting more and more users but getting people who are interested and educating them how to join how to really get into the processes. And actually I wanted Avri Doria who is a long time (NCUC) member to talk a bit about the difference between (NCUC) and ALAC because I know that she can talk about this awesomely. Thank you Avri over to you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: And she's been involved with both communities so that's the (unintelligible)...

Tatiana Tropina: I'm also involved with both communities but I don't think that I will explain it better than Avri.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: But she's for longer than you. She's been here forever.

Tatiana Tropina: Oh yes, I agree, I agree. My first meeting was only three year ago and I was devastated.

Avri Doria: Are you guys done? Hi...

Tatiana Tropina: Well we have time till 6:15.

Avri Doria: Okay. Yes. My name is Avri Doria. I've been a member of (NCDG) -- the one acronym they neglected to tell you about which is the non-commercial

stakeholder group of which the (NCUC) the non-commercial users constituency -- is part.

And one of the things that this discussion sort of glossed over is there really are two different categories of organizations in ICANN. And you see them referred to as SO and AC. SO standing for supporting organizations and AC standing for advisory committee. The GNSO is a supporting organization. At-Large, another thing they sort neglected to mention -- is (a) (sic) advisory committee.

Now the two have very different roles and responsibilities within the ICANN organization. Supporting organizations are specialized groups who basically are really only empowered to work on one thing. So among the supporting organizations there's one that works on generic names -- the GNSO -- there's one that works on country code names -- the CCNSO -- and there's one that works on addressing -- the ASO. And those are the three. And really their only business is to work on those three subjects and the issues that impact them.

The advisory committees are different. So they make recommendations on policy to the board. And there are very strict rules under which they work -- which are all defined -- and ICANN's by-laws. The advisory committees -- and there are several -- basically can advise the board on anything under the sun having to do with ICANN.

They can advise on names, they can advise on country codes, they can advise on addresses, they can advise on the temperature at which they keep the conference rooms, they can advise on the food that's served in the hotels, they can advise on anything they wish. Which makes them very different.

Now part of it is when advice is given the board has to take it into account, listen and can say no thank you. Whereas when a supporting organization gives a recommendation following its processes they have to accept it unless

they follow specific procedures for rejecting it. So two very different roles -- because one of the things you will often hear -- and if I had listened to the conversation between them I'd say gee what's the difference between (NCUC) and At-Large or EURALO.

By the way I'm also a member kind of EURALO because I belong to ISOC Finland strangely enough. Even though I speak no Finnish and don't live in Finland. But hey, you don't - now ISOC Finland interesting enough is at the same level of the organization as (NCUC). Basically ISOC Finland belongs to EURALO, (NCUC) belongs to (NCSG). (NCSG) belongs to the GNSO, EURALO belongs to At-Large.

And the GNSO has a GNSO council, At-Large has ALAC. It would be easier if I had drawn pictures of it but they're two very parallel organizations. But when you talk about (NCUC) and you talk about EURALO we're really actually making a category mistake. Because (NCSG) and EURALO are at the same level. (NCUC) and ISOC Finland are at the same level. But that doesn't really matter.

But just to give you - now one of the other differences between them is (NCUC) is a purely civil society organization. You have to be a civil society individual or organization to belong to it. At-Large is a user organization and one of the things that (Olivier) left out is that you can be business users. And business users can apply to be a part of the At-Large structure.

So users in At-Large within ALAC are not differentiated between are they a business user or are they a civil society user. It is the case -- it was a head shaking there I was disagreeing with -- you know, so that's a very large difference. Now, At-Large -- by in large -- acts like a civil society-ish organization. It's kind of like civil society. But really that is one of the differences.

So whenever somebody tries to equate the two realizing that they're differences are architectural in terms of the organization and in terms of the composition. So similar but not the same. Was that sufficient?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, thanks Avri. It's Olivier speaking. I was just going to say yes. Sebastien we're coming to you. I was just going to answer to one point you made which is you could have business users. Business users actually do take part in the business constituency in generic name supporting organization.

Avri Doria: Yes. Excuse me. Just like there are business users in the business constituency there are business users in the (ALS)s.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: There are commercial users perhaps. I'm not sure where the difference is...

Avri Doria: What is the (unintelligible)?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: ...but they're not purely business. There are some for-profit organizations...

Avri Doria: Exactly.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: ...that have a strong end user component. They have a direct link with end users with lots of end users.

Avri Doria: Whereas there are no business users in (NCUC).

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Correct.

Man: Will you give me one example at EURALO Avri?

Avri Doria: Can I give you one example? I can give you examples in NARALO whereas ISOC New York has people that are civil society organizations and has people that are business people. It can have either. So - and I'm on, you know, I'm on the board of directors of ISOC New York so I know that one really quite well.

So basically it's anybody in New York that's a user that cares about the internet can join ISOC New York. And no one says are you commercial or are you non-commercial? Whereas for (NCUC) at the same level you can't be a commercial user or registrant. You have to be a non-commercial.

And it's really, you know, a very fundamental difference between the two. In addition to their different roles. One making recommendations and one giving - recommendations on a specific set of issues and one making - giving advice on anything under the sun.

Tatiana Tropina: So if you ever wondered why did we put this as one of the agenda items -- what is their difference -- you probably don't wonder anymore because you see that we cannot even agree sometimes between us what are the differences. I see that Sebastien's name tag is up. Sebastien you have a floor. Sebastien Bachollet.

Sebastien Bachollet: Thank you Tatiana. Thank you Olivier. Fortunately, neither of them have dollar in their pocket because I have the impression that they want to buy your participation in one of the other group. But they don't have money for that fortunately. Because if not...

Avri Doria: Nobody's trying to buy anything.

Sebastien Bachollet: ...I try to involve you in one of the other group and there - I really think that from my point of view -- really I don't care where you will go. What is important it's we need more participation as ICANN as a whole and therefore you may decide where you want to go.

What has struck me is that we are still in the discussion that who is the best one, how I can show that I am the best one. Both of them are useful. It may be useful at the - in one day that we put all the users together. And just to argue a little bit there is not ISOC chapter in (NCUC). If there are ISOC chapters then it's the same than for At-Large.

There are ISOC chapter and the all the ISOC - a lot of ISOC chapter are both member from different part from end user from business user and even sometime from representing from the government in some country. Then the difference between the are they more business oriented or less business oriented I don't think it's so much relevant.

I really think at the end of the day what's it important do you want to take care only about (GTLT) or mainly about (GTLT) or do you want to take - to be part of a broader picture? But once - at the end of the day what is important is to participate with ICANN and to breach between both.

There are people who participate in both, there are people who participate in one but sometime discuss with the other. That's good. I really would like to urge you, doesn't matter where you go but come. Thank you.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you Sebastien. So I would like to warn any ICANN veterans that when you're using acronyms (GTOD) let's first always, always use the description of this acronym. And if anyone is going to use acronym -- I'm a moderator I'm established in the rules -- I will be fining you one euro per acronym. So now because we are very...

Man: Ten krone. Ten Danish krone.

Tatiana Tropina: Oh, true, yes, 7.5 Danish kroner. So please get the cash ready. I - we are pretty much well past the first agenda item time-wise but I see there that there is still few interventions left.

I will give a floor to Avri I will give a floor to Niels who has registered himself. But before I will do this if you don't mind Avri are there any questions from you guys? So, I mean if anyone has a questions - has any questions just raise your hand because I'm looking at you all the time. I will register you and I will give you the floor. Avri.

Avri Doria: Thank you. First of all, I wanted to say that I need to leave because I need to be at another meeting. But I really want to say that absolutely nothing I said had to do with what organization one joins. As I started out saying I belong to both. I participate in both.

They both have different uses, they both have different things that I can do through them. I can do things through one that I can't do through the other and vice versa. So really when getting involved it's really what you want to get involved in. And I apologize for having to leave but I have to go be at another meeting at the moment. So thanks.

But find me and ask me questions later. Anything I said that was confusing. Things I say are often confusing. So please find me during the week and ask questions, I don't, you know, we can talk some more later. But I apologize for having to run.

Tatiana Tropina: I will advise any newcomers who are interested in domain name policies to come to Avri because she helps so many of us. Sorry Avri for exposing your new (unintelligible). Olivier, you are after (Niels).

Man: I was just going to say just jumping that there's a free space here that somebody can...

Tatiana Tropina: Yes.

Man: ...come and occupy. We're rid with Avri, yes.

Tatiana Tropina: You can occupy and there is another seat over there. So just please, please don't stand there. Come here. And I can give you my chair. Because I will be running around soon anyway because we are moving to the hardcore session. Niels, Niels, the floor is yours now.

Niels ten Oever: Yes I'm just a footnote to Avri generally and also specifically now. And this is - it is not a religious war between the different constituencies. You can also change between constituencies. So it's just what works for you is the right thing.

And just try something and then change to another that's fine. A lot of people are also quite promiscuous when it comes to constituencies and are joining more as they seem fit...

Tatiana Tropina: Poly-amorous.

Niels ten Oever: ...so also in that case whatever works for you.

Tatiana Tropina: No I mean I am a member of both. And so can be you, anyone. As Avri said it's just different goals and different means. The last intervention I will take from Glenn and then I will move to the next agenda item.

Glenn McKnight: Thank you so much. Glenn McKnight, the chair of NARALO. I produced a video on introduction to - it's an online free course on introduction to internet governance. And I've done videos for (NCUC) and many of our community in At-Large.

And when I went to look at the material the wealth and depth that I had available to me was great on both sides and I think perhaps what is the difference is probably on the negative side. It's more similarities, commonalities that are important between the two communities and as Niels said, we're promiscuous. But I've never slept with Niels so...

Tatiana Tropina: Well...

Glenn McKnight: I just want to make sure that's clear.

Tatiana Tropina: The future is bright. So Glenn I - Olivier says I have to fine you because you used that acronym NARALO.

Man: No it's two times how many kroner did we say?

Tatiana Tropina: Oh, seven point five...

Man: Six kroner 30 that you owe now. You used (NCUC) once and NARALO once. Bing bing.

Tatiana Tropina: As you can see (NCUC) and EURALO can (unintelligible) agree on the amount of the fine. So and now we are going to - after all this intervention I hope you will - you are not that tired of listening to us. We are going to move to the next part and this is where we want it to be interactive.

This is where we want both newcomers and ICANN veterans to share their thoughts and to answer the question in a very short way. Try to be - and by the way guys I'm going to - I'm looking at you first. I'm going to find my first couple of victims so be ready.

So the question is what is so - can we go to? Yes, thank you. So the question is for you written here. What is different at ICANN this year and what is your call for action? And I will first go to someone from - no (Niels) you already spoke but I will give the floor to you. Maybe I will go to (Matthew Shears). Can you say me briefly almost in a brief way what is so different for you at ICANN this year and what is your call for action?

Matthew Shears: Tatiana that will be difficult -- sorry Matthew Shears -- that will be difficult because I don't Tweet. So anyway let me just make a couple of comments just to kind of transition here.

I think there are - very good huh? To - I think there are a couple things that are important about the work that we do at ICANN and how it's changing over time. I came to ICANN with from a background in internet governance and internet policy and telecommunication policy.

I came into this space because of the transition that just occurred last year in September -- it seems like an age away -- where the multi-stakeholder community and ICANN facilitated the US government stepping away from its role in the domain name system. Note I didn't say DNS.

And so the world has changed over this period. And what's important from joint -- from the perspective of those who are joining ICANN at this point in time versus pre-transition -- is that the community has become significantly more empowered in ICANN. It has significantly more responsibilities and significantly more direction in terms of what it can do vis a vis budget, strategic planning, the role of the board and other things.

So in a way what's happened over the past year is that the multi-stakeholder community has been empowered in ICANN. And I think the transition from my perspective was probably the first and probably the most important activity that the multi-stakeholder community has engaged in ever since we've begun really talking about internet governance. Tatiana.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. And then I would like to - oh sorry Glen -- I would like to ask one of the newcomers. (Michael), why are you joining ICANN? What is your call for action? Do you see any difference of your perception of ICANN from the last year and this year? Is there anything particular why you joined this year?

Man: Well, I didn't know but I guess now I'll have to figure it out.

Tatiana Tropina: What is your call for action?

Man: Yes. Well, to be frank, one of -- first of all my name's (Michael O'hear) -- I've been involved online for about a year but this is actually my first meeting. One of the biggest reasons why I wanted to come to this meeting specifically -- and now I'm taking from my fellowship application -- is because I've been involved but there's a lot of processes that I'm not necessarily very well educated about.

I was honestly hoping that this meeting would be able to -- for instance -- solidify a lot of the involvement that I have been in - a lot of my involvement to date. But also that I would be able to learn more and finally be able to do a little bit more in terms of the -- for lack of better terms -- hard policy making. A lot of the times the discussions are frankly really over my head and I try to be as involved as I can but -- that was not an ICANN pun -- but I also recognize that there's a lot of things that I need to learn more about.

Because my background is not in specifically in policy and nor is it in anything related to telecommunications. So I'm hoping that throughout this week I'll get a lot more experience as to how to really get more involved in the policy making. And also learn more from all of you about really where to direct my energy and my efforts.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: That's also someone who's joined EURALO recently and that's someone from Article 19. Oh, Niels. You've recently joined EURALO. Why did you join EURALO and why were you interested in ICANN actually? Because you were also quite a recent arrival in the ICANN world itself.

Niels ten Oever: Yes, it's fascinating. You know you're in a special community that after two plus years people still call you a newcomer. It's like the party's almost over and they say welcome to the party, right? It's fascinating.

Tatiana Tropina: Well Niels it's about you're all a newcomer. So why (do) you promiscuous and joined EURALO being an (NCUC) member?

Niels ten Oever: I think what is - I think several parts are interesting. What we see is that the ICANN you're joining today is a complete different ICANN from the ICANN that was there before October. Because right now you are part of the community that has the oversight over ICANN.

So the IANA transition -- the move away from the US stewardship over ICANN to the international - internet community having stewardship over ICANN -- really changed the powers of the community. And they are very great. But we also do not know how to use them yet.

And different parts of the community need to know how to flex their muscles. And the only thing - the only way you can do that is through practice, right? So that is why I'm trying to understand different parts of the community and how they approach things and how they work with them.

So for me personally what I work on most is human rights. So with the transition we had a huge change and that is that there was a core value added to ICANN's by-laws that said that ICANN will respect human rights. Which is a great core value. But we still need to find out what that actually means. And that is something we can shape together in the coming time. I say that's quite exciting.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thanks very much Niels. And now that I've been accused of going for newcomers who are not newcomers anymore apparently let's go for real newcomers then. Ron. Oh, maybe not Ron. Okay. Let's go back this way. You have a question? Okay, Alexander. You take the mic then.

(Alexander): Okay, thank you very much. I'm here a newcomer for ICANN in this meeting. But actually first time I registered my domain name before ICANN was created. But anyway I'm (unintelligible) policy of addresses with errors and something like.

So I have a question as ICANN newcomer for all you guys. Why you have so much organizations? For other policy, well (unintelligible) (RIRs) membership policy development by community simple straightforward (unintelligible). Different hours. Not - non-commercial user constituency in generic name supporting organization. Okay country code name supporting organization does not require non-commercial user constituents. Address support organization doesn't require - why so much?

Why you could not be simpler? Maybe all this addressings need to become as complicated as this part of ICANN. So can you tell me please? For a newcomer. And other newcomers may explain.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: It's a pity that Avri left because she was here before many people. And she's one of the culprits of, you know, that created a lot of this stuff. But we have Sebastien - but I think (Lutz) has been wiggling around. (Lutz Donnerhacker) good afternoon.

(Lutz Donnerhacker): (Lutz Donnerhacker) for the record. Yes, it's a very good question but it's the wrong question. Simply because we didn't mention yet the real persons ICANN is working for. The (unintelligible) of operators. That's the internet community that (unintelligible) community dealing with addresses, handing out addresses to the end users, to companies.

We do not talk about these dirty people. They are doing this dirty work. The work of ICANN is to protect these people. We have a lot of interests in the world. We have political (world), we have business (world), we have interests

from all groups you can imagine. And we have a lot of - few people who do the real work and we need to protect them.

And the idea of ICANN is to make it as complicated as possible to bring anybody who's interested in changing something. So that they are kept in processes, in proposals, in advisories -- anything you can imagine -- in order to keep the business, the technical people from - free from any influence so they can do their work. And ICANN is doing that very well.

ICANN is doing complicated process more. And more - involving more groups, more stakeholders. Everything's fine because the technical people can do their work and not influence by governmental people something. The governmental people are put into a special room - we call them (unintelligible) - we put them on Friday in the room. We free them next Friday. And we are free from any influence from them that's fine.

And we do this for every interest group we have that's called ICANN because lot of people do notice that nothing they do will really change anything. We do that three times a year so they are keep busy with new proposals, new discussions, and everything is fine.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thanks for these inspiring words. Well then is there any remote participation question or anything?

(Audjin Chand): Thanks (Olivier). (unintelligible) (Audjin Chand) speaking ICANN staff doing the remote participation management. There are no questions at the moment. I would like to just remind two things, one yes we do have remote participation and we encourage questions over remote participation link.

And secondly I would like to kindly remind you if you can please state your names before speaking for the record that would be appreciated. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, thanks (Audjin) it's Olivier speaking. I'll give the floor to Sebastien for very short time because you've already spoken and I think there are a number of other people that need to speak. But I know that you've been around in ICANN for quite a while so you're probably the culprit for all this complexity.

Sebastien Bachollet: Yes, of course. And when ICANN was created it was less complex. But country code TLD decided that they don't want to stay in the same room that generic TLD's in. That was the first split.

And then it was a reorganization within the generic up-level name supporting organization. And when the last creation came **and the - I can (NCUC) on the? Okay.** (NCUC) become just one part of the top supporting the stakeholder group. And there were two other because "Oh no, I am a little bit different and I don't want to be with them". And now we - I guess there are three different organizations within the stakeholder group.

And why? Because I guess we - but us - because we were here. But you too will have complexity. We prefer not to be with the other because you are little bit different than me. Then I want to have my own room like that. I will have my voting system and I will have my own seat on somewhere and I will be able to have my leadership position.

And yes, that's wrong. But how we can decrease the complexity of this organization? I am really struggling for that -- since the beginning that I am here and at least for more than 10 years -- and I never succeed. Each time there is a discussion between let's do simpler or let's do with more complexity, we together we choose the complexity. It was the same thing for the work stream one on (accountability). How we can change that I don't know. Help me please.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: I found a newcomer...

Tatiana Tropina: A very short intervention. It is complex but it works amazingly and we are going to talk about this in the first part. And right now I sent Olivier -- sorry Tatiana Tropina speaking for the record -- I sent Olivier on a very important mission to reach a couple of newcomers over there with the same question, what is your call for action?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: So I've pounced on (Adeel Fadiq).

(Adeel Fadiq): (Adeel Fadiq) a fellow from Pakistan. A first time fellow.

So about the question what is so different about ICANN this year. There was not last year the way I see it -- or as far as my knowledge is concerned -- I say there are two things that are mainly important to me. The first one is, like (unintelligible) it's during our transition. I think the post (unintelligible) transition, you know, a person like me -- I'm a youth of course -- I use internet a lot. More than most of the people sitting in this room.

So all I am concerned about is the future of the internet. Where we are going, what's going to be changed after that (unintelligible) transition, what's new and what's (unintelligible) something that we did wrong before and why transition took place in the first place? And now it's okay, (unintelligible) took place now. Where we are going from now?

And the second thing is (the reviews) that are going on. At-Large review and I've seen people -- even my (unintelligible) mentor -- she is so busy in the reviews that she doesn't have time for me. So now what went wrong. What went right. So that's the question that I want to ask that I want to know for myself. That okay, At-Large review is going on, okay (it has been) done after year, one and a half year, two years, three years.

So what were the things that were right and what were the things that we need to improve for the future of internet, for ICANN, for the internet and

users as a whole, that's my target. That's how I see ICANN is different this year. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Wow, you ask questions that are not easy to answer. Let's think about those. But no, maybe you can resolve these and this is - you know, it's a great thing to see someone wanting to touch on these. Let's try someone else. Please introduce yourself.

(Andrela Benini): My name is (Andrela Benini). I am from Argentina. I am also a fellow. So - oh sorry.

So the reason I came I applied for the fellowship is mainly because for a year now I have been involving in several spaces on internet governance. And it was a space I was missing. But also that it was - ICANN was doing things and different from, I don't know the idea of what.

There are many discussions I (mean) so interesting - but there are not decisions that might be implementing and that is mandatory to do that. So I thought it was interesting to know how this all works. Right? So my question would be in this case the interaction between the (NCUC) and ALAC and EURALO et cetera. I mean there are many things that they have in common but when they get to know - to discuss some issues like one on one side and the other one and the other. Which issues are that?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Okay, another question. A tough question. It's Olivier (Crepin-Leblond) speaking. So the way that (NCUC) and ALAC interact is usually by joint meetings during ICANN meetings. We also have mailing lists which have members on both sides and also working groups. We take part in common working groups.

So there is certainly a lot of cross interaction between our different component parts. But when it comes down to policy development you're absolutely correct in saying that whatever gets discussed in ICANN meetings,

on the mailing lists, in working groups, then has the potential to affect the world with its four billion internet users. Because this is where the decisions get made ultimately.

And if you just let - left one type of stakeholder at ICANN make all the decisions then you would have a very different internet today than with the system that we now have -- with this multi stakeholder system -- where you've got all of the different component parts in ICANN. But when it comes down to talking between our different component parts it's just I guess irregular?

And it depends often on what topics are topics that both At-Large EURALO and (NCUC) have in common or have a common interest in. There's some topics which (NCUC) has no interest in and which At-Large has interest in. And some topics that in EURALO we really feel strongly about but - or we don't feel strongly about at all but that (NCUC) feels very strongly about.

And this is why we're quite - we're trying to emphasize that you can take part in many different ways in the ICANN processes. But if you are non-commercial or if you're an end user you've got these different opportunities that are given over to you, so - offered over to you. I think we have to get back on track because Tatiana is going to hit me with the mic in a sec.

Tatiana Tropina: No, no, no. Actually I find these questions very useful and I - I'm really appreciating that you answered them. There is one person who is hiding over there. So if you will all look, he's standing in the green t-shirt near the wall and he's an (NCUC) veteran and I'm going to ask him these questions. His name is Bill Drake and if you join (NCUC) will - you will get to know him.

Bill, what is new for you at ICANN this year? You have been around for so many years. Is there anything new for you this year and what is your call for action this year?

William Drake: Good god. What did I just walk into? I'm sorry I'm actually the nominating committee next door, we're just taking a coffee break. And I saw everybody in here and I thought I'd step in.

What are we doing here? My call for action? I was for - if I understand you're having a meeting - a joint meeting about (NCUC) and EURALO? Okay. Outreach. So I was for three years the chair of the non-commercial users constituency. At the same time I was for eight years on the board of EURALO.

So number one thing I would say to you is that people can participate in both spaces. There's no contradiction whatsoever. They're just slightly different calibrated. Obviously the role of the constituency in the GNSO is a policy-making kind of role whereas the advisory committees give advice. And so, you know, there's no reason in the world somebody can't play in both spaces. They're completely compatible. Number one.

Number two I would say that there are I think some differences of position on some issues between the two groups but there are also substantial areas of overlap that could be leveraged. And I think that I would -- if what you're trying to do here is finding areas of overlap -- that you can work on I can make suggestions on that. But if you're got something else...

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, if these suggestions would be your call for actions then yes.

William Drake: Calls for action. Revolutionary change. Take over the - no one. No, I mean, I think that there are certain areas -- like human rights for example -- where I would expect people at (NCUC) and EURALO to have a shared interest. And these are very much live issues in the context of work stream two.

I would think jurisdiction might be an area where you would find some commonality. Certainly privacy and freedom of expression you would find a lot commonality. And there's ongoing issues around those questions at all.

Those questions all the time. The places where -- in my 10 plus years around here -- where there's been differences between At-Large and (NCUC) (NCSG).

I think often it has more to do with things like intellectual property or law enforcement and different conceptions of consumer interests. Protecting consumer interests. But if you hold those aside I certainly think there's a very substantial shared set of interests around good governance in ICANN, ICANN's relationship to the world, and -- in particular -- questions related to human rights including especially freedom of expression and privacy.

And there's a lot going on in those spaces so I would hope the two groups would cross-pollinate and work together more.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much Bill. So for anyone who is here please don't run away after the coffee break because we are going to discuss those particular issues in a way that will be understandable for you. Olivier, moderation is over to you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thanks, Tatiana. It's Olivier speaking and I'm handing the floor over to Satish Babu from the Asia Pacific region.

Satish Babu: Thank you Olivier. I'm Satish Babu, I'm the chair of the (APRALO) and a proud member of (NCUC). I've been a member for about three years now. I'd like to touch upon some of the qualitative differences between the (way) (NCUC) and the At-Large operates.

Specifically, I think the overarching objective in both cases is the largely the same, there's no difference. But the way we - already has been explained that end use is part of the GNSO. At-Large is not a part of anything. It is kind of independent and it is at liberty to take any issue that it thinks is valid insofar as it impacts the so-called end users. Now again there's always a

question of does At-Large represent four billion end users? And the answer has been always that no, we don't. Because that's (unintelligible) possible.

We do represent -- or try to represent -- the interests of these end users. Even there, there are some gaps. But that's the classical position. Now where we actually defer is also in the policy advisor (unintelligible). I suspect -- and no I'm not a veteran by any means I'm also fairly new -- and I think where we defer is also the way -- like Bill has mentioned -- some of the items like law enforcement for example. Or the way governments interact.

I suspect that (unintelligible) takes position which are somewhat (specific) to the government positions because on a - from a pragmatic position for things to move and happen sometimes we might have to (take) - position it a lot completely abstract but related to situations on the ground.

So I think that is one difference where there is I think a subtle nuance wherein the (atlastic) positions which are more pragmatic whereas (NCUC) may be taking positions which are completely, very deeply studied. At-Large does not have the luxury of that kind of in-depth study that we can do because also most of us are not academy. We have people who are in the field, you know, running things, making things happen, and so on.

So what I find is a change now -- apart from the transition and so on -- is that increasingly we are working together. In (unintelligible) now there is a need for - when we go to the society At-Large they should not view us as different parts of ICANN. Which are possibly intention - that's a very wrong image to give to the larger community. There is a sense in coordination and I think that's been happening.

We are very happy to - in (Hyderabad) (unintelligible) because it is my region - Asia Pacific -- we join hands with the (unintelligible) society which included (NCUC) also and we were very happy to do joint programs. And I think in future these joint programs are going to increase and no matter what our

differences are there are so many common areas that we can work on there are still so many things to do. Thank you very much.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. And I'm moving this part - to this part of the room. And if there are (unintelligible) chairs - I'm looking at one familiar face whom I met before but not at ICANN. Why did you join? What is your call for action? What would you like to do here?

Louise Marie Hurel: So, kind of a forced volunteer but okay. Well this is my - well for the record I'm Louise Marie Hurel, I am from Brazil. Oh, okay, just let me get my things out of my... I'm Louise from Brazil.

I've been following (NCUC)'s work for a couple of months now. Actually it all started out a year ago I was in this (unintelligible) conference and (Farzi) just gave me the little pamphlet and said you have to join (NCUC). And I was like what is (NCUC)? And oh, well, after that I started following a little bit more closely but still I think I share the same experience as Tatiana.

I just feel really overwhelmed with all that's happening over here even though I've been to the IGS, been to regional and national IGS, so this is a very new environment for me. But my call for action would be definitely taking the themes -- especially the themes Bill was mentioned especially human rights - - and going deeper into exploring that. And well, I think that's more or less my panorama as a volunteer and as a newcomer.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. I would - what time is it now Olivier? How much have we left?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: It's 4:25.

Tatiana Tropina: Are there any further volunteers to share anything? Because I would like... super.

Woman: I can use this one. And it's (Five) for the record. Executive committee (NCUC). My call for action - so as far as (NCUC) is concerned - so now that I am in the executive committee so we know what we are doing. But I'm trying - I really hope to broaden the scope of ICANN in general and non-commercial interests in particular.

So that we develop some sort of more outreach with universities and with educational institutions so that we really reach those people who need to learn about internet governance and about their rights. And so that we develop some kind of education. I'm not saying that we are going to do this tonight or tomorrow but just setting the pillars for such a strategy.

And also when we develop this kind of education in people they will be more active and involved in public comments so that they have really their voices heard. So I hope we can reach that. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes -- it's Olivier speaking -- and we have similar problem in At-Large. We need a lot more people to be involved in public comments. This is the way that we can influence policy and this is why - you know, maybe this room isn't large enough. We needed a bigger room to have more people coming in because I've seen a few people coming and look "Oh god it's too busy I'm off".

But the more people we have to bring public comments the bigger our voices are - the bigger our joint voices are. And the more likely it is then that the internet as it is designed and the DNS. And so of course we're dealing here with the domain name system the naming the all - well domain names - top-level domains et cetera. This has to serve civil society end users. This has to serve the people who use the internet. It's not there to serve the industry.

At least that's my view. It's not there to make money specifically for conglomerates et cetera. It's there to make the internet a better place, to enable the internet to be used for all sorts of positive ways.

And that's where I wanted to segue into one of the concerns that we have in At-Large which is the topic of the public interest. Big discussion topic which everyone is so busy doing other things at ICANN we haven't even touched on yet. The public interest.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much Olivier. I think we are almost short of time but I really would like to give the floor to and (unintelligible) tell once of the (NCUC) members who was newcomer not a long time ago but she's very much involved into the topic which is called human rights. (Vidoushet) what is your call to action?

Vidouchet: Thanks Tatiana. So I have been working within the (NCUC) for a year now. My first meeting was in Morocco which is exactly a year ago actually. And I think if we were to talk about the difference between ICANN then and now in my very limited -- myopic even -- view, I think the difference is that the changes that we wanted to happen a year ago actually happening now.

For example, at the time that I joined I was wondering about (unintelligible) form. And I was wondering about jurisdiction, I was wondering about human rights. But now is the time when that is actually happening. When it's actually being made concrete within this eco system.

But I think how I would go about engaging at ICANN as a newcomer now is to think about what do I want to see change the most? And just kind of join that group. because it's happening right now and it won't be happening for too long after this so. Thanks.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much for these first-hand experience. And this is what we are actually going to do after the coffee break. We will have it in one minute. (Vidoushet) thanks for mentioning this. So after the coffee break stay tuned, stay with us, don't run away.

We invited different people not only from (NCUC) and EURALO to talk about what is happening now about different topics like accountability, like jurisdiction, like human rights. To give you a short speech talk and to answer your questions on what is going on, how I can contribute. Of course if you have these questions. So I will - okay Olivier you are going to announce coffee break.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: I was first just going to add one more thing. In this first session you've all heard how ICANN is different this year from last year. But it's down to you to make sure ICANN will be different and hopefully will be better next year so we can come back and say so what have we done in the past year.

And so think about this. The next part of this session after the coffee will be about what we can all do to make ICANN better. Thank you. Fifteen minutes, yes, fifteen. One five. Not five zero, one five.

Okay ladies and gentlemen, could you please take your seats again please. I know it's great to interact. Can you hear me? Hello? No I can't hear. Hello. Okay take your seats please ladies and gentlemen. There are people following us remotely that are not talking to anyone. (Patrick) you are encouraged to take a seat.

Tatiana Tropina: Oh yes, I see (Patrick). We have a seat here. (Patrick) you can sit - take a seat over there. What is your hard stop, when do you have to leave?

Man: About an hour.

Tatiana Tropina: No we are just trying - you can sit here. We are just trying to accommodate people who are - who cannot speak as (unintelligible).

Man: Oh that's fine, yes I'm not sitting (unintelligible).

Tatiana Tropina: Okay, super.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Okay. Are we on for the second part? Is recording going?
Fantastic, thank you.

Tatiana Tropina: Where did you get this one?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Okay, so, ladies and gentlemen. Let's start on our second part of this meeting. We still have coffee we still have biscuits and things. It's not going to go away nobody's going to take it away. You can sit back down and you can pick some more afterwards.

Listening to the first part and seeing how ICANN has changed in the past year or in the past years -- how ICANN has improved so much -- you might think hey I don't need to do anything. ICANN is perfect. Everything is doing so well. And yet when I travel around the world and meet with some people who have never been in ICANN but have read about ICANN -- in the press, on websites, on all sorts of media -- they keep on going back to me and saying ICANN is terrible. It's an evil organization.

It's full of people who hate human rights. Who hate the world, who are there to be in control of everything. So obviously something has to be done about this. Now either we're not communicating things properly or we really are evil in which case how the heck can we change? And because we're evil maybe the new people who are in the room are not evil and can change our evil ways.

So I'm going to hand the floor over to Tatiana for this second part talking about all sorts of topics that I think accountability and - well various things are going to be discussed. But yes, are we really that evil?

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much Olivier. This is the question to answer. But before we go to our first -- not really speakers but resource people -- who are going to talk about different topics I would like to make sure all of you how we were planning it to be and why it was going to be more or less of a jam session.

So referring back to my intervention in the beginning of this outreach I said you can contribute in two ways. You can dive deeply into the policy development processes or topics which are of your interest. Or -- because of the transition and because the community is still working on making ICANN more accountable -- you can get involved with accountability issues. Accountability working group.

So we are planning to split this session into tracks and talk first about different accountability issues and then about different policy issues though some of them are overlapping. But then some of the people who are doing amazing job, they're working now. And they're busy in different groups. So it's going to be a bit of a jam session because -- for example -- when the person who is responsible for privacy or for dispute resolutions comes here we are going to give a floor to this person despite the fact that this is the second part of the session.

But since we can start now I would like to start with - what do you think we're going to start with? Jurisdiction or transparency Olivier?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: If I made the choice you'll blame me for making it...

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, exactly. I need someone to blame.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: You make the choice. I take no responsibility for the next thing. Let's go for transparency.

Tatiana Tropina: Okay. Michael, over to you. We have Michael Karanicolas who is chairing the transparency group of the accountability working group. And what I'm asking you to do guys - give us a (unintelligible) talk. Give us - tell us what this is about, what is interesting, and if we have questions you're going to answer.

Michael Karanicolas: Hi. So I'm Mike Karanicolas for the record. And I guess I'll start by reiterating to any of the newcomers here, don't worry if you're confused by any of the things that you heard in the first part of the session. I was also confused by a lot of it.

And one thing that's important to stress is that you don't necessarily need to understand every aspect of how ICANN's different agencies fit together and every aspect of how everything works to start to contribute. And maybe the best way to do it is to pick an issue that you're interested in and just sort of jump in and start working with it. And case in point is sort of the way that I got involved in terms of transparency.

So I came into ICANN about a year and a half ago. Was very confused. Didn't really understand a lot of the moving bits and pieces. But I saw a lot of discussion happening on transparency. Transparency is kind of the buzz word of the day for ICANN I hear it connected to everything.

And I don't have a strong backing - don't have much of a backing in internet governance. But have a lot of backing in transparency. That's a lot of my day job. So why is transparency important? Transparency is fundamental to how ICANN engages with its community.

If you want understand what ICANN is doing you need information from it. Information is the lifeblood of accountability and engagement. So basically what are the importance of transparency to ICANN is in figuring out what information can be delivered to the community, how it should be delivered, and how ICANN can best convey its stakeholders and public at large with accurate information about what it's doing.

So the specifics of how this is working is that there's a multi-stakeholder discussion examining ICANN's transparency policy, recommending how it should be changed, and trying to revamp transparency to improve communications with the public. To improve outreach and to improve the

accessibility of ICANN's information so people can get a proper understanding of what the organization is doing.

My role as one of the two rapporteurs of the process has been to oversee a consultation with the community to discuss what kind of information people want to see, how they want that information delivered, what isn't available that should be available, and how transparency should broadly be improved. Based on that consultation we've developed some recommendations for reform which are now up for public consultation.

And which are -- once that consultation period closes which I think is April 10 -- going to be the bedrock of discussions going forward at ICANN to try to improve transparency. And try to translate this value of transparency and this interest in transparency into an actual system for clarity about what the organization is doing.

So that's sort of my spiel about what we're doing and happy to talk about that either later in the session or with anybody afterwards.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much Michael. Are there any questions to Michael? Olivier you have a question?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: I have a question, yes. It's Oliver Crepin-Leblond speaking. You mentioned a consultation. How do you respond to a consultation? Where is it? How do you access that? Because I know a lot of people say oh there's a consultation going on. Where? How?

Michael Karanicolas: So we have this paper that's about - it's about 20 pages long. But there's recommendations that are condensed into about two or three pages for how ICANN should improve its documentary information disclosure policy. Also known as the DIDP but I'll spell that out first.

And also how ICANN can be more transparent in terms of its interactions with governments, how ICANN can be more transparent in terms of its board deliberations, and how ICANN can improve its whistleblower protection policies. Those are the areas that we've been examining. And for anyone who might be interested in documentary disclosure it's the ICANN equivalent of an access to information or right to information system. If any of you have any backing or familiarity with that and how it works for the governmental level.

So that's now - those recommendations have been posted online. I don't have the URL memorized but I'm sure it can be posted in the chat I'll go into that now. And anybody who wants can just click on that, read through it, and offer any sort of... ICANN dot org slash accountability.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Or you just go to ICANN dot org and you click on public comments and then you've got one which says transparency. And you click on that and bingo.

Michael Karanicolas: So read it and tell us what you think or if you want to get involved through one of the stakeholder groups like just you can get involved and contribute to a comment that's going to be through and developed jointly through that.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much and that brings me to the point if you want to contribute sign up and write public comments. I see the questions?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Already answered.

Tatiana Tropina: So it is already answered. So the question was probably how to contribute. Can I see? Oh. So do we have any more questions?

Woman: There are two questions. The first one comes from the way you describe transparency. It was almost as if it was also communication and public

communication at that. So that actually was surprising because transparency is also knowing the information rather than how to get it to people.

And it surprises me that it's also being addressed within the transparency like let's say agency. Because maybe you can get lost on how to say things and actually forget what were you saying. Because once you start changing language and how to make message clear you take the risk of changing what was originally intended.

So I'm a little bit confused on how do you manage that -- let's say -- double responsibility? The second question... I forgot the second question. Let's leave it at that.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you. One more question.

Man: (Unintelligible). I have my one doubt. Not particularly when you're talking about the security of the data. The conflict between these transparency and security of data. So that has to be addressed. Thank you.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you. Michael, over to you.

Michael Karanicolas: Okay, so you touched on something that is very important and has been in central - central to these discussions. Which is when we talk about transparency there's two aspects that you can think of. There's the quantity of information that you put out and there's the quality of information that you put out. Right?

So on the one hand you can try to put out as much as possible and on the second hand you can try to process information so that it's as accessible and easy to understand as possible to facilitate that understanding, right? Now the challenge there is that requires more resources the more you process information.

If you want to take that 1000-page report and put that on the internet that's a relatively low cost thing to do. If you want to take that 1000-page report and process it into five pages that a layman can understand that's takes resources. So it's a question of prioritization and management.

Most access to information systems, transparency systems -- including ICANN's -- will be divided into two parts. On the one hand you have the information which is proactively disclosed. Here's the information that ICANN is putting out there, right? And there's that conflict there. The second aspect is a right to request. And that's what ICANN does through that DIDP system and what countries around the world do through right to information or access to information legislation.

What that means is here's the information that we're pro - putting out there proactively. Beyond that information if there's anything else you want to see come to us and ask and we'll try to deliver it. Theoretically every - and all the information that ICANN has should be subject to request.

Now that doesn't necessarily that you could - meaning that you and the public can inspect anything that ICANN has because that ties into the second comment which is the conflict between security - between transparency and sensitive information. And that can be due to security, that can be due to personal privacy with ICANN's personnel records, that can be due to commercially sensitive information regarding trade secrets. There's different categories of that.

So the way that this is run in access to information systems and the way it's also run in ICANN's DIDP system is that there's exceptions to disclosure where it says you can request access to anything that ICANN has. But. If that information has the potential to cause harm to a series of protected interests -- including security and stability of the internet, including personal privacy, et cetera -- then that information may be severed out from the disclosure or may be withheld altogether.

So that's some balancing that happens on a case by case basis. I see people nodding probably because they've experienced this in national level right to information systems where there's a common balancing. But that's a challenge that is addressed through the DIDP system and a tension that's always going to be there.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. Another question?

Woman: Can I do the second question? I remember it. So for being accountable and transparent you need to know who you are addressing and that's also very difficult from the ICANN's perspective. You can say the way to frame the information - let's say for Latin American countries or European countries or civilians or governments or.

So you have all these different groups that you are transparent or accountable to. And again you're making the information more easy to communicate to them. Not just being transparent but also trying to frame the ideas you're trying to put there. And it depends on the group that is listening to you.

So it again surprises me how you're able to actually do it because there are too many groups and too much information. So I really think there are two different really different kind of tasks.

Michael Karanicolas: So, I'm so glad that you connected that to accountability because accountability requires transparency. Accountability without transparency is impossible.

You can say well we're going to be accountable to the community. But if the community doesn't have a clear and accurate and up to date picture of what ICANN is doing there can't be accountability, right? So that transparency is fundamental.

In terms of delivering the information to different parties, though, I mean again it's important to divide that up between the information that's proactively disclosed. And in that case there's a big challenge of trying to make it accessible to different communities and different levels of understanding of internet governance, right?

You don't want to - you want to make sure that people with a simple understanding can access it. And you also want to make sure that people with a more technical understanding can access stuff that's relevant to them. So that's a challenge for proactive disclosure. But then the underlying goal that you want is accuracy.

So the bottom line is you want to provide as well unvarnished information. Unprocessed information. Raw data for people that are interested in that. So the idea is if you want to see, you know, records for discussions that have happened in a particular sub group the most accurate way to get that information is to just review the records themselves. Right?

If you can get that information without being processed that's the most accurate way to do that. So accuracy in terms of the DIDP -- in terms of these requests -- is less of an issue because all you're getting is the request - is the records as they exist on ICANN's databases. Right?

When it comes to proactive disclosure it's a bit more complicated but that's a challenge of outreach. That's a challenge of knowing your audience and it's a challenge of processing information so that's it's accessible across a wide of range as possible.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much Michael. I'm going to accept only one more question because we have to move to different topics and I registered one question. Guys if you have more questions please approach Michael after because we

are trying to get the snapshot of each of the topics and unfortunately we will run out of time. I'm sorry. So please.

Hadia Elminiawi: My name's (Hadia). I want to talk - I don't know -- I just came I don't know if you did tackle this before or not -- but who and how decides on the information that is to be put out to the public and how? You know?

And who decides which parts are to be put to the public for transparency reasons and which parts are to be like put behind to protect for security reasons or to protect rights or?

Michael Karanicolas: So. There's two - again there's two parts to that. There's the system as it exists now and then there's the system as we're recommending that it be shifted to. Because again there's a process of review and reform going on right now.

Currently I - there's a little bit of cloudiness about how - about what happens to your request when it goes into ICANN. Which is one of the reasons why we're calling for more transparency and more clarity and more of a defined process about what happens.

So what we want -- as part of our recommendations -- is for there to be a centralized node -- either there a single employee or a small team of employees - whose job it is to process these DIDP requests when they come in. Now they will - and they will have - be the point people in determining whether or not information has to be excised for the exceptions.

Now they will often need to consult with other experts on some of these issues. So there is an exception within the DIDP for information whose disclosure would harm the stability and security of the internet. That's a very technical consideration, right? That's not necessarily something that everybody at ICANN would be able to understand.

So you may need to consult with other people within the organization who have that expertise. And similarly on trade secrets. Maybe the people with expertise on security and stability of the internet won't necessarily understand the commercial implications of particular types of information when it's disclosed.

So it's about having that centralized node that communicates out with expertise across ICANN who can then provide feedback in. And then from there if the requester doesn't agree with the decision to remove information it's important to have appeals and oversight.

Right now you can complain to the ombudsman -- who's an independent body within ICANN -- to oversee that aspect of the process. And there's also IRP complaints which is a more processed formalized way of complaining and to try to get reconsideration of a particular kinds of request. So that's a little bit of information about the process. I'm just still (unintelligible) things out and I hope that helps.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much Michael. Thank you - thanks to all who asked the questions. If you have any more questions I hope Michael, you don't mind that they will approach you. And the next issue we are going to cover is from the - no Olivier. I'm not going to give you a floor. I - let me introduce - oh you want to cover transparency? Oh you do? Okay. You have one minute.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: I need less than one minute -- it's...

Tatiana Tropina: Okay.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: ...Oliver Crepin-Leblond speaking. Just on the topic of transparency a little anecdote. Just a little few minutes earlier we met a senior staff member that supports that works with the board. And the board had one of its first meetings at an ICANN meeting that was just a board

meeting but open to everyone to be able to participate just for transparency reasons. And one person turned up. One.

But, you know, it's a good start. They've opened the board meeting to observers being able to attend there. So I just wanted to say that.

Tatiana Tropina: Oh this is a wonderful anecdote, yes. So next time be aware and maybe more people will come.

The next issue is from the track to policy issues at ICANN. And we have an amazing, amazing speaker. Kathy Kleiman thank you so much for coming here. Because she has tons of experience in this field and if you can tell us what you are doing what (NCUC) is doing in this (dispute) resolution, trademarks, and domain names because it is a hot issue.

And how one can contribute. Kathy do you want a hand microphone or do you want to speak from there? What is easier for you? You can cover privacy if you want because I don't see (item) and yeah, I think you can cover both tracks. Thanks.

Kathy Kleiman: So Kathy Kleiman. Thank you for the invitation to join you. Thank you Olivier and Tatiana. And I'm sorry for being late. This session is being held parallel with the three hour working - face to face policy development sessions that are being held today. So today's the day a lot of people are banging their heads trying to create new policies for ICANN.

So let me tell you - I'm the cofounder of the non-commercial constituency with (Milton Mueller) and other people who were there. And I am so glad to see so many people in the room. We need new people, new ideas. People to continue these three hour face to face sessions that were happening behind us.

But what I can do is give you a sense of some of the issues that we've worked on both in terms of privacy, access to names, and then the disputes over names - over domain names. And I'll try to cover it. But there are many people in the room here who have covered different sides of it. Including Greg Shatan who is president, chair, god of the intellectual property constituency.

And so like - but fundamentally in the multi-stakeholder model we believe that good policies are created by having a diverse group of people around the table and having really good debates. And really good people researching, writing, and editing the rules. And you don't have to do all three but coming in on one or two will really help the process.

So in the non-commercial users constituency we've always had several philosophies. First is that domain names belong to everyone. Under the original National Science Foundation policy, the first time that dot coms, dot orgs, dot nets, were opened up to the world it was a first come first serve basis. If someone didn't have it, you could have it.

Then if there were problems we would deal with it later and I'll get to that. And so fundamentally we also work with the idea that we kind of represent the non-commercial voices on the internet. The uses - who was on the internet before 1995 in this room? Anybody? Okay. So commercial speech was actually ban - I got back to '82 which just tells you. But I was very young undergraduate.

Sebastien Bachollet: You are still young.

Kathy Kleiman: Thank you Sebastien. So there was actually - the National Science Foundation actually had a policy that barred commercial speech. Because the internet as they were connecting mostly dot edu. Universities and colleges first in the US and then across the world. The internet was really for

research, educational speech, political speech, personal speech, hobbies. It was, you know, non-commercial uses.

And so we still kind of feel that it's our job -- and I would add ALAC to that -- it's our job collectively to protect the uses, the speech, the expression of individuals, non-commercial organizations, all the kind of array of sharing ideas. This is not just a stream of commerce it's a stream of communication. The internet is the greatest stream of communication ever created. That's not me, sorry, that's the US Supreme Court saying that.

And so how do we protect that balance? One is actually in the area of privacy. And then I'm going to - so I'm going to jump to several policy topics.

So privacy. When we register domain names -- unless you use a privacy or proxy service -- you put your name, your address, your email, your telephone number. What if the speech that you're doing is controversial? It's political. It's personal. In the United States it's gender oriented or talking about the rights of the IB - you know, the community. Wait, what's the acronym? I'm missing it. LGBTQ community, thank you.

You may not want to have that your address on that communication. Certainly if you're coming from certain countries that outlaw those activities you don't want to have your physical address on that communication. There are many religious institutions that would probably prefer not to have their address in a 24 7 accessible database.

Mosques that are located in unpopular areas. There's a mosque in my community and it's got a very big shield of trees and other greenery. Most people don't know it's there. Synagogues -- again we're dealing with my religious minorities -- are actually taken off the street addresses. Their street addresses are taken off of maps now.

That - so why would you have to publish your address as part of a domain name? What kind of privacy protection can we provide for people providing unpopular but nonetheless very important speech online? And (Roberto Guitano) is chair of the public interest registry dot org with 10 million domain names -- maybe more now -- where a lot of that speech is located.

And it's - you know, people go -- and it's a very trusted top level domain -- and people go for that kind of communication as well as charitable works and just kind of incredible non-commercial organizations go into dot org. So how do we protect their privacy if they need that privacy? How do we protect the privacy of any individual who's communicating?

The second thing is how do we protect domain names? So domain names have this kind of terrible characteristic of letters. If we all dealt with IP address life would be easy. It's numbers and, you know, a number is different from another number. But we created domain names as mnemonic for IP addresses because we - computers communicate via numbers but human beings don't.

So we put letters -- or the techies -- put letters on domain names. Created a mnemonic for IP addresses. And therein lies a huge problem.

And Greg and I spent a lot of time in that problem. Because what's a name for me may be a -- like Wendy -- might be a, you know, a hamburger restaurant in the United States. Where there's a last name of say, entire clans in Scotland may also be a hamburger restaurant - McDonald's.

So what happens when people use these words? And we worked very hard to try to create -- as the first consensus policy (via came the) Uniform Dispute Resolution policy -- a fair and balanced way to review these ideas. A trademark owner said, you know, that domain name really should be mine and someone actually looks at it.

We want due process before a domain name is yanked. We want a fairness and balance and really a fair evaluation before somebody loses that speech. And I note that that speech is not just webpages. Could be potentially thousands of webpage, right? By potentially many authors say if you have a lot of bloggers. But it's also LISTSERVs and email. And if that domain name is taken down all of this is lost. So it's emails are gone forever and the LISTSERVs won't have that - whatever communication's sent to them will be destroyed as well during that period when that domain name is down.

So kind of a due process in taking domain names away and a right to say that there's a redundancy of language. That there's a right to dictionary words by people who are using them in non-infringing ways. And that we do have this redundancy of language - a dictionary - everybody uses dictionary words and common first and last names.

Tatiana were you trying to get my attention for something? For an interrupt?

Tatiana Tropina: No, no, no. I just see that there is some general disagreement in this room but from people who are not (of (NCUC). And I will give them the words later.

Kathy Kleiman: Okay. Thank you. So what I was asked to do is to share the position of the non-commercial users constituency over time...

Tatiana Tropina: Exactly.

Kathy Kleiman: ...not the position of ICANN. And of course this isn't then the position that becomes policy it's the position that helps shape policy. Because if we're not at the table we can't be heard and there are very strong eloquent representatives of the intellectual property interest.

And there have been since the beginning of time since before ICANN was created. This is really about the shaping of fair and balanced policies. And again if we're not at the table we don't get to argue for these.

So I'm happy to answer other questions. Right now we're in the review of something called the Trademark Clearing House which provides certain rights - pre-registration rights and new top level domains for trademark owners. We're about to review the uniform rapid suspension and even faster take down process - faster and cheaper than the uniform dispute resolution policy and the uniform dispute resolution policy.

And I'm co-chair of that working group. If you're interested in that, buttonhole me some time in the hallway. And I just came from the registration directory services three-hour meeting which was on privacy and data protection. If you get involved in these issues you're going to hear a lot of acronyms, you're going to hear a lot of people saying we thought about that 10 years ago, ignore them.

We need to - we're still working on these issues. We need you, we need all of you involved and thinking about how we shape these policies for the future. Thanks. That's a lot of information quickly but, Tatiana did I cover some of what you wanted me to?

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, thank you very much. Are there any questions? Because I will accept maybe questions later as well so if you still have to process something we can do it later. Now I have a question.

Niels I know that you will be in the urge to go quite soon. We have few resource persons and I would like to figure out whom to give the track next. (Patre), Greg, and Rafik. Who is in the very urgent situation that you have to run away? Okay. Then we will ask - are you...? Semi-urgent.

So then I will turn it to Rafik to cover quickly the diversity issues and then I will turn to the representative of intellectual property constituency to cover jurisdiction issues. Rafik? Rafik over to you.

Rafik Dammak: Okay... thanks Tatiana. Okay. Yes.

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, please start.

Rafik Dammak: Yes. I was hearing some noise from a Dutch guy in my right. Anyway.

So with regard to diversity in ICANN the topic I think was brought with accountability track. And people find out that there is an issue and the diversity -- which means the different elements of diversity within ICANN -- is not just about maybe regional diversity or gender diversity but including language diversity of (your points) and so on.

So we have kind of the sub group working on that topic. And it kind of - issues are funny. Because even to make kind of currently as to what we think it's element of diversity and we have long discussion about some of them and we can even see in sometimes kind of tension in how people can perceive the diversity and emergency to solve that.

So clearly I would encourage everyone to join the sub group to bring his or her experience to the matter. Because I personally don't think we are going to reinvent the wheel in ICANN. We can learn from other experience and other space and so if someone have - has an experience and maybe in different environment it can be useful for us to learn from that.

So at the group is that first (unintelligible) said just to define what diversity -- what are the elements -- but also about the collection of data. And we found out it's quite messy because there is collection of data and including, like, diversity. But it's not kind of consistent.

And we are trying to figure out maybe how we can improve that. And even when we talk about some elements it's quite interesting to see how people perceive them. For example about gender...

Tatiana Tropina: How many genders have you got? Fifty, fifty-one?

Rafik Dammak: ...no that's Facebook. But the example was for...

Tatiana Tropina: We're all on Facebook.

Rafik Dammak: ...but yes. I mean it's quite interesting because you find out that people mix between the gender and the sexual orientation. And so you have even to (welcome) the basic and to clarify that. I think it's quite important because even sometimes the wording - so we usually many space we talk about gender balance. But it's - for some it's not clear how to talk about that.

Also one issue that (brought) this is when we talk about skills. We said diversity of skills and some people thought we are making skills versus diversity and it's not our point. It's really that you - for example we took the example I think of the (F stack). Patrick, you don't need all network engineer in your group. You need maybe software engineer, network engineer, with different experiences.

So that kind of diversity help when we try to fix problems. And I think with this is the kind of example we need a policy. You don't need just lawyers but maybe lawyers in different areas. Maybe those who are working the corporate world, those who are working in the non-profit world, and so on.

So this is the thing we are trying to elaborate more in term when we talk about diversity. So it's not just about stats. It's really to (unintelligible), to improve and the thing is to avoid the situation. Just, we are working for some indicators and to have a check list at the end. It's really to see how we can improve in practice.

And it's not that easy because we can perceive maybe some resistance. I mean it's not bad (face) but you know some people think everything is okay. So I really want encourage people to join because at the end, the whole point

behind diversity is to bring more kind of variety of view points that we maybe find out about issues that we didn't think about.

Because the really serious call for group think in any environment where we - if, you know, we are thinking in the same way we have the same experience we cannot find issues that nobody brought before. So I'm not going to say too, too expend more but maybe if you want to hear from Sebastien...

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. I'm just - are there any immediate questions? Because maybe I will ask Sebastien to answer as well.

(Alihl Hadeka): For the record (Alihl Hadeka) from Pakistan. Actually it's not a question it's a request. Whenever from all the speakers whenever you are done with your presentation take just one or two minutes and then and tell us that how we as newcomers how we can contribute to your (unintelligible).

Instead of saying yes, we need you, come join us and contribute, tell us give us a starting point. How can we contribute? We know that we need you and you need us but at least give us a starting point that how we can contribute. Instead of just saying contribute, contribute. Thank you that's my point.

Tatiana Tropina: Rafik, give us a starting point.

Rafik Dammak: Okay...

Olivier Crepin-Leblond: Each one of you is going to get something to do by the time you leave here.

Tatiana Tropina: (unintelligible)

Rafik Dammak: Okay, I'm pretty sure I didn't use the word contribute, I'm pretty sure. Yes, I mean it's a good question. Fair question is how to get involved.

But that's the point when I say really that you can join the sub group is that the way you can see what the issues that they are discussed and you can participate. Because it's a lot about discussion and drafting a report and so on. So that's the way you can participate.

I mean, I don't think I can you - concrete - I mean let's say a specific action to do. But just if you want -- for example -- there was like yesterday at the full meeting and the topic was discussed. So one action was to participate there and to make a comment about the questionnaire that was presented yesterday for (concertation).

And the same for the sub group. We are on the (level) now to work on the first version of the report and that's the time that you can participate to review, to make comment, to ask for clarification, and so on. So this is a kind of action and you will hear I think the same everywhere.

Because at the end how the work is done in ICANN is we - through working groups and this is a lot of drafting, (unintelligible) (conceptation) and so on. There is no - I think there is not so much variety of action they are the same. But they are demanding in term of time and effort so. Okay.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you Rafik. Actually I would like to say - yes Kathy I will give you the microphone. I would like to say that I will talk about these (unintelligible) in wrap up but also bear in mind that -- for example at (NCUC) you have regional elected representatives.

If you are interested in a topic from Europe for example write me a line. Tatiana I would like to contribute to the transparency. Or from Asia Pacific write to your representative. Or to just (NCUC) chair. I am interested in contributing to this topic. We have mentors we have people with experience who will help you gladly (unintelligible).

That's what - yes if you're interested in trademarks for example and privacy approach Kathy. She is here, she is visible. And she will help you. She guided so many people through this maze of working groups and everything.

Kathy Kleiman: Let me just add that when you find somebody in - you know, if there's someplace you want to go and you get guided by leaders in ALAC or leaders in non-commercial to somebody working on it there's a million pieces we can share. You don't have to do everything.

There's research projects, there's all sorts of pieces and it would be invaluable to us and kind of bring you in. You don't have to do everything all at once you can find pieces of it. So that was a great question that you asked.

Tatiana Tropina: Dave?

David Cake: Think it was mentioned just to say I wasn't here earlier. I'm David Cake. I am the Asia Pacific representative for (NCUC) so...

Tatiana Tropina: Write to David.

David Cake: Yes, you can write to me.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you very much. We have another person on diversity. Sebastien I will give you the floor later to share your perspective because I know that you have a perspective. But since we have two speakers who have to run to draft a document I will give a floor on jurisdiction because there is a very interesting question.

And ((unintelligible) White) is the chair of intellectual property constituency who is a friend and foe of the (NCUC) and who is chairing the jurisdiction sub group at the accountability group. And his name is Greg Shatan (a new hero of (unintelligible) but that's how he's known. Thank you Greg.

Gregory S. Shatan: Greg Satan, that's what I'm called in the jurisdiction subgroup for some reason. By one of our GAC members particularly. I'm Greg Shatan and I'm not here as the president of the intellectual property constituency but rather as your humble co-rapporteur or perhaps rapporteur. Which is just a fancy way of saying facilitators or chair or somebody who does more of the work and gets more of the grief than anybody else in a particular sub group.

So I am here as the rapporteur for the jurisdiction subgroup in the accountability group. ICANN's accountability became a big topic before ICANN transitioned away from its contract with the US government - the (iso) IANA contract. And we resolved a number of issues before the transition could take place.

And we made a list of a number of issues that we would resolve after the transition took place once we were sure that we had the power to kind of solve those problems later. And later is now. That's where diversity comes up. Human rights will come up. Jurisdiction has come up all on this work stream too.

The issue of ICANN's jurisdiction could cause almost endless discussion and debate. Especially if one has no clear idea of what your sub group was going to discuss. Everyone in our sub group has clear idea of what the sub group is supposed to discuss, the only problem is it's not the same idea. But we will get there eventually.

So ICANN is a California non-profit public benefit corporation. It is not an IGO or even a - may - it's not even - well I guess you could call an INGO -- an international non-governmental organization. Does have offices in Singapore and Istanbul. Speaking of human rights. No, actually it's just a throwaway line, sorry. As well as engagement offices in Geneva and in Nigeria and I'm forgetting several other ones.

,But so it is around the world in many ways but it's still a California corporation. It was set up that way back in the previous millennium for this - to get off the ground after it transitioned away from being a set of index cards in one guy's pocket. The now legendary (Jon Postel) who was a - one of the masterminds that created everything you see today that you can't see. And that helps you see everything that you can.

So in any case -- I digress -- the ICANN's jurisdiction as a California corporation has, you know, from time to time been questioned or wondered about. By in large I actually think it works fairly well. But some of the issues that came up during the first round of the work stream -- one of accountability -- started people started discussing whether ICANN's jurisdiction had a limiting effect on ICANN's abilities to enact policy.

Whether it had issues when ICANN was involved in disputes, litigations or otherwise. Where it could be sued under what laws it could be sued. There are also those who have more broad conceptual concerns with ICANN being a California corporation or being a corporation anywhere or being located in the United States or even existing.

So some of the interesting parts of the jurisdiction sub group relate to how broad our scope or mandate is in the group. Clearly we're there to solve accountability issues. And at the core of the work that we're doing is something that is fairly legalistic and complex which is the effect of governing law, choice of law, and venue on entering into disputes with ICANN. Or where does - ICANN is usually the defendant in the disputes in which it engages but it's been the plaintiff a few times.

However, there's maybe just a tiny crack in our mandate that may allow us to talk about ICANN's place of incorporation. And there are people who have opened that tiny crack quite wide in the group. And we have spent quite some time discussing issues relating to jurisdiction that may not directly relate to our mandate. But the multi-stakeholder model is somewhat slow and

messy and a broad river flows often at the beginning and narrows down toward the end and it's generally better to let stuff go on too long than not long enough. Which is one of the reasons I participate in ICANN because I do that personally.

So this that we've been discussing issues like immunity. Should ICANN have somehow full immunity from all the laws of every country or immunity from US law or immunity in limited ways from US law? There are more specific issues that relate to US law that are less kind of metaphysical.

For instance, the US has long had a sanctions policy that requires government approval to deal with any citizen of several countries against which there are sanctions. In the past ICANN has gotten the necessary permissions each time but it's been done I believe on a case by case basis. This is what's called the (OFAC), office of foreign asset control issue. And while broad immunity may be something that is way beyond our scope, resolving or making recommendations that would help resolve the OFAC issues and help keep ICANN as the - as free and open as the free and open internet is certainly not beyond our concerns.

And most likely not beyond our concerns in this group. There are also those who at some point who've thought that maybe ICANN should pick up and move out of California. Of course work stream one spent most of its time designing an accountability framework that was rooted uniquely in California law so uprooting it would seem to be somewhat regressive. And - but for some people this has been an issue they've wanted to raise for a long time and they found a group called jurisdiction and they're in there raising it.

So these are - at the same time the core issue that we were assigned is this issue of how ICANN deals with disputes and what its jurisdiction is. The problem is that not as exciting as most of the issues that aren't clearly in our mandate. So we've had a lot of interesting meetings and a lot of discussions

and a lot of documents that are half finished. So it is a definitely a work in progress but we have made progress.

And in terms of how you can contribute one way is that we actually have a questionnaire that has been put on the ICANN website. I don't have the link with me or memorized but you can find it just put ICANN jurisdiction questionnaire into the search engine of your choice and you can find it I bet. So if you've had any experiences or know of anybody who's had any experiences that have been related to ICANN's jurisdiction there's several specific questions there.

It's not intended for long essays about the metaphysics of ICANN's jurisdiction although I expect we'll receive a few. But in any case we hope to get as much factual input as we can through this questionnaire.

Other things that you (can't) contribute to. We've asked ICANN legal for answers to some questions about jurisdiction and where it gets sued and otherwise. And we've also are undergoing a review of all of ICANN's litigation history summarizing all of its litigations and looking at how jurisdiction has come up in each of those litigations, including litigations that have dealt with some very touchy subjects where ICANN has been involved. So that always creates great interest.

So this is a group which I think in a sense is the best and the worst of the multi-stakeholder process. It's been an interesting group to chair or rapport or whatever the verb is from rapporteur. You're French you can tell me, what is it? So - yes well, he's been in England too long. Anyway. Is there any questions about this sub group, about ICANN's jurisdiction? About ICANN about intellectual property?

About the fact that if a domain name is taken the emails on the server actually don't disappear there's - it's actually attached on IP address and there's all sorts of reasons why that is not quite as bad as one would think.

But in any case I'm here to talk about jurisdiction so if there are any questions about it I'm happy to answer them.

Tatiana Tropina: Any questions about jurisdiction? Because I can make an advertisement if you want to know what groundhog day means join this group. It's a very interesting group. I see the question from here.

Man: (Unintelligible) from Pakistan. So asking you were the chair of the jurisdiction group where do you think the (unintelligible) is leading us to? Where do you predict?

Gregory S. Shatan: Well I was asked actually yesterday in the accountability group whether we are at the beginning of the end or the end of the beginning. My answer was that we're at the middle of the middle. That we have completed much of the beginning and that we are heading quite rapidly into the end but we're not yet into the beginning of the end of our work.

So it'll be premature to predict but were I to predict I would say that we would come up with first that we would be reviewing a lot of these inputs to get much more factual basis for discussion. And once we have that I think that we may find some issues relating to disputes - litigation - other disputes with ICANN -- especially outside of the ICANN universe which has its own private dispute resolution thing it's called IRP and CEPs -- and you don't even want to know.

So but I think we will, you know, look to try to solve some specific problems. I think, I don't think we're going to recommend that ICANN become immune from all US law. That would probably be unlikely. I don't think we'll recommend that it move to an aircraft carrier outside the 12-mile limit so it can cruise around in international waters like a pirate radio station. I don't think we'll recommend you know, some sort of massive change.

I think we will make sure that ICANN's jurisdiction does not get in the way of ICANN's accountability. Because that, if you wanted to summarize in one sentence what our group really is about, that's what it's about. Don't let jurisdiction get in the way of keeping ICANN accountable.

And if there's some way in which it does -- and if there's some way in which it can't operate in a full transparent fashion and be an integral part of (the) open internet, and be the worldwide kind of hinge on which domain names and domain name policy swing -- then we need to deal with those jurisdictional issues. But I don't think we're going to end up with some sort of revolutionary idea.

But hopefully we end up with some recommendations that will solve some problems and close some gaps. And make sure that ICANN can be held as accountable as possible in the jurisdictions where we find it today. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thank you Mr. Satan, as you've described yourself. I have a devilish question for you. It's really you talked to use about the beginning the end the middle, the end of the beginning, you confuse us with all of this stuff and yet there's a simple answer to all of this isn't there?

Why doesn't ICANN get put under UN jurisdiction? It's United Nations, it's the world. Isn't that an easy thing? Why do you need a working group?

Gregory S. Shatan: One of the great thing about ICANN is that it is rooted in the private sector. And by the private sector I mean all of us non-commercial and commercial, everyone that is not a government it is the - a non-multi-lateral organization.

It is a multi-stakeholder organization. governments are stakeholders, we have the government advisory committee and they give plenty of advice and we take a lot of it. And they are part of it but they are not the head of this.

And -- if anybody's participated in a non-multi-lateral process -- they may find that the non-governmental stakeholders have issues being taken on an equal footing and find that words like enhanced cooperation mean we're not going to completely ignore you.

But here the people rule. And some of those people are people like Facebook and Google but they are - you know, legal people. Legal person. But in any case it's not - the governments are part of the picture but they can't be the whole picture. And that's really - the essence of it and when the IANA transition was announced by the US government they had a series of criteria just four or five criteria and one of the criteria -- a criterion -- was that the solution could not be a government led or governmental solution.

So and believe me there are certainly those who believe that ICANN should either be under the UN or the ITU or should be - essentially that the internet should be whacked up and be entirely under the governments. You can look at China I think released a plan in the last week or two that has certain tendencies in that direction. And there have obviously been others but one of the ways that the internet is kept open and free is by being kept away from -- in essence -- any government.

And as long as being in the US is compatible with running the open and free internet, you know, that's not going to be an issue. And -- you know, certain current events notwithstanding -- I think the state of the country that I come from is strong enough that we will continue to provide a home that will keep ICANN free of interference.

So and if not I will get my Canadian passport which I'm entitled to due to a quirk of history and I'll go to Canada. But until then I think, you know, I think we'll be okay.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thank you very much Greg Shatan. Thank you for all the work you're doing in this. It's a huge piece of work and I know that you've been really driving this forward and the work has to go on.

I guess you're not close to the end so you still have plenty to do and I guess you probably would be very welcoming a lot of new people if they could come in and bring more views to the table.

((Crosstalk))

Gregory S. Shatan: Oh absolutely. As long as they are rational views and based on trying to accomplish the objective of keeping ICANN accountable without a jurisdiction getting in the way of that as opposed to coming in with a pet idea about putting ICANN on the moon or something.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Okay, thanks for this Greg and we'll release you now you can go and write your report and your statements and things that you need to do. And from the dark side we're going to move to the bright side. We're going to move to human rights with (Niels ten Oever). And no the dark side is...

Gregory S. Shatan: Dark side?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Not you.

Gregory S. Shatan: Oh. Oh.

Tatiana Tropina: Us, us.

Gregory S. Shatan: I thought this was the dark side, here.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Us.

Niels ten Oever: Yes, I need to run together with Greg and Matthew in a few minutes and but you've heard a lot of talking from this side of the table so let me try to artificially balance it by coming a bit closer to you and actually by asking you some questions.

Because we've been talking about privacy and other rights. But what human rights do you think are actually potentially affected by ICANN? (Truly) even talk about human rights in ICANN.

(Alessandro): Hey. I'm Alessandro. Well the most I think most simple answer to your question is the freedom of speech because internet is communication media if you want this word so...

Niels ten Oever: There we've got one. Freedom of expression. Who's got another. We had the right to privacy, freedom of expression. Any other rights involved with the internet? I hear one here.

Man 2: Trial. To trial.

Niels ten Oever: Right to fair trial. Others? Oh, over here I see one.

Man 3: The right to information.

Niels ten Oever: The right to information very nice.

Man 4: I have a generic kind of answer because like money for year was a blood for economy well internet is now blood for modern society. I'm going to answer you all rights in this case.

Niels ten Oever: Yes, but maybe...

Man 4: No, there is no exception of human rights which are not covered by, well activities of internet and maybe ICANN.

Niels ten Oever: Very good. But that could actually potentially be the right to development but indeed also a broader umbrella of rights.

Man 5: I think the way we are focusing on security and the way security is most center-stage right to freedom is paramount.

Niels ten Oever: Exactly. So right to security, a right to be free from harm. But even - right to non-discrimination. Oh the right to be forgotten. Ouch. Ouch. Very good Art, the cheeky one. That's not a human right yet and let's talk about it and how that's balanced with the freedom of expression, right?

But so there are a lot of different rights that come together with the internet. And for a while we've been saying that human rights online should be protected as human rights offline. That has been something that has been said in the UN general assembly but before it in the human rights council. It has been said as part of the world summit of information societies. But we haven't really worked out how we do that. Until now.

So with this commitment (for) ICANN to respect human rights we are going to finally deliver on this promise that was made in 2005 and we do not know exactly how to do that. So that is something you can concretely help with. So we've seen what are the different rights that could potentially be impacted. What human rights are for that we have a framework of interpretation.

But how it exactly happens, so how do governments, how do supporting organizations and advisory committees, ICANN organization and the boards will go about doing human rights impact assessments giving access to remedy. And how to actually integrate in their policy development processes that remains completely to be seen. So and that, for that, we need your help. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: And Niels has run away with the microphone but thankfully I do have a mic. It's Oliver Crepin-Leblond speaking. And I do get reminded we have to give our names for the transcript because everything is transcribed (sic). And of course if you don't give your name before you speak then you will not be credited for the for what you're saying, so. Now questions, questions, comments, human rights?

Tatiana Tropina: There are questions?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: There are tons of questions.

Tatiana Tropina: Oh there are tons of questions and Niels is running away. Are you Niels? Then maybe I will be able to reply. So I saw that there - who - okay.

(Carolina Matamoros): Okay then. I didn't say my name before. (Carolina Matamoros). So for the record. Also as a question I think to approach human rights in a general way it's a really difficult thing to do. Even the UN, NATO, and all these multi-lateral kind of organizations are unable to do it.

They have different level, the first tier second tier, third tier and all the international law that goes around it, it's actually the way we know now how to approach human rights. But if the way to look out to it it's the same way. Then our only current way to make them -- the countries do it -- it's true the UN security council that's the only binding multi-lateral organization that makes countries development national law.

So it's actually something that goes broader to whatever we are doing here. So it's such a big question and such a weird commitment. So my question would be what is the real communication between ICANN and the UN and the UN security council that would allow such kind of maneuver?

((Crosstalk))

Niels ten Oever: I'll do a quick one and then I'll run because I do not want to seem like the person that says something then runs away and doesn't answer.

So it's not only the -- thanks for the great question, of course -- it's - but it's not only the security council that deals with human rights. And it's also not just governments that deal with human rights. So but you're right that governments are the ones that are party to human rights treaties.

But it was since the 90's also recognized it is not only governments but also non-state actors that have an impact on human rights. And for that we came up with something called the UN Global Compact. Which gave birth to the concept of corporate social responsibility. Which helped companies also take their responsibility. That was still relatively vague.

So upon that there was something development what's called the UN Guiding Principles for business and human rights which outline three different pillars. The responsibility for states to protect human rights. The obligation for non-state actors to respect human rights. And the opportunity for remedy in case anything goes wrong.

So what we're looking at is not elevate ICANN to a state level. We do not want ICANN to go out and advocate and protect human rights. No, we just want ICANN within its narrow scope and mission to respect human rights.

Tatiana Tropina: And that is something because I'm also working on this issue. So in a simple way it's like whatever policy ICANN develops like for example for generic top level domain names. We want ICANN during this policy development process to take human rights into account.

Like will this policy affect human rights or not? And if it will how it will affect. And if it will affect it severely then ICANN should not implement this policy. So this is our ultimate goal. Not to protect human rights, not to be a human rights watchdog, not to bear the responsibilities of the governments to protect

human rights, but to respect it because ICANN is all about policy making and this is where the core focus of this work is.

Also Niels talked about guiding principles of business and human rights. They will develop bearing in mind the chain, you know, supply. Big companies for example like if I'm supplying the clothes, cheap clothes, I should not use the child labor, slave labor in south Asia, you know. So these kind of things so companies can mitigate these risks. It's not about ICANN. ICANN is not about supply chain.

ICANN is about policy making and this is where we are focusing and this is why there is a big debate whether (ICANN)'s applicable. And there is no agreement. Probably there are not. We have to come up with something else and we are working on this.

So basically how to contribute Niels probably told you. Either accountability human rights working group or cross community work in (unintelligible) human rights. Another question?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: And just before that Tatiana -- it's (Olivier) speaking -- I see several people standing up. There are seats now that have been vacated by Niels and others that have left so please take seats. You know, don't just stand up and, you know...

Man: I'll throw the question and then I'll take a seat. I think the idea is very clear that within its limited scope ICANN doesn't want to - any of the long established human rights to be touched while implementing the - its policies. Still I would insist governments are a very strong player in this scenario and they also have a seat they have a voice here.

Someone said that we lock them up today and we release them on Friday and the question is how hungry are they coming back for these issues and

these jurisdiction issues which also touches upon a lot upon the work that was presented here after we release them on Friday.

Tatiana Tropina: Do you have an answer?

Niels ten Oever: As you probably know there's rarely one single answer. We're not in a technical committee. I think it's, you know, I think it was a very quick comment from our colleague earlier. I think what's very important to note is that there's a lot of interactions with the government.

So yes they are in no particular room but they do discuss these issues. I think they had already discussions today about all this accountability work and in fact for the actual cross-community working groups on accountability government officials are apparently involved. So they're not hidden away in the room they're actually part of the discussion and fundamental vision of (unintelligible).

Actually people who I mean I'm just (stuffed) but I think people who worded working rules will probably tell you, you know, they work very much as a team with government officials. It was a multi-stakeholder team. So, you know, they don't dominate the agenda but they're part of the multi-stakeholder community.

Tatiana Tropina: Yes. For the focus of ICANN and the human rights governments are the part of the community and they have equal say, so. We can (unintelligible) protect human rights, implements human rights law, follow their human rights obligations -- or not follow their human rights obligations -- there are some governments well they are free to do whatever.

But once they come at ICANN they have to be equal to us while discussing the problems. I will take the last question on this issue because we have some people leaving later so you can approach me or Niels if you have any more questions.

(Muhammad Shabil): Thank you. For the record this is (Muhammad Shabil), fellow from Pakistan. My question relates to policy synchronization. We see (very right) that ICANN's focus is on policies.

Governments also do make policies and we see that there are different policies on the same issue by the different governments. Like freedom of expression, freedom of information. So how do ICANN synchronize its policies with the policies that government make?

Tatiana Tropina: As I said so if government make this policy a law we have to obey the law. If ICANN is operating in Singapore and the government will implement a new policy ICANN as organization will have to obey this policy. And governmental policy on many issues is completely outside of our mandate.

How synchronization goes -- like (Jean-Jaques) told -- in the accountability working group they're bringing their opinions on the table. They can share what their policy opinions are. But at the end they will have to make compromises. Different stakeholders including technical community including business including civil society.

So basically but - of course it is of course I may be over simplifying. Because of course governments sometimes have more influence than for example GNSO because sometimes there are cases when the ICANN board ignored the GNSO policy development because of the GAC advice. So there are sometimes some political and policy issues but in general how it could be, should be, synchronization in the multi-stakeholder manner. And now I am - (Olivier)?

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, Tatiana, thank you. It's (Olivier) speaking. I'm looking at the time. We need to move on...

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, we need to move on.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: ...I know it's so exciting. We'll have plenty of times to discuss these issue during the week. So this is just a starting point.

Tatiana Tropina: So I will move on if you permit me to. Patrik. Patrik could you tell us quickly because I know that many people are interested in cybersecurity issues. And sometimes many of us confused what ICANN doing in cybersecurity. What is the mission in this and how civil society can possibly contribute to what you are doing?

Patrik Faltstrom: Thank you very much. First of all I think it's interesting that we - let's say we started at 4:45. It's 6:08 and we have seven minutes and now we start to move into the technical stuff. Maybe that says a little bit about where ICANN is nowadays unfortunately. Anyways. To answer your question regarding technical and security issues. There are -- first of all I'm...

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Patrick. You haven't been introduced actually. You are Patrik Faltstrom...

Patrik Faltstrom: Yes.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: ...chairman of the security and stability advisory committee. The SSAC.

Patrik Faltstrom: Thank you very much. I was on my way doing it but of course it would take a much longer time for me to do it than (Olivier). The security and stability advisory committee is one of the advisory committees in ICANN. And we are advising primarily the board and we are explicitly chartered to give advice related to the security and stability of the internet identifiers.

And that are the domain specifically in the ICANN context, domain names, and IP addresses. So what we are doing is that we are both watching what other constituencies in ICANN is doing. We are watching the PDPs, the

development of the policies, and we are commenting when we see policies and otherwise that are made that have impact on security and stability.

There might be everything from people trying to come up with a policy that would require gravitation not to go down but instead right to left or the speed of light be sort of infinite or those sort of things. But it can also be various policies which actually do have impact on phishing, the inability for law enforcement to do their work, increase -- for example policies for registration of domain names that might increase the risk for phishing and other kind of sort of from a consumer standpoint various different kind of appeals processes. And it could be sort of anything basically.

Apart from trying to watch what's going on and giving advice it's also the case that we are responding to questions. We do get specific questions now and then from ICANN board from specifically from ICANN board and GAC. We are asking the rest of the community to send us questions during their PDP but actually not very many other stakeholder group has done so. So we are trying to capture things on the fly.

We are working with -- as I said -- what the ICANN community is developing. Which is slightly different from the security processes that ICANN as an organization is working with because they of course have their own operational team. Their own IT department. They operate the root server themselves, et cetera.

So ICANN do have a security team and then we have SSAC and we sort of work in a coordinated manner with each other. So regarding cybersecurity what are really doing. Part of the cybersecurity of course has to do with mitigating risks. And also trying to come up with proposals that have positive impact on the ability to for example survive denial of service attacks or survive other kind of attacks.

We - one interesting thing happened the - during 2016 and that was that we actually did get a liaison from (ITUD) regarding a proposal in one of the development sector in ITU working group and study groups - sorry have to use the correct terminology here. So one of the study groups in ITUD did have a proposal to create certificate authorities in developing countries as a way to get cheaper and better certificates for companies to increase the amount of SSL-enabled websites.

We evaluated and responded to that liaison from SSAC we thought it was that we actually got it from ITUD and we responded. And the response from us -- you can read that as one of our documents -- is basically that no, that will not solve the problem. There are other ways. Increasing the number of certificates (unintelligible) in the world will decrease the security and stability of the internet, not the other way around.

I had the honor to actually have the secretary general of ITUD in Stockholm -- in Sweden just this week -- so I had him for lunch and we talked about this issue and he was thanking us for doing that kind of work. So we do have collaboration between the various groups. So - it - also between what we do in ICANN community and what they're doing in ITU. And also of course the internet (unintelligible) task force where they develop the protocols.

So to move forward fast how can you help? Well first of all if it is the case that you're interested in security issues you can apply to become a member of SSAC. But more importantly -- if you're interested in security -- participate in the processes where maybe they talk about legal issues day and night and day and night and day and night and then suddenly there is a security issue then you should speak up. We need all help we can get to actually keep - make sure the train is still on the tracks. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, thanks Patrik...

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you so much Patrik.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: ...for this quick introduction. We still have a few speakers before we end this session. But have no fear, nothing is going on outside these walls. This is the best place to be in. But next we have - isn't it? That's what I was told. Next we have (Lutz Donnerhacker). I mean he's on the At-Large technical issues working group and he's following all of this security stuff as well.

(Lutz Donnerhacker): And I have no time to talk about - ok. (Lutz Donnerhacker) for the record. We do not have any real technical issues in the working group. Working group meeting is on Wednesday if you're interested. The main issues there translation.

The problems we have in At-Large and interaction with the end users is that most of the people do not understand what we are saying. Not by using (approximation) or the technical term it's simply because they do not talk in our language. And this is especially a problem in Latin America. Latin America people talk (and it's agents there) (unintelligible) do a very, very good job in providing translation to us - automatic translation to us for instance they have mailing lists in multiple languages.

They are translated from one thing to another so you can follow in your own language and different mailing lists. But for instance discussing issues in English and you do not have a lot -- a year -- to learn a different a language before learning the different terms before contributing. So they are doing a very good job there and testing a lot of tools that's fine, it's really good.

We do not - we do need this in Germany too because German is a language which is quite different from English and we have a lot people that are saying - no I do not want a policy (page). But we do not have to (crash) do the same as the Latin American people they are doing so great job here. So that's the main issues we have in technology task force.

We also evaluate tools which allow to contributing to various issues for instance if you have remote participation here and you have a non-windows laptop you run into problems because the Adobe tool didn't run in last year's another operating system. That's an issue we'll discuss there and try to move forward.

And a lot of other tools are inspected if they are - can be used in different situations they are used in different situations. There a lot of (tried) and presentations on what can be done. So that's the main issue what we are doing in the technology task force.

I welcome everybody on Wednesday to the meeting to bring up your own personal problems with the ICANN infrastructure, technical infrastructure, how to make it, how to participate, and for these problems. Thank you very much.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thank you very much (Lutz). And we are going to extend this session by a few minutes maybe five, ten minutes or so. And then afterwards we can all go. There is an event that is taking place. They're not waiting for us but they're not going to be finished by the time we've finished. And it's not far from here.

Anna Loup you're next. We're going to be talking about private ordering compliance of domain registrars. Oh dear.

Tatiana Tropina: Access to domain names.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Isn't it? Access to domains? I thought you told me the second thing?

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, yes. No, access to domain names.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Okay, access to domain names then.

Anna Loup: This is -- my name's Anna Loup, I wasn't here earlier -- I'm the (NCUC) executive committee representative for North America so hello all. Welcome. Thank you so much for coming. I can talk about compliance issues but I'm not talking - that's not my job -- so I'm actually talking about access to domain names which is a critical issue for a variety of different reasons.

But my first question is - is who knows about domain names? You know, there's a knowledge gap, right? Who is registering them, who is controlling them? This is a critical question that I think needs to be asked - and is being asked, actually. And so I encourage you to ask that question and get involved. Just a few numbers. 99% of all ICANN regions know about dot com - what?

((Crosstalk))

Anna: Oh, no, no. Oh sorry. Okay, sorry. I'm...

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: You're super quick and your mic is super high.

Anna: Okay. All right. So long story short I'm going to give you an overview of sort of metrics having to do with domain names. 99% of all regions in a - in the ICANN global registrant survey knew about dot com. But less than 20% in every region knew about the GTLDs. This is a problem.

If you look at the number of registries -- where registries are located -- the top location for registries is in the United States. The next was in the Cayman Islands. This is debatable. Registrants. The top number of registrants is in the United States, right? So we're looking at access.

So what can you do about this? And this is a critical question. You can not only join the jurisdiction group but you can also look at the subsequent

procedures group. I encourage you all to actually get involved with the subsequent procedures group.

You can locate the ICANN consumer trust choice and competition metrics on the ICANN webpage and take a look at what these metrics - what those stories are telling about access to domain names. Especially the new generic top level domain names - the new GTLDs. You can access this data at - on the ICANN webpage.

You go to accountability, specific reviews, CCT metrics. Or you can google CCT metrics. I'm not going to read out the URL because it's very long. It - yes, it's not worth reading out. But ultimately I guess my whole point here is that access to domain names is a very big issue and it's being tackled in a variety of ways.

But if you look at the data it shows that the work that's being done to -- I think expand the TLDs -- hasn't really taken that into consideration yet. And that's something that is very important to consider and to question and so moving forward -- again -- the question that is sort of guiding this topic -- access to domain names -- who knows about these domain names? Who is registering them? And who controls them either at the registry level or at the registrar level, right?

So we're looking at registry, registrar, and registrant. And these numbers, especially looking at developing region of the world -- it's not a good picture. So I am - if you're interested I also know a lot about compliance but mainly the metrics are my thing. So. Thanks. Sorry for speaking so quickly.

Tatiana Tropina: Thank you so much Anna.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Yes, thank you. And since we are very close to the end of this session I thought we'd finish with a (piece de resistance) or final bouquet from Sebastien Bachollet.

For those people that don't know him Sebastien was - has been ICANN for a very long time, involved in many different working groups but he was also an ICANN board member and he was very active in many of the ICANN - what was that - oh CWGI -- cross-community working group on INS stewardship transition. And of course now the ICANN accountability working groups.

And he's been very active in the diversity working groups. And Sebastien you've seen a lot of things this afternoon, you've heard a lot of things, I thought maybe finish with your final words on all these topics. What do we do next?

Sebastien Bachollet: Thank you very much. Next we go to drink and eat something. Because it's a very important part of an ICANN meeting. We are not just here to sit down but we are also here to gather with other - to learn other people - about other people.

You have learned a lot today and you get maybe too much information in once. And just take time to think about that in one day or two days or at the end of the meeting you will say okay, there is one topic I would like to tackle. And then you will find the way, you have a lot of people you meet today you can ask.

Tatiana make a very good marketing presentation of all the people in (NCUC) who can help you. I will not tell you about the other part of ICANN but other part of ICANN are also very good people to help you. And even people who might be - you might think they disagree with you. It's sometime the best one to help you because it will push you to a direction that you were not thinking about and will help you even to formulate your own position.

Then it's all about the multi-stakeholder. It's that - don't stay with alike people. Because if we are just with the alike we will end up by having no discussion with other and not trying to find compromise or solution together.

And it's why diversity is so important. and it's not just the diversity of skin color, of where I come from, but it's also your idea how you are thinking and of course your culture take you in one direction more than another.

But really try to be yourself. I know that it's difficult and sometime you are yourself and you will not get elected in one place because they think you are too different. And sometimes there are that's make you to take this position and keep your difference and help the other to come and to participate.

Then there were two points that I wanted to discuss. You heard a lot about we need data. We need to - how to use those data. We need to understand who is the underlings of domain names. We need to understand how is diversity taking care within ICANN. And all that for my summaries, when we will get ICANN with a real open data policy. And then we will need people to take those data and to be able to deliver to the end user -- we are end user -- in a way that we can understand and we can discuss about that.

Because if we have just data sheet it's not very usable and very easy to understand what it's behind. And that - maybe there are people here with good knowledge of that and I have a personal announcement. I have made data sheet with very specific data of one single group within ICANN. And I don't know how to use that, how to put them in a way that it could be useful to show the diversity of this group from an historical point of view.

And is there somebody in this room who has this knowledge who can help me with that. I have no money. I did that for free but I would like very much to have some help to figure out that and the people who help me will have his name as a projection we will do together. And it's - you will see if you are interested it's a very interesting group and it could be very useful for this organization to understand.

Then my last point -- or repetition -- be yourself and find what you think it's important for you to participate in. Because if you are doing something you

don't like it will not be good for you but it will not be so good for the other. And I hope that you will find your way within this organization. And it's not because you have old timers with no (thinks) from an historical point of view that the newcomer can't find their way.

The two people who are - who were elected after me on the seat of the At-Large at the board of ICANN was much younger. Less -- I would say -- some people say less knowledge than other but no, they have other knowledge and they bring something different and I really think that it's important for this organization. I hope that we will be able to leave this organization into your hands. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Thanks very much Sebastien. And to put things in perspective Sebastien was the host of the ICANN meeting in Paris in 2008. So yes, he was already that deep back then. But thank you so much for these words.

And finally somebody who's been trying to make himself totally hiding away in the corner at the back of the room. He was sitting, you know, trying for us not to find him. It was (Jean-Jaques Fael) who is the vice president for global stakeholder engagement for Europe. And (Jean-Jaques) perhaps you wanted to share a few words.

This is the first such outreach session we do. Maybe you wish to say a few things. And then (Osan) you wanted to say something?

Man: I just (see Anna's hand) in the (unintelligible) (room results).

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Ah, okay, sorry I hadn't seen - okay, yes. So Anna - well okay so let's go for Anna and then (Jean-Jaques). Anna Loup.

Anna Loup: This is Anna just for the record. Just a quick clarification Sebastien. Do you want data analytics or data visualization for your data? Or both?

Sebastien Bachollet: Maybe you need to explain to me what is - no I guess I need both.

Anna Loup: Okay.

Sebastien Bachollet: Thanks.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: (Jean-Jaques Fael). Mr. (Jean-Jaques Fael).

(Jean-Jaques Fael): Thank you. Merci. Thanks everyone. I wasn't hiding I was trying to give my chair to people so they could sit. Thank you very much to EURALO and (NCUC) for organizing this entry session. I'm really, really happy. Thank you all.

And hopefully we'll have other entry sessions like this at future ICANN meetings. and I hope that for you guys, especially newcomers, fellows, that it was helpful. A lot of you will be joining the newcomers' day tomorrow at 10 am onwards. So you learn much more about the committees, the structures, et cetera.

But remember to do two after questions, talk to people that you've met today. And as you've heard you know, there's a lot of really interesting work and I think as, you know, Sebastien made a great conclusion earlier about the fact that you know, you should look at where you have your strengths, your particular interests, focus on subjects that you're really keen to work on, and most of the working groups are just open.

You can start by observing, see how it works, and then become a very active participant. Talk to people, learn from them. It's all very exciting and as you can see it doesn't matter where you come from what's your age, your background you can find a place.

Now I just wanted to make a couple of announcements of activity, just a few heads up apart from the fact that you have newcomers' day tomorrow at from

10. On Tuesday afternoon at 5 pm there will be -- for those of you who are European stakeholders in particular -- we have a European stakeholders session a bit like this one where just for about an hour we just talk about various activities that we do in Europe.

And then from 6 pm onwards the EURALO is hosting a reception. They do this every time that the ICANN meeting's in Europe. So check it out on your schedule. I think the room is actually the board room where we're going to be meeting unless it's changed recently and I'm told that there's a really nice sort of reception area. So I hope we'll see many of you for that from 6 pm onwards. That's for everyone. So it's EURALO inviting us for drinks.

I also thought it would be useful you know, we do a lot of activities like this. Either the (unintelligible) constituencies or together with you know, ICANN staff. All over well all over the world certainly in the region that I focus on -- which is Europe -- and wanted to flag up just for those of you who might be interested. And who might be there later this month in Brussels there's a major conference called (RightCon) that you might know of.

It goes around the world. Last year was San Francisco, the year before was Manila, this year it's Brussels. And it's over three days. There's a lot of really interesting sessions. We're going to have the CEO of ICANN speaking there but there's also a number of constituency members from ICANN who will be on various panels. Some of them were here -- I think Matt Shears was here earlier is going to be on a panel -- and there's a few others.

So check it out. It's on I think it's the 29th to the 31st of March in Brussels. So we'll be there and we'll have an ICANN booth, yes, okay. And Ms. Tropina will be there as well. I imagine she will be talking about cybersecurity. Because that's what she loves talking about. Or cybercrime, one or the other. And so there - a number of community members will be there.

So we'll be there, there'll be an ICANN booth, you can see us, (unintelligible) committee members will be there, so please you're very welcome to join us if you happen to be in Brussels or at that conference. And also there's a number - I mean we pretty much have one activity a week like this. So somewhere in the world -- and in Europe quite often -- another big date for those of you interested in Europe will be the EuroDIG -- European dialogue on internet governance -- so Europe and IGS if you want to call it that. That's on the 6th and 7th of June in Tallinn Estonia. It's actually a really nice time of year to go to Tallinn.

Yes, yes, I know. Seriously. And yes so it's going to be pretty good I think there's some really interesting topics coming up. So there'll be a lot of ICANN people there and again we're hoping to have an ICANN booth again so you're very welcome to see us here. And I think so just check it out. We've got a calendar on the ICANN website where you can find out all of this.

And obviously many of us will be involved in the various national and regional IGS all over the world. The last announcement is the immediate one which is that -- unless it's been cancelled for some reason -- there should be a drinks, a cocktail right now. Organized I think mainly by the GNSO. Which is in room C one one. And it's in honor of (unintelligible).

Just a number of you might know who are from the community she's been one of the longest serving staff members at ICANN. She's been here for I think over 15 years and she is retiring. She's been so devoted to ICANN that her daughter now works for the At-Large policy team and in fact we saw her daughter's baby quite a few times in the back of ICANN meeting rooms. I don't think she's (had psychological) help yet. But...

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Her daughter's baby writes the comments at the moment. She writes the statements.

((Crosstalk))

Jean-Jaques Sahel: ...I've got enough I've got a few babies we're very (unintelligible) at ICANN. So that's it. So if you're interested in a cocktail now it's in room C one one. Thank you all so much.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: And just one couple more people wanted to make announcements. And now you're standing between this end of the meeting and drinks. Patrik Faltstrom you were first.

Patrik Faltstrom: Thank you very much. Patrik Faltstrom, chair of ASAC. So you mentioned newcomers' day tomorrow. But just because (D an) ASAC is explicitly mentioned on the screen I would like to mention explicitly that at 5 pm tomorrow there is an D and ASAC for newcomers that is actually always getting good reviews. So please go to that one.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: That's - yes that's really excellent, thanks for this Patrik. And Patrik is fantastic. He knows the thing inside and out. Couple more announcements quickly please. Yes, go ahead.

Woman: Okay thank you. So just a brief announcement to say that tomorrow we will be having the general assembly of (unintelligible). (unintelligible) is a Portugese language CCTLD association. The association was set up last year. And well I would like to welcome you all to participate but in fact it is a closed event but if you want to learn more about (unintelligible) please just talk to me and I will be very glad to share some information about the association. Thank you.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Fantastic. Thank you Renatta?

Woman: And we'll also do the Portugese speaker's picture out here guys, okay? After the session ends.

Oliver Crepin-Leblond: Fantastic. Thanks very much. Well thanks to all of you. I hope this was helpful for everyone. And if you have any further questions you can come and ask us the questions or ask any of the people who's - who have spoken this afternoon. So it's I think time to...

Tatiana Tropina: Go for drinks. Thank you very much.

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