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JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Okay everyone good morning. Oh wow, this is so lame. It will help when you put your laptop down. Your mind will be clear when the laptop goes down. I know you're happy about your new computer, I know you're totally stoked. Good morning. The teacher in me comes back out about this part of the week, doesn't it.

So this morning we have something special to get started, so I need everyone to help me. To sing happy birthday to Sarah Noosh, who is on the line with us remotely from Armenia. Here we go... [sing happy birthday song].

She's our baby, but she couldn't get her visa to join us from Armenia. Those of you who don't know Sarah Noosh, she is an alumni of the fellowship program, a dear friend of mine, and a member of the nominating committee, and we're very proud of her. We'll see her at the next meeting.

So yeah, we're very excited. Morwan, I love you, I need to not see the laptop up, I need to just see your face. There we go, I'm loving that. We welcome this morning some, what you would call, key individuals in our ICANN family. You should know that this is a family in this room. We start about five weeks before we come to an ICANN meeting.



We exchange emails between ourselves. The alumni of the program help the new folks coming in to understand what an ICANN meeting really means, from air conditioned conference spaces to bringing your parka to the incredible workload to the 100 plus sessions, just everything and how to engage the community to quickly become part of the community.

Here in the room, just so you know, we have alumni of the program mixed with the new. We have individuals who have never been to an ICANN meeting, but have been to IGF, have been ambassadors for ISAC, and have been in other ways exposed to the internet ecosystem. Some of them, their eyes are wide open after this experience here, especially music night last night. Where were quite good, we sang We are Young, so we are feeling good this morning.

I know I don't need to introduce our new president and CEO of ICANN Fadi Chehade, but nonetheless I will. If you would like a travelling mike, I can do that for you. If you would like to sit here, please, be comfortable in our living room. We would just love to hear some words from you this morning, and then we'll pass to Sally Costerton, I'm going to say that wrong and I don't know why, and Tarek Kamel So with no further ado, please welcome them to our room.

FADI CHEHADE:

Good morning, everyone. Bright and early they get you up here, huh? I don't need to prepare any remarks for you, I can just talk to you from my heart, because I'm here I think for the same reasons you're here.



You know that I started, if you had a chance on Monday to visit with us when I spoke, I started by putting up a Lalas picture, frankly because when you start knowing how ICANN works, it just seems like everybody's just fighting for their position and everybody's just going at their position with the toughest means.

This morning I was meeting with the opposite group from you, the group that has been here for many years, for many years. They're all sitting down and trying to figure out how they're going to make ICANN better. What I was telling them was actually pretty straightforward, I learned it from Jean Francois Boudier, our newest leader here at ICANN.

He said sometimes we all come to a line and we're on each side of the line and everybody has their position. We are told we should work together, so we hold each other's hands. But we're still each on our side of the line, and we push and we pull, and we push and we pull, but nobody moves. Unless one of us starts taking a step to the other side of the line, to see the other person's point, it doesn't mean they accept it, but they just go to the other side and see the other point, even see the other point from the other person's view, we're just not going to advance.

So while these elders were sitting down saying how do we change the structures of ICANN, I told them the first structure you should change is your own behavior. That's the most important structure, that fixes everything. Then the structures will fall into place. But we often go to structure and process, because we frankly haven't done our first job, which is to be open, to be truly a listener, to be transparent, and to always remember why we're here.



That's why I put my Lalas picture first. Because this little girl, at 11, wanted to write a blog. If you read her blog, it is incredibly just so pure, it actually stops you in your tracks. It's just a little girl who wants her school to be open. That's it. But she was able to do this because of this enterprise we all call the internet. It's remarkable.

So we have a sacred, sacred responsibility, and we cannot forget it. You, the people who are just coming into this fold, are the best reminder to those of us who have been standing on each side of the line and pulling and shoving, that this is what it's about.

So I'm delighted you're here. I want you to know that if the ICANN structure or people or difficulty makes you feel like you're on the outside trying to get in, break down the walls. Come to us. This is what Sally and I and Tarek and all of us are here, to help you break down the walls. You are ICANN. You are ICANN.

In a few years, you will be bringing people like you, fresh to ICANN, to make this happen. Let's not forget that ICANN is not a religion, it's not a political party, it's not a country. ICANN is us. It's us, doing our job, everyday, to actually solve the problems that allow us to build an open, interoperable internet, stable internet.

Not just internet for the rich people, for the poor people, for the white people, for the black people, it's for all. It's one internet for everybody, open, available.

I told you on Monday morning, balance is the toughest thing to do. Some of you here are too young to be parents yet, but balance starts at home, it starts in a community, it starts in a village, in a country, but



balance starts really within. We need to achieve that balance, and you bring that balance to us.

You remind us what is important. So please stay fresh, stay new, and be absolutely sure that those of us who supposedly have these big titles and president and chief this and chief that, we're just like you. We're here to serve you and support you and make you better. I mean that, and you will see that in the way we work with you.

Janice has kind of been your guide, and I thank her for that, for the incredible work she does, for the care she puts in helping you all come here. But we're also here for you, we're at your service. So reach us, it's simple. Fadi.Chehade@ICANN. I'll get back to you.

If you're on Skype, you'll probably find me on Skype often. But I'm not far, Sally's not far. You understand the roles Sally and Tarek play. It's very important for you to understand that, not just for you but also for your communities.

One of the things that was obvious when I came to ICANN is that we are missing truly senior leaders who are looking after our engagement plans. Not just me being flown from country to country, from meeting to meeting, from handshake to handshake. That's all fine, but it doesn't achieve much. It needs to be part of a plan. I

'm not here to shake hands and take photographs. All of that doesn't matter. What's most important is that we engage, we participate, we make sure that your opinions and your community's opinions and your people's opinions are at the table, they're being heard.



Sally and Tarek are here to make that engagement real, not just a bunch of talk and websites in different languages, that's not engagement. That enables engagement, but it's not engagement. Engagement is personal, it's real, it's active, it produces fruit, it produces results. So it's your ICANN. Make the most of it, okay? Thank you.

SALLY COSTERTON:

Thank you Fadi. Very uplifting words so early in the morning. I'm Sally, and it's really great to see you here. Thank you for making the effort to be part of this. I just wanted to make a couple of comments which I hope will be helpful. Please talk to us. Thanks to the internet, it's very easy to find us.

So even if you can't find us in these massive rooms and you feel like you're chasing people around in circles, which I have a little bit this week, you'll see everybody at the Toronto meeting is communicating by text message, I noticed this. This is just a practical reality. But look us up, find our details, talk to us, talk to me, talk to Tarek.

Tell us what you think we can do to take down the barriers and to help us all talk to each other. My engagement party for the nongovernmental stakeholders is to help all the different groups of stakeholders to talk to each other. To walk in each other's shoes, as Fadi said.

I had an interesting experience last night of my own, which I just wanted to share with you. Last night I was very generously taken to dinner by a group of gentlemen, and lady, one, from the very technical side of



ICANN, as you can see with Patrick here at the end of the line. All of them are part of the ITF, is that right? Yes, okay.

This may surprise you, but I am actually not that technical. You know, when you come into ICANN, maybe you worry a little bit about that, maybe some of you are a little worried about that. You think hey, I'm not an engineer, maybe they won't let me in, maybe I won't understand

So my advice to you is to do what I did, which is go talk to them. I have to tell you, I found out more, I understood more, and I had a lot of fun, a lot of laughter, and really felt that I might have built some new friends, some new relationships. It's not just about understanding, it's about also finding people you can laugh with, you can really bond with.

If we bring those things together, we like each other, we bond, we understand each other, this will help ICANN immeasurably. But if you had told me six months ago that I would be sitting in a restaurant in the middle of Toronto with six other people who are perhaps the smartest innovators on the internet and we could sustain a conversation for more than five minutes, I would have been amazed.

But I'm very grateful to them for spending time with me, and I hope to see them much more often. Because we do need time to understand together, but we shouldn't see it as something hard and frightening. So I hope you will help us, to help you. I'm very much looking forward to becoming part of the community and spending time with you, so thank you.



TAREK KAMEL:

Thank you, it's my turn now. My name is Tarek Kamel, I'm from Egypt. Twenty years ago I was a graduate from Germany coming back to Egypt and looking for a road. At that time I had received, there was no internet, but it was bitnet. we had a 9.6 key link that was connecting Egypt to the rest of the world via the Egypt university network.

I had received this strange email but didn't open it didn't read it but I thought look at it, what's that. It was talking about fellowship program that ISAC the internet society was doing in developing countries and a conference call of bitnet in Palo Alto in August 92.

I thought it might be a good idea to apply, am I going to be accepted or not, I don't know, what's the balance between the different geographical countries. I decided at the end there was a colleague from Egypt that was a junior engineer at that time at the Egypt university network who applied.

We were accepted and I received a reply from George Sadowsky, who I got to know very close afterwards and he's an ICANN board member, welcoming us to for the workshop of ISAC for the developing countries about internet connectivity in Palo Alto. To my surprise they were covering all the expenses, travel and accomodation.

I spend in Palo Alto two weeks getting to know people like Vince Serve and Randy Bush and George Sadowsky and Steve Krocker and many big names that we have seen today. This was an eye opener for myself, this was an opener for my life, for my whole new life.

I was a graduate at that time even PHd from a German university, but I would say that what this workshop has added to my life and myself and



opened to my career, opened to change my life, has been by far more than the three and a half years that I had been spending for my graduate studies in Germany.

I got to know these people very close, I got to know about something called the internet and TCP ICP stack, I got to know about connectivity. But the most important thing, I got to know about people from all over the world with whom I am partially still now in contact, from Africa and many other developing countries.

I felt we had a mission at that time, a real mission to go back as ambassadors and carry the new way of thinking, the multiple stakeholder model, the bottom-up approach, the new open internet, the borderless internet, connectivity for all, internet for all, affordability and all these new values that I have been learning by distinguished pioneers.

I thought that this is the main mission that I am taking back to my country. Indeed, I took that home and I started to work and build with the colleagues on internet in Egypt and Africa and all over the world. I felt suddenly that I am part of a bigger family, integrated within this bigger family.

I'm invited to attend the next workshop next year, to attend as an alumni. The year after in Prague they invited me even as an instructor, to help other fellows coming from other parts of the world, to help in research. Then I was integrated within the internet society being vice-president and board of trustee, and then I played my own role in my own country, and then now here working with Fadi and Sally together.



I'm telling this story because 10-15 years from now, you will be sitting in our roles, playing major roles within your countries, but as well within ICANN and within the internet governance equal system. Because as a young fellow I didn't have any background on this new world.

But this big family, the internet family and multiple stakeholder family has welcomed me, has integrated me, and has really helped me to become part of this global ecosystem. But I played my share as well, I have contributed to the development of the internet community in our part of the world.

I have tried to come up with innovative ideas that have engaged, as Fadi has said, with many other fellows all over the world and in Africa. I have dedicated time and effort to come up with new ideas, but I had mentor and I had people that really did the hand-holding and for us and to whom I am grateful until now to many achievements of my career.

So please dream, please come up with new ideas, please engage with us and others. Please make friends in this room and outside this room your connectivity and your platform far better than the gopher we were using at that time, before the www had started. ICANN is giving you this opportunity, but the whole internet ecosystem needs you, and there are plenty of things to be done.

Pick one of the topics, work on it, engage on it, and say this is the area that I want to contribute as such. Internet governance is not only about technical identifiers but covers a lot of other spectrums as well. Your countries need you, the multi stakeholders and the multi stakeholder model needs you, we need you as ICANN.



You are our ambassadors, so please make something of it. I look forward to engage with you and stay in contact and you will be playing definitely, some of you, major roles in your countries and in the global stakeholder model one day. Thank you very much.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: So I know that you've got another full day ahead of you, so I'm not sure if you would like to entertain any questions?

SALLY COSTERTON: Yes.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: To all three. So let's just take a couple of minutes here. Patrick, you're good on time, I hope?

PATRICK JONES: Fine.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you. Any questions? Celia. Please remember name, this isn't as formal as a public forum, so I don't think we need to do this 'on behalf of myself or my organization', we'll just put that back there. So just your name, where you're from and your affiliation would be great, just so everyone here can get an idea of the diversity around the room. I think that would be great.



CELIA LERMAN:

Hi, this is Celia Lerman from Argentina. I'm part of elInstituto. it's a Latin American institute of electronic commerce. My background is tech academic, I'm a lawyer. Now we're the first Latin American member of the BC. So we're very excited for that. Now we're starting a lot of activities in Latin America from what we learn here, and also we're part of the very big fellowship family.

So I was very touched by everyone's words. It's so important for us and we feel so identified with the words that Tarek said we can communicate with you directly. We want to help you with that, with communications.

For us it's so important for us to have materials with which we can communicate directly to tell the people to deliver to my students and to our businesses that we reach and to the community in general.

I think having the fellowship program is a great team that would be able to help you with the communication part, because we understand. So just count on us for that, that would be a good channel. Thank you.

SALLY COSTERTON:

Thank you we will take you up on that offer.

CELIA LERMAN:

Great.



JERRY TAN:

Hello everyone my name is Jerry and I'm from Hong Kong and I work for the Docker's Foundation and I'm also a member of Kids Dream, first child organization in Hong Kong. I just want to say I was fascinated and intrigued by the society's open remarks.

We not just recognize but appreciate you and your team's efforts in maintaining a stakeholder approach that takes care of needs of different groups. Just a story about a twelve year old girl who writes a great blog really resonates. Because we think internet is just a place for young people to explore, there's so much to explore and the freedom of speech, how they share their views is just valuable.

We have been working on the child participation, we want to involve more in the internet. We're not thinking about evolving just by means of writing a blog or doing something like that, but we would want something more like of involving in the governance. For example, the work of ICANN on how to manage domain names, because we feel that we're going to have so much valuable opinions and views.

Especially with all the end users, there are two and five million children and everyone is around the internet right now. I actually want to address issues. We might not be as knowledgeable about, but we do have some valuable views that we could contribute. Our team is actually thinking about and planning to have a transformer in the next ICANN in Beijing.

So we are trying to set up a transformer where we bring together a lot of children and ambassadors. Like interest children to Beijing, so we talk about the ways children think they can be involved in ICANN. I'm just



wondering how you think about this and if we could have your support in the meantime. Thank you.

FADI CHEHADE:

I think you just gave us a great idea. We're both chatting here, we're saying this is remarkable. I don't know if you're familiar with this, but in the United States there's a program in all high schools called Model UN. Where actually the kids are trained to deal with issues that would typically be dealt with at the UN.

Both my children learned a lot from that program. They got to travel and meet other youth and sit at tables like this and actually discuss issues and present issues and motions. Maybe that's what we should do.

This table only yesterday had some very senior government officials, it was much less fun than this, but okay, fighting over various things and putting me on the hot seat. But maybe that's what we do. Maybe we actually invite youth from all over the world to actually sit around this table and debate. I mean, they care about the internet more than anyone. Model ICANN or Model IG, Internet Government.

I really like this. This is a great insight you gave us, and I don't know that we can do it in Beijing, but if we can that would be a great program. So I'll put the pressure on Sally. Of course we'll need help from you. It would be great if instead of just 110 governments sitting here we had a 110 youth. So let's think about that, let's work with this young man. What was your name?



JERRY TAN: My name is Jerry Ten.

FADI CHEHADE: Okay, thank you. Do all of you think this is a nut idea or a good idea?
Good idea.

JERRY TAN: Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you. I've seen a hand over here first. Can I just ask Pascal, we have one remote question and I'd like to get to Albert through Ali.

ALI ALMESHAL: Yep. So a question from remote participation, Albert Daniel. Has the Caribbean region been on radar of the board recently? And if so, what are the issues?

FADI CHEHADE: Well just so you know. My ICANN was actually developed in the Caribbean. So just so you know. The software from my ICANN was all written in San Martin and the Caribbean. In terms of the board and its embrace of the Caribbean, I met with the Caribbean representatives here and we agreed that we have an opportunity to do the same thing we did in Africa for the Pacific Islands and the Caribbean.



Australia for example approached me and they said look we can really help you on the Pacific Island side. They need a lot of help, and we can do the same thing on the Caribbean side.

The Caribbean sits in a very important place and frankly again needs a lot of assistance and help from us. So we should make sure we have a session this morning at 9, so I'm glad you mentioned that. We will ensure that part of the strategy for Latin America, which includes the Caribbean for us, we have good attention to it. There hasn't been enough attention, Ali.

The honest answer is just that now we have people whose job is to engage all the regions and we will be paying attention to that. I'm sorry but I'm going to have to run because I'm late for another meeting. I'd rather stay here to be honest but I have to go.

So thank you for welcoming me, and I'll leave you with my very good colleagues and Patrick who is a great partner as well. Thank you and best of luck to you and I hope I see you in the hallways, okay.

SALLY COSTERTON:

I saw on the screen that somebody wrote outreach is key. Just on that point, Tarek and I have spent almost a whole of the meeting so far talking about nothing but outreach. I think in fact if I start, you know how you say a word over and over again it starts to sound odd? That's like outreach, but in a good way.

We don't have time to take you through details at the moment, really, because it's more of a separate discussion, but I do want you to know



that we are very focused not on just, as Fadi said, not just on nice words, but on specifically how we're going to deliver that outreach. This comes back to what you were saying about giving people materials and making sure that they are relevant. Not just that they're in different languages, that's obviously important.

I had a session, quite a long session yesterday with the very interesting group at ADAK. You know the ADAK, ok? This is one of the areas where this is very key, and there's a lot of people around the table who wanted to talk about this. They are setting up a capacity building working group, something similar to that name anyway, who will help us and help the staff team at ICANN accelerate this process.

So please do make sure that, wherever you live, that if you don't think you're getting what you need, please just tell us. Because if you don't tell us, we won't know. I really think for me this is a very important part, so I hope that's addressing the person on the screen.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Thank you Albert. We also tried to bring Albert here, but we weren't able to on this particular trip, but thank you for that question and keeping the Caribbean in all of our minds. Are there any other questions? Go ahead Andreas. Andreas hold on one second, if you could hold, thank you so much. Patrick?

PATRICK JONES:

Yes, I just want to add something about this outreach and fellowship while my friend Tarek is here to my right. Because one thing that you



should remember is, what Terek did not tell you, is that when we came back to Egypt, he started to have meetings in Egypt. He did reach out and run fellowship programs and brought me to Egypt.

SALLY COSTERTON: Oh really.

PATRICK JONES: So my outreach to other parts of the world was started by Tarek. We have been personal friends since, and both of us have gone through all kinds of things, but we're still friends and we still help each other in what we're doing, what we've been doing. So it's very very important this friendship, don't forget that.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Andreas, go ahead. Thank you for waiting.

ANDREAS DIAMINI: Thank you. Mine would be to first thank ICANN for extending the fellowship to us, to be able to come here. When I think at home these very very few people who know what ICANN is will literally see just the letters ICANN. They use the internet every day and have been doing so for years, but they know nothing about ICANN. Even me myself, I only could know about ICANN when there was a problem.

There was this problem of cyber squatting. Nobody had a clue where to start to find a solution, so I had to dig into the internet and fortunately I got a lead and then I got into the ICANN website and looked at the



universal dispute resolution mechanisms. That is when I got the idea of what ICANN is and what it does.

Then again when there is a problem from the internet, the government comes down strongly only on who owns the internet. Why don't we shut down this thing if it's causing problems? But again, there's more gain, more good than harm on the internet.

But the problem of the visibility of ICANN, I think it's one issue that the board and the staff of internet should take seriously, and actually taking it to the governments, making it visible to the governments and promote this or make understandable this multi stakeholder model.

Because as I said, when there's a problem, the first thing the government thinks of is shutting down, or who owns it so they can take them to task for whatever reason. As we are here, it helps us in extending the knowledge about ICANN, but at the same time I think ICANN should make it one of their priorities to actually go out and make it known, especially to the governments, as to what ICANN is, how is the internet governed internationally. Thank you.

TAREK KAMEL:

Thank you for definitely raising this important point. I think the issue is not only about ICANN as an organization, but you said it within your comment, it is about how is the internet governed. ICANN has definitely done it solo when it comes to technical identifiers, but there are by far other players that have their roles as well.



We have ISAC in policy making we have the RIRs on a regional level distributing the IP addresses, we have the registrars and the registries and various other players as well and the overall ISTAR family as I call it.

So it is a global responsibility for the whole community I call the internet multi stakeholder community or the internet governance equal system to make awareness, to make sure that our message is directly propagated and the higher level decision making in our government is really enlightened about how the internet is being governed, and that it is different than the plain old telephone system.

The problem is coming that the analogy is always with the management and the plain old telephone system. This is wrong, this is over. The structure has been different, even the built-up in our own country has been different. In Egypt, for example the internet has been introduced by the Egypt university network together with RISIC, one of the UNDP projects working together. It did not happen by the incumbent telephone operator.

So there is a difference in the part of the evolution of the internet. It is based on borderless communication, as such, it is a bottom-up approach, and it is opening many opportunities for all of us. I'm not saying that there are not problems, there are issues on the table on a global level.

There is an issue of cyber securities that we cannot be denying, there are issues of spam, there are issues of governance on the internet as well. We ought to be working together as a global community to make this happen.



From our point of view we will have an engagement plan together with Sally, and governments will definitely have a major role in it. We need to reach out more to governments, we need to explain on a higher level and on the political level how is the internet governed, and we need also to include players from the developing countries within the ICANN process.

It is true that there is very little participation in the ICANN process when it comes with many constituents that you have been meeting this week. Why? Because the industry in our part of the world is partially still weak. So we need to be working on empowering the DNS industry in our part of the world, establishing their registrars and making sure that we are part of that process.

Then governments will feel, ah, ok, we are part of that process. We have companies that go and attend ICANN and are part of that. We have business interests as well and this multiple stakeholder model. We are well represented, our issues are being addressed, we are being heard.

If we don't do that, then definitely we will have challenges and governments look at other parts of the world to voice their concerns and act differently. So ICANN definitely is preparing a plan but we will not be able to implement this plan without partners and without you.

Because you are the engine generation that is really understanding more and more this multiple stakeholder model, bringing it back home and helping us and giving us feedback who you should be talking to and engaging with us to make sure that the message is really well propagated within the community and within the society. Thank you.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I'm just grateful this is on record, quite honestly. It just really is so essential that you all really do appreciate the words, the personal engagement that we have this morning, and I know that you do, and that we do re-listen to the words of encouragement and what we all need to do as individuals, because it is one by one by one by one and then we make the larger us.

I've been so impressed in my five years with the fellowship program with your voices, and how you've taken positions here in ICANN and so now we have leaders who are sitting here saying to you that we need you as an individual. I'm excited. So I'm happy this is on record, I'm happy we can listen again.

: I want to just take one last question from the remote and then I would like to see if any of you, and I know you do have other questions, I will gather them and we will get them to Sally and Tarek later, after this week.

This week is a little full, so we're going to give them a break on that one. Patrick I just want this to be one minute so we can get to you and have you get on with your day. Okay, thank you so much for that. Ali?

ALI ALMESHAL: Yep. Madan Gaden from Remote Participation. Why does ICANN not have a regional office in Africa for better awareness and outreach?



TAREK KAMEL:

Thank you for the question, and again, the internet governance equal system, ICANN works in a different direction. It is partially an organization that bases its engagement plan on outreach programs, development programs, awareness and engagement. Therefore we have prepared the Africa strategy that some of you may have attended this session on Monday afternoon.

Within the African strategy we have many interesting program awards, internship program for foreign players, support for start-ups, incubators in order to develop the DNS industry, an ICANN ambassadors program in order to make sure that the ICANN values are propagated and many other interesting programs.

This is where the focus is put between Sally and myself, in order to get engaged and get these programs really operational and on-site and making the difference and making the impact.

However, if it comes out during the implementation of the strategy that we need an office with a headcount for ICANN in Africa, ICANN management, and Sally has said it several times, will not hesitate to approve that. Again, the model is different than other organizations have been working, and I don't want to mention them by name as such from the UN.

It is not the most important thing to have an office and to have a headcount there and then to start thinking what to do. No, it is a plan, bottom-up approach that you are engaged with, that you have ownership with the African community that we start to implement using the internet and using the virtual tools are there, necessarily without



physical presence, but doing the capacity-building and doing the work. Again, if it comes up at the end we need an office, we will not hesitate.

I just want to say thank you very much, and you're more than welcome to stay but I know your day is busy and we'll see you in the hallways and in the sessions. So thank you both.

Patrick the mike is yours.

PATRICK JONES:

Thank you very much. So just because as such that I'm chairing this security and stability advisory committee is extremely technical, I will try to not be technical. The importance of ASAC, just like we have heard from ICANN as a whole, is to succeed with outreach.

Even though we are writing technical reports based on objective observation of what is really happening, how the internet really works, we still need to write these texts in a way so that people, everyone in the world, understands what we are saying.

Our challenge is not only to actually understand how the internet works and draw conclusions, which of course requires us to have extremely skilled people, and I'm really happy to have as good people as ASAC as I have had, it also requires us to write good documents. We have this year so far produced seven documents and we normally only write about four to five, for a whole year, and this year's not over yet.

Many people might say immediately, this is a great success. For me as there chair, I don't know whether it is a success or not, because I don't



measure our success in the number of documents or number of words. I measure our success in whether what we are producing helps others.

We are trying to understand how we can gather feedback and get more feedback to tell us whether what we are producing helps others or not. So who are we helping? Formally, we are the advisory committee to ICANN board, so if they send us questions, which they do now and then, that is of course highest priority.

We must respond to those questions. But we've also got questions from everything from the government advisory committee that also asks us as simple question as 'this thing with blocking domain names on the internet, does it work? and what effect does it have?' We respond to that question and specifically for that question we understood that it's really important that everybody understands this document.

So after working for about four months, we had a document that was ten pages long and everyone felt, well, it's time to publish. And I said no. We are to work harder. After working harder, we had a document that was two pages long and translated to all languages I can translate documents to.

Let me tell you, based on the feedback that we have had, that extra work for two months was worth it. This is something that I have always tried to use myself in writing documents and other kinds of things when people ask me, hey Patrick can you write something about that? And I say how much time do I have? Well, two days. Okay, then you will get a twenty page text. Oh, so much? Well, otherwise I need a week.



Writing in a way so that other people understand is hard. So why do I tell specifically you this? Very simple. You are the ones that either directly or indirectly know the people that we want to reach, regardless of which one of the stakeholder groups it is.

So you're the ones that can give us feedback, you're the ones that can try to read our documents and suggest to us how we should have written it, what should we think about next time we're writing a document.

For example, there's one document that we're close to finish at the moment and we are thinking, should this be a document that people read and understand, that people can use on in education and directly in classes, or should it be a scientific document that basically no one reads, but everyone can reference?

That's a very important distinction and we think about it every day. Trying to do both I don't think works. Maybe, don't know. So, as ASAC members, each member is appointed on a three year term, so each member is reviewed every third year.

When walking so far along this side and saying hi to everyone, it took quite a lot of time, just because I felt like I knew everyone. In reality, I think I really only know one of you. It is Marian with the very difficult last name that I am trying to learn. Ganalargsami, something like that, okay. The reason why I know him is that he is the most recent new member of ASAC.

When we appoint new members, we have a lot of people, not a lot of people, but we do have people now and then, people can apply



themselves, or they get suggested, and they get evaluated. The first evaluation is whether they have the level of the skill set in whatever area they are, but of course a lot of people don't even come to us if they don't believe they are very good at what they are doing, so almost everyone passes.

The next thing that we are evaluating is, we are looking at what skill sets do we need in ASAC as a whole. Of course, we don't need fifteen people that know DNS, we might only need three. We need people that know different things.

So one thing that we were missing was that we didn't have any people who had hard core experiences of working with or in or together with law enforcement.

A lot of people from all over the world applied and tried to sort of pass our criteria of being a good law enforcement person and understanding how the internet works. Everyone thought we would find someone in Western Europe. We didn't. So we are very happy to have Marian on board.

So you read our documents, let us know what you think, try to spread the word, pass the documents on, let us know if the document helped you. But the next thing you can do of course is to ask us to do specific work, and this is another area where we need a lot of feedback.

That is regarding security and stability related issues that you discover in your region, in your occupation, in discussions on internet governance or ICANN or internet related discussions from wherever you are. We can



get questions, as I said earlier from ICANN board, from other groups, but also from individual people.

We are currently working on a question that we got Wednesday last week. We don't think so far that we need to respond by writing a formal document, we don't really know yet, we are going to discuss that later today. It might be just a response from me that the rest of ASAC approve. So don't hesitate asking us questions. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Any questions? I feel so silly asking that after you just said don't hesitate.

GABRIELA SLACK: Thank you Patrick, I wanted to ask...

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And your name is? And you are from? Thank you,

GABRIELA SZLAK: Sorry. I am Gabriela Szlak from Argentina and I work at e-institute, as Celia just said, and I'm also a member of BC, so I heard you yesterday. I just wanted to ask if you can tell us as fellows, not this time as BC members, as fellows, where are the most important relevant risks that in general the DNS is going to face when new LTDs will be implemented.

How would you summarize that situation for us and for us to be able to bring awareness in a very easy way to other people that are not



technical persons as well when we go home and we say, well we're going to be facing all this challenges, so it's very important what I can ask in those kinds of situations. Thank you.

PATRICK JONES:

Thank you very much. That's a very good question and I think that's the question that all of ICANN has been asking themselves for the last ten years. And not only ask what are the risks, but also are the risks acceptable compared to the benefits, and do that calculation of benefit versus harm.

The document that I was talking about from ASAC that is only two pages long, the title is actually benefit versus harms. So that document is something that you can read. It is about DNS blocking, the document tried to explain how to do that calculation. So that's a good start.

If I go into the specifics what kind of risks we face, there are a couple of them that could be risks, some of them are acceptable risks, so it's very important that, just because I mention something here, that you do believe that I think the sky will fall. But it's still something we need to keep our eyes on, even though the risk is acceptable.

I also would like to emphasize that what is important for the internet, and one of the reasons the internet exists, is because of innovation. Innovation implies taking a risk, and taking a step across the line over what is safe. But not taking too large steps, running too fast over the line or not understanding where you are on the riskier side of the line of safeness, but not when it's insecure.



So, one of the largest things that we are nervous about is that we do get a more flat name space. This means that historically we have had 180 top level domains. That means that almost every query for any domain name in the world is not going to the what is called the root name server, which are the root name servers that are holding the top of the tree.

Instead, the queries are going to the name servers for the top level domains. From a pure mathematical point of view, if you have a tree like structure with names, it would distribute the queries all over this tree, which means that a lot of queries are going to the .com servers, to the name server of the country from where you are .se for me I'm coming from Sweden for example.

What's happening now that we're getting more top level domains is that we're getting more queries to these root name servers. And nobody knows that that implies, because we have tried to do simulations, we don't know what happens.

What I do when I'm not chair of ASAC is that I work for an organization in Sweden, one of three in the world outside the U.S. that do run root name servers. So also in my daily job I need to make calculations on how much hardware I need to place in my root name servers that I have in various places in the world, Mongolia, Kenya, you name it, all over the place. That's one problem.

The other problem has to do with this general set of innovation that new details make it possible for people to innovate regarding DNS in a way that we have never seen before.



You say you come from BC, of course businesses are very much driving innovation, we just have to hope that businesses which to some degree have the conflict between potential gain of coming up with new ideas and being careful, that they are careful, just like with ISPs, just like with internet service providers. But the biggest challenge of the internet at the moment has nothing to do with DNS.

That is that we are running out of IP addresses, the IP addressing issue is much more a concern of the operational committee, together with unwanted IP traffic, not so much spam, but unwanted IP traffic. That is today much more problematic, specifically for regions in the world that so far do not have big enough infrastructure to be able to handle all their web traffic.

It's a race regarding making investments fast enough, regarding for example fiber around Africa that is not yet fully deployed that really must be installed before we see too much of the bad traffic. So what is important to remember is that ICANN is not just about domain names or DLTs, ICANN is an organization where we can cooperate and be friends on all internet related issues.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Once again, I'm really glad this is being recorded. Music night sometimes fogs my brain, so I have to listen to things twice. It's interesting, just a couple of things I'll say. We talk about the documents we produce, Sally and Tarek and Fadi were talking about outreach and translations, and telling us what it is that we are not doing, and that you need and that we are not doing well.



Working on the outreach team, this is so relevant to me. Are we producing documents that are answering the questions that anyone is asking or are we producing documents because we think, in our own internal, it's important.

We need to hear the questions, we need to hear what's going on in your region, what's important for you. There is nothing too small. We also need to understand if we're not translating into the right languages, which may sound a little bit weird when we're using the 6 human languages here to my right.

We make decisions about which documents to translate into which languages, and maybe we, ICANN staff don't understand either. Maybe we need some help to understand which of the documents, whether technical or policy or whatever, need to be translated and how.

Money can't be the driver, it has to be the need. Producing papers just to post on the internet for the sake of it is doing none of us any good. So we need to make sure that you all take the voice back and ask the questions.

What needs to be answered for you? And that we also translate it correctly, pick the right documents and do the right job. Are there any other questions for Patrick this morning? Okay, we've got one, two, am I ignoring anybody over here? Okay, let's take two and then we'll release Patrick to his day job and talk with Paul.



VANESSA CRAVO:

Good morning. My name is Vanessa, I'm from Brazil. We really appreciate you being here this early in the morning. I was wondering, since we talk about cyber security it's a such an important issue. There has been a lot of discussion regarding the technical aspects of it. Do you feel that it is viable, regarding technical aspects of cyber security, not national security or cyber crime, but really the technical aspects of it? Or do you feel that it can do more harm than good?

PATRICK JONES:

From a technical perspective, yes there is a risk that it will make more harm than good. I think it's really important to prioritize. Like Sweden has done in the human rights council, Sweden has very explicitly said that the default must be to be able to communicate.

Any other kind of blocking traffic must be implemented as an exception, and that exception and the process around that exception, the decision making process of for example why certain actions should be taken, must be implemented according to trust-worthy process that all multi stakeholder groups agree on. That is the first thing.

Secondly, to be able to work against cyber security issues in an effective way, we need global agreements on not only what we're going to do technically, who is responsible for what, but we also have an issue at the moment that we have different jurisdictions which have been based on, of course, cultural difference that we do not agree on what is right and what is wrong.

At the moment the largest problem has to do with people simply not really agreeing on what is right and what is wrong. While the internet is



a global phenomenon which enables communication between parties in different jurisdictions and in different cultural areas.

So two parties might communicate and do something where one of the persons is 'it is okay and perfect and fine', the other person is 'it is illegal'. I claim it is the combination of this kind of stress to the system that creates a problem, and that is a risk at the moment.

But that is also why I'm happy to see that for example, the number of members in the government advisory committee is now up to 135 or something, it's very high. The last country I talked to is Japan, that talked to me yesterday.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I looked behind me to see if anyone has come in to verify that number. We had one more, I think.

WALUSUNG GONDEW:

My name is Waru, I'm from Malawi. I work for the University of Malawi. My background is kind of technical. What I would like to know is the scope of your work, how do work, and do you work for a decision to be made at ICANN and fixed technical operation on the internet for example.

You try to review and try to analyze the decisions, the policies and see how it affects the technical operation of the internet? The other thing is how do you work, do you work together with IT, for example?



PATRICK JONES:

The first question, we can start to pick up something just because one single ASAC member thinks it's important. It doesn't have to be an ICANN decision. We make the decision ourselves internally what we're going to work on.

That's very simple, we can do whatever we want. That's fun. Think if it was like that in the day job as well: do whatever you want! I have a lovely job as chair of ASAC. The second thing, what was the second part of your question, I'm sorry?

WALUSUNG GONDEW:

I'm thinking your work directly enforces ASAC, it's like your mini ITF icon. You work hand in hand with ITF.

PATRICK JONES:

Yes exactly, we do. On ASAC we have a liaison with the internet architecture board even. So this was actually how I was brought in to ASAC. I was a member of the internet architecture board in the ITF, because I had a background in the internet task force. For example, many of you know about internationalized domain names. I was the one writing the standard for that.

That's one of the things I've been doing in DNS. I was in the internet architecture board, I was the liaison to ASAC and then the ASAC members elected me to be a permanent member and I earned a chair.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I really wish you would just get busy and get on with your life, Patrick because I don't think you've done quite enough. I want to thank you very much.

I know there's some other interesting questions and I will want to gather any questions for any of our speakers and I'll get them out. Again I just want to reiterate this is a hugely busy week, so if someone doesn't write you back this week, give them a break. So thank you, Patrick.

PATRICK JONES: Yeah and I would like to say that now because Marian is here, that is an ASAC member, please talk to him. You don't have to talk to me. Talk to him or any other ASAC member you meet. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: So, Paul, it's your turn. I'll let you do the intro by yourself.

PAUL DIAZ: Thank you Janice. Good morning, everyone. My name is Paul Diaz. Please excuse my head cold. It's been a very long week already. I am director of policy for public interest registry, the dot org operator. I'm here today also because previously I worked about ten years for Network Solutions, so I can bring both a registry operator, a registrar operator perspective that contracted parties.

Judging from the questions in the short time I've been here, there's already obviously a lot of knowledge about how ICANN works. Although I admit even myself after all these years the number of acronyms and



things it can be very daunting and very hard to follow. In a nutshell, I'm bringing up the rear here and I'll try to tie in some of the things I've heard in the last fifteen minutes in the presentation. Trying to bring the contracted party perspective, which is, for the most part in ICANN, the business end, short of the business constituency of course.

As far as the domain name industry goes, in the GTLD space, which ICANN has responsibility for, it's really the registries and the registrars who are where the rubber hits the road, so to speak. We're the ones who are either managing the name space or actually interacting with the end users.

To follow-up with what I heard earlier, that creates both risk and opportunity. Obviously there's commercial opportunity, but there's a lot of responsibility, and it often puts us at that unique position where we are interacting with perhaps law enforcement, intellectual property enforcement, any variety of civil society advocacy.

It gets complex, it's very interesting, the job is never boring. But some of these challenges are increasingly complex. Dot org, if you were all at our music night last night, we've just passed 10 million names under registration. Thank you.

We are one of the original TLDs and the third largest GTLD. While our name space dot org organization has traditionally been the home for not-for-profits and community based groups and all manner of folks doing things that are not first and foremost commercial in nature. Over time, the rules, unwritten rules, about which extensions you can use or which is most appropriate, have blurred.



In fact, dot org has a lot of commercial activity going on in it. Be that the case, in our name space we don't have the same level of challenges that some of our other commercial operators face in terms of complaints about spam, phishing, any of the security issues Patrick and his colleagues wrestle with all the time. That's a very fortunate thing, but it is still there.

We are talking about new TLDs and the tremendous changes that are fast coming upon us. My organization has applied for four IDN versions of dot org, two in Chinese, Cyrillic and Hindi. We've also applied for dot ngo and dot ong, a romance language version of NGO, for nongovernmental organization.

That name space will be closed, so here's another example of the variety, the complexity that we're going to be facing. Not anybody will be allowed to get a dot ngo. The advantage for NGOs is that automatically by using that name you will be distinguished. It gives us as a registry operator the ability to have a lot more hands-on interaction with the registrars. Also to set a higher standard.

You're not going to see any of the mischief that takes place in open generic TLDs in dot ngo taking place when it comes online. No spam, no phishing, none of that silliness. And that's very important because of the mission of the people who use that name. Having that sense of trust is real important.

One of the ways we'll achieve it, and one of the things if I can kind of tie this all together now, that I think you're hearing throughout the week here, is the importance of creating trust. How do you create a working multiple stakeholder model?



A working environment that is global, that comes from many different cultures and perspectives about what is or should be, in terms of how things should operate online. It really only happens with the active input of all of us. We heard Fadi at the beginning of the week, talking about let's make ICANN work.

It only works if we all make it work. You know you can draft rules, we can enforce standards, but it really comes down to, it's a function of the broader community accepting certain norms and then working to enforce them.

I think that's one of the goals of the fellows program, or at least that's how I've always envisioned it. It's that you all come here, you have a variety of perspectives and experiences, you're at different stages in your careers, for the most part though, early on in your careers still, so there's a lot of passion to make a difference, to help contribute to a better experience for all.

Where ICANN is at right now, where we all are in terms of the maturity level or evolution of this unique ICANN model, this multi stakeholder model, it's real important that you do take that responsibility seriously. When you go back to your homes, when you are engaged in whatever the daily activities are and how they touch on all this, it's going to be critical that you remain engaged, that this isn't a one-time visit and you kind of forget about it.

The community needs you very much, and ICANN is in an unique position in time. I'm not sure how much you've heard throughout the week, but again referencing Fadi's speech, the things that are on his



mind, there are plenty of other organizations that don't necessarily want to see the ICANN model succeed, for a variety of reasons.

It's really incumbent upon us all to do everything we can to help make ICANN work. Whether that's from a commercial perspective, like a contracted party, or the inputs that you can provide from whatever other constituency you're part of, from country code TLDs, influencing your GAC representatives, the GAC is growing significantly.

That's a very positive sign because it shows governments are taking a far greater interest in ICANN because they think that this model is working, they want to be a part of it. So you all should be a part of it.

There are a variety of ways to remain engaged. Some of it may be commercial, talk to registry and registrar colleagues. You don't have to be a credited registrar, that's a high standard to reach. Being a reseller for some of the TLDs, being registrants, some may be web developers, what have you, there are a variety of ways to remain engaged.

I just really ask that you all take this opportunity that you've had to be here this week, to see this, to hear this, take it seriously and remain engaged. Keep in touch with the staff, with the colleagues you've made today, with hopefully a broader range of contacts you've made. Hopefully we will continue to see you, and a couple of years from now we'll all be patting ourselves on the back thinking what a wonderful job we've done. Happy to take questions. I realize with the time of the day as well, you all are tired already, and there's a full day in front of you.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I've got about ten for you. I'm being very serious. You say you're bringing up the rear and I didn't plan it as such, but you really did bring it back and bring it all together. It's interesting yesterday from the presentations we had, I said to these guys one of the words that keeps coming back to me is trust, and you came up with the same today.

It's a digital signing trust, but it's people-to-people trust, we have to continue to trust each other that we're going in the right direction and keep each other going. Five years into ICANN and like Paul, I was much more depth times a thousand.

It doesn't really hit you sometimes how integrated how all the stakeholders and constituency groups and supporting organizations and committees and the contracted and the non contracted, how they need to be woven in.

Just like your place of employment, there can be silos, the ICANN staff we fight the silos all the time, getting into their own thing. Here it's so important that the words cross constituency start to get utilized more and more and everyone understands that the registries and the registrars need you to depend on, Paul is in charge of policy development, need to be integrated in the policy development process, need to be integrated with the governments, need to be integrated with the CCSO, need to be integrated with the NGOs.

Everyone really has to be aware of what the goals and the objectives and the expectations are of everyone around the table. So I thank you very much because I really think you hit those points so well. Any questions for Paul, from around the table?



FEDOR SMIRNOV:

Good morning. My name is Fedor Smirnov, I'm from Russia. As far as I understand, you're applying for a new to the dot NGO and public interest registry has about 10 million registrations in dot org. Yesterday we had an interesting discussion on new TLD and the nature of the program among fellows.

My question would be, what's your motivation if you are going to apply to dot NGO? Because 10 million is pretty much, but dot com has 80 millions, and is okay with it. If it would be an open TLD but for nongovernmental organizations, what is driving you to apply and what are your expectations about new TLD?

PAUL DIAZ:

Okay thank you, excellent question. Without providing too much of a history lesson, public interest registry places focus on the name public interest registry. PIR for shorthand was established at the beginning of the 21st century, back in 2001. We are essentially a subsidiary of the internet society, with their broad mission to do good on the internet. PIR's interest in new TLDs? Well, a few things.

As I mentioned, we have applied for IDN versions of dot org to include Cyrillic, that's very straight-forward. It's an existing TLD, people know what org is about, but now you can use it in your native character set, you don't have to use ASKI.

For the new TLD, the NGO or ONG, the motivation. in a nutshell is that, org was originally conceived for not-for-profit, for noncommercial uses.



Overtime that distinction has blurred, the lines have broken down, anybody can register.

As the new TLD program slowly came into focus, it became clear to us, talking to the community, to the existing base of dot org users, that there was an important need for a distinct name space for the nongovernmental sector. Importantly, and again if my head cold didn't make it clear, NGO will be a closed TLD. It's not available to anyone. There will be criteria that you have to meet to get a registration.

We will be working with parties to ensure that the registrants do in fact have the credentials and the community that we will establish to help bring together the way we're going to manage that new name space will also have a self-policing mechanism. \

So when it's said and done it becomes a name space that really serves a particular global audience, but one that will certain assurances built in, so that both the users and the end-users, people who may want to donate to the cause, or that are doing a similar mission but in a totally different part of the world, can share best practices and things like that. So for us, public interest registry, serving the public interest is really the driving motivator.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Thank you. I think we had one question over here. Did I see a hand or no? Go ahead.



VICTOR NDONNANG: My name is Victor and I'm from Cameroon and also a founding member of ISAC Cameroon chapter. I don't have a question, I would just like to thank Paul for his presentation and take the opportunity also to thank the public interest registry for what it is doing to help ISAC also with its open internet development mission in most developing countries.

The peer is able to bring that job to help ISAC achieve those goals because ICANN is doing well its mission, because the government is functioning well. It's just to thank public interest registry and thank ICANN for doing a good job, well done. Good luck to dot NGO and dot ONG. Thank you.

PAUL DIAZ: Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Great. So thank you very much Paul. I really do appreciate you being here and I look forward to you coming back to the fellows for another when your head is less cold.

PAUL DIAZ: One other thing just to note, when we talk about communication. Please consider me a resource. I am also a glutton for punishment. After the end of this meeting I will become vice chairman of the registry stakeholder group. So I say glutton for punishment, but that means I will be very intimately involved in the dialogue that goes on between the various stakeholder groups and concerns and whatnot, always listening like Fadi, happy to bring issues that you all have to the conversation.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Congratulations, I think. Alright. Again, thank you all. The ideas for the day. We have at 9:00 the talk about work going on in Latin America. At 11:00 is the update on the budget, 1:30 community outreach. We also have today DNS workshop, we have a workshop on IBP6. 5:00 we have our private session with the ICANN security team right next door in Key 1, so I'd like to see everyone there, and I didn't mention that to you all, so please join us if you can.

We have Jeff Moss and his team coming to talk to us about cyber security and other security issues, so we'll be just right next door there for the fellows and our friends from the dot net ambassador program and kids.

So please don't hesitate to ask me or the alumni at anytime today if you have any questions about where to be or how to refocus yourselves. The gala is tonight, I will be getting with all of you a little bit later about that.

You will need to see me at 5:00 for that gala information, too. So that's more incentive to come. Everybody have a wonderful day. Thank you to all the interpreters, I so appreciate you this morning taking all the time, and to our tech team. Have a great day guys.

