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On page: https://gnso.icann.org/en/group-activities/calendar

Farzaneh Badii: Everyone please take your seat. We don't - we have to start on time. So in the interest of time we had to get rid of some of our agenda items. Yes. I hope that I can get a couple of minutes to talk to you about jurisdiction but we are going to be talking about something really important that you are going - this is going to be enlightening because it - we will talk about ICANN mission and mandate, and it will give you a better understanding of what exactly ICANN should do and should not do with regards domain name system abuse.

And so without further ado, please Patrik had a presentation, like a very traditional presentation. We have Patrik Fältström here and - okay, so - do you want to introduce…?

Patrik Fältström: Hello. So my name is Patrik Fältström. I'm the chair of the Security and Stability Advisor Committee at ICANN. I have been chair now for seven years, and at the end of this calendar year, I'm stepping down. So I brought my - Rod Rasmussen that is going to replace me as the chair on the first of January. So Rod is here.

And it's also the case that he specifically works with the topic that, in his day job, that we're going to talk about today. Well, his previous day job. Now he's SSAC chair. So anyway. So I brought Rod because he's also an expert on this specific matter.

So let me just give a background. I was asked to give a background regarding technical implications on DNS abuse. Next slide, please. So the first thing I would like to point out is that we in SSAC have been already issued at least two specific advice that have to do with various different kind of blocking of communication with the help of DNS. It's SAC number 50 that we issued in 2011.

That was a response from the Governmental Advisory Committee that we wrote, but what is more specific and related to the discussion that I think we'll have to day, is SAC 56. That is five years old. It's from 9th of October 2012. That is where we talk about the implications, the technical implications of using the DNS for various different kind of blocking. Specifically we explain the secondary effects, which I think is an important thing here but I will come back to that in a little bit. So these two, specifically the second one, is I think very interesting for you.

Next slide, please. So the first question of course is what DNS abuse is. And the first time I talked about this yesterday and we were in violent agreement and disagreement, and then agreement again and then disagreement. So you can talk about this however much you want. DNS is the Domain Name System. There is - you can Google that part. Farzaneh, why don't you Google like the rest of us?

So there are two different kind of separation of discussion that me and Rod would like to bring up. The first one has to do with that we need to differ

between compromised and non-compromised domain names. And that means that there is a question of whether the domain name holder is the one that actually used the domain name for various kind of things or if it is the case that it is a domain name that is taken over by someone else to something, for example breaking into registrar, stealing a password or whatever.

So the first problem has to do with whether the domain name is compromised or not. Given that you know that, we have to different kind of abuse that can happen. The first category has to do with abuse using the Domain Name System itself, and that can either be the protocol that you're trying to either violate the protocol, you try to construct a DNS packet that makes the DNS server or someone to crash or install a virus using the protocol itself.

The other thing you can do is to do certain things within your DNS configuration which creates - which have secondary effects on other parties. So both of these with the pro-DNS protocol and with the content and data you send around in DNS you might have - you might try to create some secondary effect. Including in this with protocol abuse is for example is denial of service attacks, where you use the DNS protocol by spoofing IP addresses, et cetera.

The second part, which is what I will talk about today, is when you have a domain name and you have the domain name system and you use it correctly to refer to services where the service itself is some kind of abuse. So we talk about for the rest of this session, if I understand things correctly, when the Domain Name System is used correctly but it's referred to services which actually is problematic.

Next slide, please. So this is what I talked about abuse of the DNS itself. So the goal is to break the DNS or other kind of attached services. Next slide, please. So but if it is the case then that we use the DNS and for example have

it as part of URL, in that case if you look at the technical abuse, we have all of these websites which might include viruses, you have malware, you have phishing, where people might steal credit card numbers, guess your passwords, do all different kind of thing, it might be the case that it's used for command and control for botnets that are used for other kind of protocols or various different kind of attacks.

All of these things is when you still - when you use a domain name in DNS correctly. Next slide. Interesting. This was the goal of the whole presentation to show this diagram, which - how can we deal with it? Can we solve this in one way or another? Okay. So what I wanted to show here, which is one big - which is a big discussion at the moment that we in SSAC involve ourselves in, and that has to do with the need for actors that help fighting technical abuse with the DNS, how can we ensure that the actors that need access to the data can get access to the data so they can do their job.

And one thing that too many people, specifically on the government side, they believe that this is something that you can do in the same way that we do normal law enforcement police investigation, it takes three months and then we'll see how it goes, when in reality for this technical abuse that you will - the diagram is to show you how fast a domain name is used in a bad way for these technical things I described.

If it is the case that we look at what domain names are classified as being used for technical abuse after 150 days, 50% of those domain names are already detected being used for abuse after - between five and ten minutes, which means that if it is the case that a domain is to be used for abuse it's used immediately after registration.

And because of that, actions that are - have to be taken, almost, actions that are to be taken to fight the abuse needs to be really, really fast. So. Well you can send around the slides. That's probably the best way on moving forward. So that's all. Thank you.

Milton Mueller: Well I'm sorry they couldn't see that diagram. It would have been helpful. But maybe if you could go back to I think it was maybe the second or third slide of Patrik's, whoever's - definitely not the second. Yes, here. Okay. So first of all I want to add something here and that's there is abuse when using DNS, which is not just referring to abuse but the name itself might be considered abuse.

For example, you register a name that has a zero instead of an O and it looks like Microsoft but it's not, and so you're fooling people. You're using the semantics of the domain to fool people into thinking this is a domain that it isn't. And we have had a recent example of this. How many of you heard of the Equifax hack? This is a big deal in America because, you know, half of the population had their credit records in this company.

And so the company did something very stupid. They said, "Oh we have a special domain, a new domain that we've registered." It was equifaxsecurity.com and if you want help go to that. And so then the phishers, recognizing that they didn't use their existing real domain, they sent out phishing domains with like securityequifax.com and tried to get people to go there and say, "Oh give us your Social Security Number so that we can look up" - okay.

So that's - that could be considered domain abuse because that's actually using a manipulation of the Domain Name System to actually commit fraud or to deceive people.

So why are we having this conversation about what is domain abuse? Well we, as the Non-Commercial Users Constituency are very concerned about freedom of expression and about the question of intermediary responsibility. Okay? So in terms of freedom of expression, we see growing attempts among certain parties in this multi-stakeholder system to try to ride on the train of DNS abuse.

And of course everybody is against this kind of DNS abuse, both of these kinds, right? Nobody wants to defend actual technical abuse and fraud and deception using domains. But what if you could throw your favorite cause into this bundle of DNS abuse when it's not really DNS abuse? So here's an example, copyright infringement.

Now as Patrik made it clear, if you have a perfectly valid domain name and it's working technically the way it's supposed to work and referring to some resources that are stored on the Internet that happen to be or accused of being copyright infringing, there are people that say that's domain abuse. And we go that's not domain abuse, that's copyright infringement, and those two different things. There's different laws about that. There's different policies about that.

And what's happening here is that people are trying to get the domain name registrars and the domain name policy apparatus to basically become more responsible for policing copyright, and that has all kinds of problems associated with it in that you're basically bypassing normal legal due process, right?

Just to give you an example, if there's a copyrighted file that is loaded and available on the Internet in the United States, there's something called the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and this created a notice and takedown

process. So if you want to take down infringing copyright material, there's a well defined, well known, well established functional process for doing that. Why do you have to go to a domain name registrar to do that?

The worst kinds of cases though is when it's the meaning of the site that is defined as - the meaning of the content of the site that is defined as abuse. Now the most extreme example of this would be what we call child pornography or child abuse materials. Again, that's a crime everywhere in the world it's a crime to post or share or even possess that kind of material, but that's not domain abuse, okay?

It has nothing to do with the domains that it's under, and it's illegal whether it's under any kind of a domain. It could be hiding under a perfectly valid domain, but the question is what's the illegal act and are there existing laws that can be used to take it down? So the problem here is we're trying to load too much on to domain name registrars and registries by making them the policemen of the entire Internet, right? And we think that's not a good thing.

And so it's not like we're in favor of these other kinds of abuse, we just want to be very clear about it's not domain abuse, it shouldn't be categorized and bundled with other forms of domain abuse and there are different levels of responsibility that ICANN and domain name registrars and registries have for responding to and dealing with that kind of abuse.

Now just one final point here before I turn it over - I guess Rod is going to speak also. Okay.

Rod Rasmussen: I think we should turn it to discussion.

Milton Mueller: Okay. All right. And that is the question of rapidity. I think Patrik made a very valid point that many of these technical forms of abuse, you know, you're setting up a botnet or you're doing a phishing domain. They occur very rapidly and the faster you can find one the better, the faster you can bring them down the better. So this raises real issues.

There's also jurisdictional problems in the sense that if you know what law applies, it's all in the same jurisdiction, then it's relatively easier for traditional law enforcement mechanisms and due process to be used, but if it's spanning three or four different jurisdictions and you don't really know what law applies, then the tendency is for the operators to be making decisions that are in effect law enforcement or policing decisions without using normal due process.

And that is indeed an issue and it's not an easy question to answer. You know, as civil liberties, civil rights people, we - typically we want due process to be followed, we want law to be applied, not a private actor's discretion. So I think we can open it up to discussion.

Man: Let's see if we can (unintelligible).

Patrik Fältström: So we have two different versions of this image to see whether it works. There. Okay, so let me try to explain this here. So here you have the time of registration, 0 up to 150 days. This is a logarithmic scale so this is after five minutes, after one hour, after one day, after ten days, 50 days, 150 days.

The lines here are different private sector organizations which detect and mark domain names as, in this case, domain names that are used for sending spam, but it could be domain name used for other kind of things. So this is just like one indicator.

So what we see here is that specifically Spamhaus they have marked - if we look every domain name they have marked sending spam after 150 days, they have detected 50% of those already after one hour, which means that domain names today they are registered, used for whatever kind of abuse they want, and then they are not used anymore. So most of the abuse for domain names actually happen within the first couple of hours.

But one thing that I would like to emphasize where I completely agree with Milton is the problem that law enforcement today has, specifically the cross-jurisdiction issues, you have different legislation. We have different agreements to be able to do cooperation between law enforcement for absolutely correct reasons, because we don't really trust each other and there are reasons for that.

And those systems are not fast enough to be able to act according to these kind of things. But I think it's really important to not mix up in the respective processes, regardless of whether they are in law enforcement, in private sector and between with what kind of overall processes we need.

Milton Mueller: But our main point is that it would be very important to mix up this kind of abuse, which is basically spamming, right, with the content - the meaning, a file on a website, or the expression contained by website that happens to be under a domain that works the way it's supposed to work. That's not domain abuse. Really, is it?

Rod Rasmussen: That depends on you define it, right? So in some - I could that phishing is content abuse, right, because it's a lookalike website, you're being tricked into putting things there. If it's a random domain name, not - doesn't look like the

bank's name or something that, then is that content or is that technical? I don't know. It depends on where you want to draw the line. It gets really interesting.

The other point I want out, this is, you know, looking at numbers for spam, which Patrik points out tend to use really heavily right away and then go away, phishing and malware and things like use really heavily and stay for a long time too. There's all kind of different time periods that these things last for. So it really gets - the technical use of the domains is critical for making these things happen.

Then the question becomes how do you draw the line between what you're trying to do and the degree of harm and all these other things. And it's all being done in the scale of millions of domain names per week, approximately, of things that are spam or these kinds of other activities that people are setting up on one side and tearing down on the other side.

And at the end of the day, the only way you're getting that kind of reaction is by reporting channels and terms of services at registries and registrars to be able for them to manage that kind of process where their systems are being basically abused by folks coming in registering them, probably not even paying for them or using, you know, some sort of resource that's been stolen itself.

So there's ways for them to do that under a terms of service kind of regime. That still gets into some interesting areas from the perspective here. Another thing that's really important too is besides compromise domains is use of services on a domain name, right? So facebook.com is not something you would want to block at the DNS level just because there was one offensive page or even a million offensive pages when there's billions of pages on it.

So there's proportionality is one of these things as well. And that's oftentimes hard to determine, right? I shouldn't say - it's a gray area, corner case where you're trying to say is this thing all bad or is it mostly bad or is just a little bit bad? And that gets into another interesting area where I think there's room for more dialogue on how that's actually done. So I just wanted to throw a few points in there.

Patrik Fältström: Let me just once again agree with Milton that yes we talk about spam here but spam today normally is spam because it includes a link to a webpage which includes phishing or malware or viruses and those kind of things. And that's why there is a connection between domain names that are used for spam with other kind of attacks using technical attacks using web pages.

Milton Mueller: So the problem is that the - okay this - I think we have no problem agreeing that if you look at website and you say, "This has copyright infringing material on it that's sitting there for people to download," that's not really domain abuse. It's not like they're registering, or if they are, they're doing this by registering 60 domain names a minute and moving around the source of the illegal material, that would classify as domain abuse. But if, you know, I register a site. I put up an illegal copy of Star Wars, that's not domain abuse, right? That's just plain old copyright infringement.

Man: Starwars-movie.com.

Milton Mueller: Yes, exactly. And if I send out a phishing - if I'm running a phishing site, that site is designed - first of all the domain is designed to deceive in some way. It's probably trying to look like whatever it's…

Man: About 10 to 20% of phishing domains do that.

Milton Mueller: Okay. But the content on the site is in fact deceptive itself, right? And so there's a bit of a blurry line there but I think in general you would agree with us that we don't want hate speech, child pornography, or copyright infringement to be classified as domain abuse. It's just illegal content, right?

Patrik Fältström: Well I think that is a discussion for all of you to have because - well for us, what we do is that we talk about - separate the difference between when a domain name is used and referred to something that is sort of bad and when the domain name itself in DNS is used for bad.

But then I agree with you if what it's referring to is it spreading malware or other technical things, that's one thing. And then you talk about other things are the trademark or copyright infringement or hate speech or whatever it is. Of course they are different things. That's the domain name it's referring to.

Milton Mueller: Again, we have to be very clear, a trademark is actually very related to the domain because a domain looks like a trademark or has the same string as a trademark. So I can be engaged in domain abuse by registering 36 different permutations of a trademark and trying to deceive people by using that domain to think that I'm the trademark owner. That - I don't have any problem of calling that domain abuse.

Patrik Fältström: Yes, in the case that trademark is part of the domain name, yes. I was thinking about other places on the website where the domain name itself still is okay. And we are saying that even though a domain name - what I'm trying to say is that even the domain name in the DNS is used correctly according to the protocol and the whole nine yards, what it's referring to are then different things. And then can in turn be classified as technical abuse, abuse of the domain name and other things.

And I completely agree with you that the child abuse issues and the copyright infringement and all the other things you listed is a completely different thing, but that's exactly a discussion that I think is good to have, where the boundaries and who makes the decision, et cetera.

And the secondary effects that when you make the wrong decisions, that what we have written a little bit about in SSAC, where we point out that the discussion that you seem to have in this room and the education that you are having, where also we are educated, yes, is a very important one to have.

Rod Rasmussen: And it's important, this is personal opinions up here, right, not official SSAC position on where to draw the line, right? Because we try and do this at a very technical level and there is this gray area in the middle where it's better for somebody else to kind of make those calls than us.

Milton Mueller: Okay one point and then I'll go to - the audience has a question. The reason this is relevant to ICANN policy is fundamentally about what goes into the terms of service and what relies on after-the-fact legal system reaction, right? So you're saying the if terms of service gives the registrar or registry a great deal of freedom to act, then they can act swiftly and bring down these problems, and that's better than relying on normal legal due process. Have I characterized your position quickly? Okay.

Rod Rasmussen: I would just say that's the reality that has been borne over the last 10 to 12 years is when originally these problems arose, there were no terms of service and there were a lot of problems with things staying up forever and things like that. And the registries, registrars typically reacted because they're having issues with payments and other things added to the terms of service, and that became the de facto that this stuff gets handled.

Milton Mueller: Okay. So - but you - by the same token, you recognize that, again, if this discretion extends to content in terms of it being just something I disagree with, something I don't like. I don't like this opinion, you probably don't want to see that kind of discussion?

Patrik Fältström: This is exactly what we're talking about in the first SAC 50 where we say the general rule is that the domain name system and blocking a domain name should not be used as a tool to reach whatever kind of goal you have. Okay?

In the second document that we released a year later, we said whenever you're thinking about using removal of domain names, block domain names, or whatever, take things down, it will always have secondary effects, which are negative. You will always prohibit someone else to communicate. You will always have these kind of things.

So in both of these documents we explain that the general rule is that you should not use the DNS or take down domain names at all. What we are saying though - yes we are, sort of. Wait, wait, wait. I'm still the chair of SSAC for another couple of months.

But what we are pointing out at the same time is that for technical reasons because of the technical abuse that is going on, we do see, as Rod was explaining, that the only one that can act, the one that saves us from getting viruses and abuse all over the place is private sector, which mean that private sector must be able to make these decisions.

They cannot wait for a court order to block a domain name that is used for example, whatever, phishing, visa, spreading viruses, you have these botnets, (unintelligible) botnet and all of the - it's private sector that makes these decisions. So to some degree that - so I am - I'm really trying to explain things

to make you also, and Farzaneh, a little bit more calm. I'm explaining it in this order.

Farzaneh Badii: Thank you very much. Okay, Stephanie and - yes, and then (unintelligible).

Stephanie Perrin: Thanks. Stephanie Perrin for the record. This is a question for you both SSAC folks. Recently on the RDS group, which you might be aware is somewhat fractious, I suggested that those folks who are doing the takedowns in the private sector for fighting abuse ought to be accredited and authenticated in order to get access to this stuff and to make these decisions and basically to blacklist and create reputation lists.

I think we get it that it has to happen in minutes, not months, but from a civil rights perspective, from a competition perspective, from all kinds of perspectives, we need to know who's doing this. You trust Spamhaus, obviously, and it should be a trivial matter to accredit Spamhaus and it should be a trivial matter for Spamhaus to accredit all of its agents. I don't quite understand why I nearly got drawn and quartered for suggesting that. And if there's some guy working in a basement somewhere that has the capacity to put people on blacklists, why can't he be accredited? Thanks.

Farzaneh Badii: Just to give the newcomers an idea of why we are having this conversation, we just want to show you how we communicate with the other sector - other communities, like SSAC. So we sit down and in a civilized manner, we discuss this topic and we decide on our stand. And NCUC is already going to issue a statement about ICANN content regulation, but it is important for us to talk to other stakeholder groups and -- your advisory committee, right? I should get that right -- and to discuss these things.

So, Rod, go ahead and answer Stephanie.

Rod Rasmussen: Since I'm one of those guys who actually started by doing this out of my basement, I think I should answer that question. So there actually is no reason why you couldn't accredit folks. The question is who would pay attention to accreditation. Now that's actually something that would be of an interest to because you can take that back to the community here and say if you're going to take a notification from somebody, it needs to be an accredited - but there's no framework for that today, right?

So the way that it's just grown up is based on reputation of the reporter, right, and then if you're talking to a registrar, they will probably had some experience working with you and put you in some sort of trust list or not. There are also contracts. That's another option. I'm no longer - I'm retired now from doing this stuff, at least as a paid thing, and we set up contracts with various registries and registrars so that we assume some liability for actions. We're actually acting as an agent for the registry or registrar or hosting provider or what have you.

So there's - you can do it with contracts, you can do it with some sort of accreditation scheme. There are some organizations that, full disclosure I volunteer for the Anti-Phishing Working Group, which has an accreditation program but it's very nascent because there hasn't been a lot of demand for it because there's not a reason to be accredited, right? So it's a chicken and egg problem.

Patrik Fältström: Let me just add that regarding the Whois discussions, which have gone on about double the lifetime of ICANN, and we're still not done, we in SSAC have recommended the discussion to separate the question of what data to collect, what data to store, wherever it's stored, and the access mechanism and who can access what data and not mix up the collection with the access.

Milton Mueller: There was another question over here. This guy.

(Alexander):   Thank you very much. (Alexander) (unintelligible), fellowship.
                   (Unintelligible) a new kind of abusers of DNS systems and that's government
                   and the states and if it's an illegal content or whatever else, so you may do a
                   lot of policies issues security and stability recommendations but the local
                   regulator breaks everything.

                   So down there is GAC (unintelligible) civil society who was talking about
                   human rights, ICANN, cross-community workstream M and something like
                   are there any stability recommendations for DNS, for governments, for any
                   (unintelligible) there to prevent such kind of abuses and maybe back to the
                   civil society, who controls this governmental abuses and stability breaking
                   things. So ICANN has a good plan for coordination of (unintelligible) but
                   (unintelligible) everything, so your recommendations on this proposed on
                   something.

Patrik Fältström: Let me explain some background to the first of the documents. SAC 50 was a
                   recommendation that we wrote specifically to governments because they were
                   on the way to abuse DNS. It was a discussion between I think civil society and
                   GAC but also SSAC and GAC, and the question was whether the top level
                   domain XXX was going to be blocked in certain countries by the government.

                   So we got the question in SSAC, "Will blocking XXX be a good tool for the
                   government to implement whatever policy they have for whatever content
                   they believe XXX top level domain will lead to?" And we in SSAC
                   responded, no, that is not the tool that should be used for the kind of goal you
                   have.

So that is to some degree where we are sort of staying away from the discussion on whether the view that government have that that content should not exist on the Internet, whether that is the correct view or not, that's more work for the civil society. What we could say from the technical perspective very, very strongly that if it is the case that you want to reach our goal, don't use this tool.

And that - and this is exactly where I agree with your, where we need the cooperation between civil society and us in the technical community. So when we are talking about abuse we absolutely do not talk only about private sector abuse it doesn't matter who it is it is abuse of the DNS.

Man: Let me just add to that the - it's ineffective, right? Unless the - but it causes all this externalities. So I'm actually a proponent of using blocking at the DNS resolution level for some things for some networks. So if you're a private network like a large company and you don't want to have your computers talking to Botnet you can actually use the DNS to do that very effectively and just be aware of the - there could be some side effects of doing that but the harm versus the - right - the harm versus the game is different. however, none of your users on your network want to go to that site, right if you're blocking something that people want to go to they're going to find ways around that.

They're probably going to break other things right and so if it's a legitimate resource they're also all the resources that may depend upon that so there's this recursive affect where it could actually break things that depend on the fact that that thing that you're blocking is supposed to resolve. so that's why ,you know, you don't want to use this for content that people want to go to but you as a government or some other entity think they shouldn't go to in trying to impose your will on him because they will get around it and will just break

things. If you're working with the people on your network trying to protect them from something they all want to avoid then it can be okay.

It's an important difference because you don't want to say completely this is a bad thing because sometimes it's a good thing, it's just how you use it and under what circumstances.

Man: Question answered, (unintelligible), okay. There was another question back there you have a mic?

Man: And for our budget I have a question about the source in the fact within the DNS the abuse - he led to this the as a figure of speech the eco-system of DNS abuse. Developed countries are always in a position like somehow the private sector does catch up according to the demand. Now in our case, this is coming from the developing country backgrounds we already have governments who are weak in capacity to address these issues and then we have a private sector which is always pretty much slow to catch on with what is happening in the developed part of the word.

So that's the degree of capabilities required to address DNS abuse and the speed of action which happens in the developed world as opposed to the developing world. How do we bridge this gap? Okay, open source software works a lot for us because that's our source of getting as technologically advanced as ,you know, activities happening in the developed world but let's say DNS abuse initiates from a ccTLD in Pakistan. Now this does this one straight the capability of that ccTLD to have certain things in place or maybe, you know, have a system for the election or domain blockage would be a rarity, it would be really rare for them to have those capabilities.

So people or - I don't know I don't want to use the word consumers but, you know, just for the sake of discussion, the consumers have no place to turn to and let's say the (unintelligible) being generated by the (unintelligible) is already a certain - it has a certain degree of specialization to work because it's suggesting something up to where you (unintelligible) level. Something we want to address half capacity is in some within the middle how do we bridge this gap?

((Crosstalk))

Man: We've only got a few minutes here can you try to come to the point? What is your question really?

Man: How do we bridge the gap, I mean if in one year we were to address this, right, sort of how do we bridge the gap?

Man: How do you bridge which gap in developing countries context you're talking about, yes?

Man: DNS abuse capability to prevent DNS abuse the capability and to report to ICANN.

Man: Okay.

Man: I think you touch on the right thing which has to do with open source software for example. So one thing has to do with if we go forward one slide, you have for example regarding differences between compromise and non- compromise domain names. I can say that for example with the registry system threat developed by (unintelligible) which is open source that any registry can use in the world which is sort of secure and stable instead of whatever kind of home brew (unintelligible) that to developing with that registries around the world

might use. That's one way of getting a more stable to protect yourself from being compromised with regarding the values black lists like spam house and all the things.

Most of those are - correct me if I'm wrong or things that you can subscribe to at no cost then regarding is sharing the data that of course is something that might go into more operationally is used to feed data into these services but I think (unintelligible)can explain that better than me.

Man: And I think there's some good news he brought up the ccTLD operators. At this point there is I don't know of a single ccTLD operator that doesn't have capability in this space unless they don't offer - unless it's so hard to register a domain there - a name there in the first place you wouldn't have a DNS abuse issue and this is a problem that was a problem - yes ten years ago that was a real problem. It's not a problem today which is good news the other thing on that too, just in general there are a lot of the way this stuff gets reported - detected and reported etcetera is true a lot of the large automation stuff, right?

So people who are using Google safe browsing is everywhere and anybody can report to it for example and it's free it's with ,you know, it comes with Chrome or what have you and there's other - a couple Microsoft got the similar thing and Explorer. So all these things you can actually report as a just a general consumer and it'll actually go into the use feedback mechanisms and people will take a look at it and do something about it. So there's not a major gap there - were there might be some is whether it's targeted attacks within a particular country because there's local criminals doing things to local people. That's where there's probably a biggest gap today in that kind of stuff.

Man: Okay we're going to have to wrap it up here just want say if you're somewhat interested in the issue of the content regulation in the domain name system,

we have just released a paper at the Internet Governance Project it's called, In Search of Amoral Registrars and it talks about terms of service that have so called morality clauses in them that say that they can take your domain because they think they don't like your morals. You'd be surprised at how much of the domain name system that is governed by these terms of service.

Want to thank your SSAC. I'm very sad to see that you are not going to be the chair anymore he's been an amazing - I don't know what's happening (unintelligible) no it's just that Patrik has been really a stalwart and he's been extremely principled and strong in his leadership of the SSAC. So it's really sad to see him go.

Patrik Fältström: Thank you very much.

Man: And hopefully (Rod) will (unintelligible) right. You've got a tough act to follow is what I'm saying - tough act to follow, all right.

Farzaneh Badii: (Unintelligible).

Man: Oh yes, tomorrow, no, no, Tuesday morning at the NCUC constituency meeting we will be working on and hopefully adopting a statement about this content versus the domain abuse issues. So come help us work out the proper wording on that, thank you.

Farzaneh Badii: Okay, thank you very much. Okay, I hope that was fun. Okay, we had to get rid of a bunch of agenda items; unfortunately, I didn't get all the speakers that I invited to talk. I'm sorry about that, I apologize. And now we get to go to how to get involved with the working groups I'm policy development processes ,you know, the issues that you heard about the privacy at the rights protection mechanism all these, they are like working groups. So how do you

join them? How can you familiarize yourself with the process? What is the best way?

And we have the best person I'd say in NCUC to talk to you about that today. And that's Ayden, is he here?

Ayden Férdeline: I am here.

Farzaneh Badii: Great, so Ayden when he joined NCUC he - so after a while he became the force behind issuing public comments and getting involved with working groups and informing us about what is going on in these working or is in a very accurate and eloquent fashion. So go ahead Ayden.

Ayden Férdeline: Hello, everyone and thank you very much for that (unintelligible) apologies, I was looking in the back before observing this but it's really great to be here, to be present with you thank you for being here and thank you for staying all this time. I know that it is getting quite late today but the first thing I wanted to say was also welcome even if this is just your first ICANN meeting you are now a part of the ICANN community. So thanks for coming again today.

And if there are issues that you care about issues like privacy protection, human rights, fair and balance disputes, access to knowledge and words and respects for non- commercial users and non - commercial uses of the internet then maybe the NCUC could be a home for you at ICANN and if it is, then I'm going to share with you a few tips that I have on how you might want to get started and getting involved now in our policy work. So, we recently launched in the past few months a onboarding program for our new members to try to make it a bit easier to provide you with enough context to understand what it is that we stand for in the NCUC and to lay the foundations for deeper learning so that you can become an active participant in our work.

And also feel rewarded in what you're doing. So in our onboarding program if you join the NCUC, every week for the first seven weeks of your membership were going to send you an email. it's only around two pages each week and it's going to give you some initial tips and advice on how you can get started and it's also going to give you a contact which is going to be (Louise) who you heard earlier, (Kathy Kleiman) or myself and we'll be there to answer any questions that you might have about making this initial (unintelligible) into our work.

So we'll introduce you to the nuances that surround the fascinating work that we do, we'll email you tips and insights once a week that we hope will make it easier for you to participate and to have an immediate impact of your own. So if you would like to protect and support non- commercial communication and activity on the internet help and guidance is on hand to help you find a parkway to engagement and that is what we're hoping to do with this new onboarding program that we offer to all of our new NCUC members.

But there is still a certain degree all of research that will be on you as well. So if you do decide to join the NCUC and if you want it to be beneficial, if you wanted to be rewarding to yourself, you really need to think about what is it that you can give to the NCUC and what is it that you want to get back? Are there skills that you're looking to develop? Are there areas of interest that you have that you want to pursue further because there's only so much information that we can give you. we can give you a lot of tips on how to get engaged but if you have very narrow every or focus where you think you can make an impact that makes it so much easier for us to help you have an impact. So reasons to get involved in joining the NCUC, you get to see the multi-stakeholder model in action and not just read about it.

You get to fight for what you believe in. you can be effective in making a change if you want to and you can feel rewarded through service and there are also carrots that we have as well that will keep you engaged if you wish to be. So some of the things that you can do to have an impact include developing interrupting documents and if you so wish you can take them from concept through to completion. You can own every stage of that document. You can engage with our membership and help develop our own position on the issue. You can contribute your ideas and knowledge and we'll also be able to work with you to develop your positions as well.

And above all you get to actively and constructively participate in the consensus decision making model. So as (unintelligible) touched upon briefly before there are many ways that you can do that. The best way is to join a working group. That's an ongoing commitment if you don't have the time and not everyone does, there are still other ways you can get involved. You can help us write public comments where there's still some effort required on your part but it might be for a more narrower period of engagement. So whether you can only commit to a few weeks or whether you are able to take that deeper plunge and devote a bit more time there are many ways that you can get involved with the NCUC and I hope very much that you do if you decide that non -commercial uses and non-commercial use of the internet NASA.

So again thank you for this, happy to take any questions and just to sort of reiterate that the first step here is after determining is the NCUC the right place for you and it might not be I mean there are many places in the ICANN community and you might decide that perhaps your interest lay somewhere else but if you do decide that the NCUC is the right place for you we do have help on hand to make your - to help on-board and to bring you up to speed quickly. Thanks again.

Farzaneh Badii: Thank Ayden any questions? Well, okay, do have anyone from (atLarge) or
                   did they run away? Oh, to (Johnny) of course, go ahead to (Johnny) if you
                   can brief lesson.

(Johnny):   Thank you very much. How to get involved how to participate in
                   (atLarge).It's very simple because we have already prepared a lot of material
                   for that. We have a lot of beginning guides. Some are by topics, other are
                   general. So that you can already have the necessary information. And you are
                   always welcome as an individual member or as (unintelligible). The best way
                   to be really involved in (atLarge) is to join a working group because in a
                   working group you can participate or you can be involved in the content.

                   Not only in the process you are here, you are (unintelligible) you can be
                   involved in the process in the content and in this way you would be really,
                   really - how to say, very necessity for our community. All of you even if you
                   are a newcomer you have sure something that we don't have, we don't know.
                   so don't be shy and don't say, " I am new so I cannot participate in working
                   group I cannot speak." you can even be a holder if you have a certain
                   knowledge that others perhaps don't have or you can be cool than holders so
                   that you would be trained how to write statement, how to give an opinion,
                   how to give an advice.

                   So, be involved in (atLarge) is very easy. You are always welcomed. You
                   can be involved as individuals or as (unintelligible) said and joining the
                   working group is the best way to be really involved and to have a stable
                   participation in our group, thank you.

Farzaneh Badii: Thank you very much to (Johnny). (Rafique) you have a comment?

Rafik Dammak: Okay, thanks (unintelligible) and (unintelligible) speaking, yes, just really short comment. I think the main point that even if you are attending ICANN meetings and so on, most of the work is done in the working group and is that the place where anyone can have influence even just by attending the calls, viewing the comments so once you can have some influence because at least you get an idea of what's going on and when if needed you can intervene. So I really want to emphasize that's where the work is done in ICANN space.

Farzaneh Badii: Great thank you very much so if there are no comments, we will cover the agenda number four How Can You Be Reward for Your Work? And we are going to tell you that we don't have money but, well, money is not everything. So you can be rewarded by various ways at ICANN and I have Adam Peake here with us. He's with the ICANN global stakeholder Engagements and Adam will give us biscuits and coffee and…

Adam Peake: Adam Peake speaking I'm not going to give you biscuits and coffee. I'm going to give you some toffee. I'm going to give you some chocolate. And (unintelligible) the - mind the chocolate if you're as old as I am they're very expensive, they pull out fillings and teeth and all kinds of things but the chocolates are okay, so rewarding. I think actually Ayden covered it perfectly, I think it's the reward of meeting people, of extending your networks, of enjoying participating in all of these kinds of things. I mean it's a fascinating thing we use the word community a lot and we tend to mean it.

You'll find friends here who do actually care about each other and hopefully as, you know, fellows you will remember the people you met here and you'll work with them in ICANN and other spaces and people genuinely do. You will go on and work in you might find a job through it -- I did. You may find other people found jobs in kind of through ICANN, that they've ex-fellow,

now leader of the internet governments project kind of, yes. I mean people will develop their careers through, you know, what they can learn here.

So I do recommend it. My role now having been a very early member of the NCUC, I think I joined in about 2000.I joined ICANN about almost three years ago and I've been working on civil society engagement since we started this program and the program agreed on some goals. They were goals that came from the community in an outreach, you know, six months of discussion we had. The basic idea was that we would increase civil society participation engagement in ICANN's work. We want the voice of civil society whether it's (atLarge) or not (unintelligible) chocolates - and the, you know, the voice of civil society is extremely important so it's a formal program that tries to encourage and help you be heard.

It's to enhance effectiveness.

Farzaneh Badii: Adam, I think you should talk a little bit louder people are like really busy with this chocolate (unintelligible).

Adam Peake: People are chewing - and to also increase awareness generally within the global civil society so on the one hand is to bring you into this process to enjoy all the benefits that Ayden mentioned but also to let your colleagues and let's broader civil society know that ICANN exist and something we're very proud of is also the multi stakeholder approach which we think is very important to the internet and many of the principles about internet openness and inclusiveness.

So as we go forward that particular sort of message that we take from ICANN into our sort of global policy work is important. So global civil society we define it really as I suppose civil society activists, people from typical NGO

type activist groups human rights and so on and so forth but also research in academics and internet end-users. I think (Olivia) mentioned at the beginning of the session today. The (atLarge) has an opportunity to decide whether or not it wants to self-select to civil society. Many of their ALSs the (atLarge) structures field that they maybe technical. Many of the internet society chapters that are members may do and some are also business.

And, but that's their choice nobody forces you to be civil society. what we do other than toffees and chocolates and so on is ,you know, the - you will - so, I'm really thinking of dressing the fellows and the NextGen is you'll learn over this coming week that we do have a stakeholder engagement team. We deal with business and technical maxes and also civil society and we travel around and we talk at meetings and we go out and meet people. what we try and do - and what we're going to increasingly try and do, is use the fellow in NextGen alumni list to make sure that if we're going to a particular city or something that you're informed about it.

You can come along and you can be an extra voice for us because we like getting people to work for free. I think that is something to note that ICANN isn't a foundation with a lot of money. We're not a donor agencies so we don't much as we like to be able to support people to travel to meetings; it's very difficult to do. It does happen occasionally but mainly it happens through organized programs that you will sort of hear about as your, you know, your experience with ICANN continues. What we will do is if you're holding a meeting and you want somebody from ICANN to come along then we will do that. It might be a technical meeting. You might want someone from the CTO's office, the technical office. someone will come along and they'll tell you what is the DNSSSEC and they'll give you a whole week - you can have a whole week long training course if you can make the justification for it or someone will come along and talk about the new gTLD program and how it

might be important to business and so on or I might come along and I did with (Olga) not too long ago -- sent a lot of students to sleep for about an hour but they were happy as students always are to sleep.

But that was great, that was my first visit to Kiev, that was, you know, this is the kind of thing we do. So there are people who are always willing to come and talk events you have and we will occasionally buy tea and coffee and so on so.

Farzaneh Badii: So you send yourself traveling but you don't support travel?

Adam Peake: Exactly.

Farzaneh Badii: Okay, great.

Adam Peake: Because (unintelligible) miles.

Farzaneh Badii: (Unintelligible)

Adam Peake: Very personal.

Farzaneh Badii: Great.

Adam Peake: But that's basically it with, you know, the stakeholder engagement team is to try and help you in your journey and ICANN to understand what it is and we will support projects as and when we can but as I said it's difficult with money, but thank you.

Farzaneh Badii: Okay thank you so for the opportunities as NCUC I'm going to be very brief. I think we have a comment in the back as well, right go ahead.

Man: Sorry I've just eaten my reward here. (Unintelligible) NCUC but I was at University of Brazil thanks. I'm taking and taking this opportunity to acknowledge and recognize importance - I don't know if you have the people who are engaged in ICANN from for longer have found out or have recognized how difficult it is to board the organization this past year or so. Programs like the one that's been designed by Ayden, Louise and Kathy are extremely important in this sense because they are an alternative approach to the issue.

The other ones that we -we'll have been conducting and I've been part of that since my first scholarship in Copenhagen is the one to carry out in Brazil with (Foreign language) in this interaction - in this local interaction and this is what I would like to leave a note for all of you. You are having a very different experience here. It's a very intense and it's very exciting and I think this - I don't have the numbers of hiking but I think this works a lot engagement team knows that this is a very intense week. That it creates a very interesting environment and it's hard for you to see, to get a glimpse of what you can do to the future of internet in a place like this together with everyone with different ideas and not in some way become engaged to it in the long run.

It happens differently when you do this outreach back home, remotely or some other way. So there's not the same environment and this is the note I would like to leave. I think both people who are for long - for longer at IN and newcomers we should try to discover a way to make those people who are not able to -- because funding is evident limited -- find a way to get these people who we do outreach with farther from here to become engaged and feel in some sense the same vibration that you feel here during this week.

Farzaneh Badii: Thank you very much (unintelligible). So at NCUC what sorts of opportunities we have and there is another comment, go ahead.

Woman: I would like to suggest or just like bring up something that earlier we were talking with Adam as a newcomer and I've been am observer on mailing lists for more than a year now. the online courses are great but fellowship program is great as well but since the real work and what I'm getting from all this presentations is like the real work is writing - contributing to public comments and the working groups.

And although I don't know how many others feel the same way although I feel like I want to contribute but writing in such a way or elaborately and actually I'm an editor so I know what thing or two about writing. maybe there could be online or one-to-one courses or introduction about how to literally do it instead of what you're working, I mean we understand what NCUC does or (unintelligible) and it was a great sessions today but I think it would - it would encourage more people to actually do it.

Farzaneh Badii: I have good news for you. We have a - we are going to start a policy writing course at NCUC which specifically focuses on how to write public comments and how to become (unintelligible) I know, we'll upgrade ideas.

Woman: Well, thank you, great news.

Farzaneh Badii: In this joint, go ahead Tatiana you want to comment?

Tatiana Tropina: Yes, thank you (unintelligible) speaking for the record I just - I know that the course is going to start but I have to admit that being a native - being a non-native speaker isn't someone who tells the (unintelligible) for a long time and (unintelligible) I still have problems like you did. Like (unintelligible)

struggling and I believe that I'm still may be struggling a little bit with some of the topics. my like for - in your view for those of you who didn't - who will not have much time, for example (unintelligible) course, what can you do once you are enrolled in the working group, they normally also have drafting teams. Once there is a call for a comment, there is normally someone at NCUC who volunteers. So doing in these and just following not being a main pen-holder but just joining this, you know, and seeing how the work is doing might help as well. I mean even before the policy course being in the (unintelligible) throwing yourself into the water, you know, and knowing how to swim. That was my strategy because I had absolutely the same concerns.

Farzaneh Badii: Okay great so the opportunities at NCUC if you are an active member sometimes well, we have a project for supporting traveler's, of course, we are very strict with that. We only support those that get involved. We also have the policy course that I mentioned it's going to start in a couple of months and various other thing, you are going to get a lot of emails and sometimes people keep shouting and shudder and it's quite a lot of fun. This is another opportunity at NCUC. So to (Johnny) if you like just say a couple of words for (atLarge) and then we can wrap up.

(Johnny)   Very much (unintelligible). In (atLarge) do the reward hard workers? We, first of all when - if you are if you are working you will get visibility in our group and in this case you would be chosen by your community to be a leader. This is the way to be rewarded and all people who have responded - not all people, some people have responsibility can be funded for the ICANN meetings and something from this meeting we stopped to fund people who don't have any responsibility there. They haven't been selected for anything but because they are working, they are providing a result in the content we are starting funding them to come to ICANN meetings.

So this is as the presenter said and the others said ICANN doesn't have money to give to people who are working but this is the only way we can reward people thank you.

Farzaneh Badii: Thank you very much so we have reached the end of the session. I just wanted to make one - because we didn't cover the sanctions at ICANN and I think that's a quite an importance and it shows achievement, well, kind of like an achievement. I just want to say a couple of words with that - about that so two years ago in one of these ICANN meetings that a couple of Iranians came to the meeting and they were talking to us and they said that they had the problem with a domain name access. Their domain name would get blocked or canceled by the registry just ,you know because and they would just move to the US and the registry would - the registrar would move to the US and cancel their domain names.

And we were thinking how we can address that at ICANN and so after two years, now we have come up with OFAC recommendations that we have recommended ICANN to get a general OFACE license. I think that is a very, very big achievement for us, for NCC which actively participated at in that group. There are a lot of opposition towards us - our recommendation by government of Iran, I don't, you know, why but this is like a big achievement for NCUC and those people that got involved and I think and four countries and in the Middle East that's sanctioned by the US. so just wants to touch up on that and now we just - we can just wrap up, thank you very much (unintelligible). You had a comment, I'm sorry.

Man: Hello everyone, thank you so much. so it is (foreign language) from (Chad)so I need to add to from what (Johnny) said because as a (unintelligible) committee member that (unintelligible) capacity buildings very important also so in (atLarge) so we teach people how to be involved in (atLarge)to

learn about ICANN something like this. Also, it's important to fund some local activity if you are members. If you're members you become (atLarge) structure after that, there are some funding (unintelligible) funding something like this or locally so, thank you so much.

Farzaneh Badii: Yes and I don't think the funding is related to internet development or infrastructure right? It's about domain name system because we always have to clarify that funding is restrictively for NCUC (atLarge) activities within ICANN. We are not a funding body. So anyway thank you very much everyone we have a constituency day on Tuesday. You are welcome to come at 9 - it starts at 9:15 until 12:30. And thanks a lot for staying it was for 3 hours.

((Crosstalk))

END