NICOLÁS CABALLERO	Good morning, everyone. I hope you had the chance to enjoy your coffee. Please take your seats. We're about to start. Thank you.
JULIA CHARVOLEN	Hello, and welcome to the ICANN82 GAC Community Open Mic Session on Sunday, 9 March, at 16:00 UTC. Please note that this session is being recorded and is governed by the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior and the ICANN Community Anti-Harassment Policy.
	During this session, questions or comments submitted in the chat will be read aloud if put in the proper form. Remember to state your name and the language you will speak in case you will be speaking a language other than English. Speak clearly and at a reasonable pace to allow for accurate interpretation, and please make sure to mute all other devices when you are speaking. You may access all available features for this session in the Zoom toolbar. And with that, I will leave the floor over to Nicolás Caballero, GAC chair. Thank you, and over to you, Nico.
NICOLÁS CABALLERO	Thank you, Julia. Welcome. Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening again. The objective of this session is to serve as an

open period, so to say, where individuals from different constituencies across the ICANN community are invited to take the microphone to present questions or comments to the GAC. We will basically be in listening mode during this session, and then may or may not, depending on the circumstances, reflect on any particular points raised in a subsequent session at ICANN82, or ICANN 83 in Prague, or depending on the situation, at any future ICANN public meeting. Individuals who previously submitted an Open Microphone Request form will be invited to speak first, and it is my understanding—Julia, correct me if I'm wrong—that we already have three requests so far. Two in the room and one in writing. I stand to be corrected here, but just in case. So others in the room are also invited to approach the microphone. Remote participants are invited to raise their hands in the Zoom Room, and I'll try to make sure to take care of the queue there. Sign-up speakers are invited to speak first to start off the session.

Just a reminder. Next slide, please. State your name and affiliation the way we do it. Going back to our SOI issue, Statements of Interest, and so on and so forth. So all we ask you to do is to state your name and affiliation, and please indicate if you're speaking in your personal capacity or the group you are representing—the Constituency, the Advisory Committee, or Stakeholder Group. So far, and again I stand to be corrected here, we have Speaker #1, Mr. Mason Cole from Perkins Coie, LLP, who's in the room. Over there, over there. And then we have a question submitted by Mr. Michael Palage or Polage. I don't know. Palage, I guess. Apologies if I'm not

pronouncing your last name well. And then Speaker #3 so far is David Irving from Tayer, also remote.

So, as I said before, following sign-up speakers, everybody in the audience, everybody in the room, is more than welcome and invited to take the floor as you wish. So with that, let me give the microphone to Mr. Mason Cole. All yours, Mason.

MASON COLE   Thank you, Nico. Can you hear me? Very good. Well, thank you for the opportunity to address the GAC. My name is Mason Cole, and I'm speaking in my capacity as chair of the Commercial Stakeholder Group. The CSG has sought and continues to seek additional reasonable, minimally invasive tools to address the skyrocketing problem of DNS abuse. I won't belabor the statistics. There is ample research available to demonstrate the abuse problem that costs those whom we represent millions of dollars every year.

The CSG has advanced a set of ideas or requests to the community in the form of proposed amendments to the Registry Agreement and the Registrar Accreditation Agreement that would go a long way toward helping combat abuse. I'll detail them briefly.

The ability to act at scale, not just play whack-a-mole domain name by domain name. The ability to act against imposter domain names. Operational upgrades such as improvement of response times to match the urgency of the DNS threat. Documentation to the reporter of steps taken against abuse. Requiring WHOIS reveals

when there is DNS abuse, particularly when the abuse is occurring at scale. Identity verification, such as what some registrars employ. And an evolving definition of DNS abuse. I refer the GAC back to the SSAC's publication, SAC115, which says that there's no suitable definition of DNS abuse that can be static. It needs to anticipate additional threat vectors as they evolve over time.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Mason, sorry to interrupt you. Just one second. Could you please turn up the volume a little bit. I can't hear Mason very well. That microphone, can you please turn it up a little bit? Thank you so much. Sorry, Mason, for the interruption, but I couldn't hear you well. Please, please go on.

MASON COLE   Thank you. The CSG, which has consulted already with the PSWG regarding these proposals, now seeks GAC cooperation with advancing these proposals into contracts, as they're revised in anticipation of the new gTLD round. This is a step that happened in 2012 during that round, and we anticipate the community cooperating in the new round. So the CSG looks forward to your thoughts and feedback, and thank you again for the opportunity.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you so much, Mason. Well noted. And rest assured this session is being recorded, so we have already taken care of that.

Thank you again, Mason. There's a question sent by Mr. Michael Palage or Polage. I'm sorry again. I'll read the question.

"I want to speak on the health of the ICANN MSM, that is the multistakeholder model, and the increased use of closed sessions by stakeholder groups at ICANN meetings. In the early days of ICANN, the GAC was criticized for holding closed sessions. Today there are rarely any closed sessions by the GAC, but there is a proliferation of closed sessions by other stakeholder groups. Given the fact that many of these closed sessions are held by contracting parties without suitable antitrust notices is also concerning." Again, thank you to Mr. Palage.

Then we have Speaker #3, and then I'll open the floor for the full GAC, for comments, questions, or anything you would like to add at that point. So Speaker #3 is Mr. David Irving from Tayer, or I don't know if that is a hyphenated last name, Tayer. Tayer, I assume, is the company. Anyways, he is remote. Please go ahead.

DAVID IRVING TAYER

Thank you very much. I'm David Irving Tayer. Tayer in big is my surname. I'm an IP attorney-at-law in France and acting in my own capacity, and not representing any group or companies in my query.

As you may recall, back in the first round of the new gTLDs, we had some issues with geographical names, and I was wondering what would be the guarantee the GAC would need to accept an application for a name which is on the ISO 3166-1 list of if there

would be a non-speculative, non-commercial body that was to apply for any new gTLD, including the name that would be on that list. It is also an added or sub question, what would be the condition for a name in the ISO list 3166-2 when it is mentioned, countries, province, or state, where the name aimed at would be the one as a quota or any other subdivision that is not mentioned in the Applicant Guidebook as it is written today? Thanks very much.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you, David. So if I understood your question correctly, you want to know what the conditions would be for the GAC to accept an application for a name under the ISO 3166. Was that your question? Did I get it right?

DAVID IRVING TAYER   That is the question if we had a specific case where some guarantee would be acceptable for the GAC to accept a name that would fall under that list.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Okay. Understood. Thank you. Well noted. So at this point, let me open. Thanks so much, David. Any other question? Any other requests for the floor before I actually open the floor for the full GAC for comments or questions? Please get the microphone to the gentleman right here in the middle.

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TORSTEN KRAUSE

Good morning. My name is Torsten Krause. I'm working for the Digital Opportunities Foundation in Germany. I'm speaking in my own capacity.

I would like to inform you, if necessary, that in other rooms and other groups here at ICANN, we are discussing and preparing to implement a Human Rights Impact Assessment and the processes of ICANN, and I would like to encourage you to support this process. I think it's necessary to keep human rights, of course, in mind, and to take consideration also of children's rights where I'm working for, to protect and to give them provisions and to make participation of children in online digital environments possible. Thank you very much.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO

Thank you. Well noted. Any other comment or question? The floor is still open. We have two requests. The gentleman here, is that Bosnia? Okay. Go ahead, please.

MEAS PO

Good morning, Nico. Good morning, everyone. My name is Meas Po, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications in Cambodia. Nice to meet you all. So long time so far, I'm not able to be in the GAC meeting. This is my second time in a GAC meeting.

Now I have two questions, two suggestions to Nico as the chair of the GAC. One question is, is any restriction of the DNS they took from outside country and to use in Cambodia, I mean I would like

to know. In Cambodia we have a lot of companies, foreigner. They took the DNS from outside country and using in Cambodia. I don't know why they don't want to ask or to request DNS like ccTLD Cambodia, not [inaudible] like that. This is the first question. If you have experience, please advise me how we can do this one. This is the first question.

The second question I also would like to have experience from another country, any country that have the policy for DNS, because so far until now, Cambodia don't have a policy for DNS yet. But we have the regulation like [inaudible] or any law of the regulation, like legislation. We don't have here the policy.

So this is my request to GAC, to have to Cambodia, to capacity building for ccTLD or any DNS management. And fourth is a request to GAC to have the technical support for Cambodia. Because nowadays, Cambodia is not yet fully commercialized. Like the administration management, only very small. And also the saver, if you have very small capacity, we want to upgrade to commercialized DNS in Cambodia. Thank you very much.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much, Cambodia. To your first question, if I understood correctly, you're referring to some sort of DNS restriction in Cambodia, which doesn't have anything to do with the GAC. But we'll take a look at that issue for sure. I'll pass it on to GAC staff in order to put you in touch with the right people to try to find a solution for that.

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And regarding your fourth question, the capacity building request, if I understood correctly, you're basically asking for capacity building support in terms of DNS, DNSSEC, and so on and so forth. Is that correct?

By the way, that would be a very good opportunity for the regional vice chair. In this case, I'm looking at the Asia Pacific newly elected vice chair. We can work together in order to work out some sort. It is my understanding that last year, or was it this year, you had a regional meeting in Singapore. But, Australia, if you could please go ahead and speak to that.

IAN SHELDON   Thanks, Nico. Ian Sheldon, GAC Australia here. Just quickly. A couple of points, we have an Asia Pacific GAC catch-up tonight, actually, immediately at the conclusion of the formal GAC agenda. There will also be an APAC DNS Forum on later this year in Hanoi that will be geared to specifically regional issues on this. And finally, during the ccNSO GAC bilat, we have a particular focus on ccTLDs, which is a perfect spot to raise these types of questions as well. So I think there's a couple of opportunities here to address some of those interests. I think maybe let's connect up during the break and we can exchange a little bit more regional contact details there as well. Thank you.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you so much for that, Australia. So there you go. Cambodia, please get in touch during the coffee break. Get in touch with

Australia. But rest assured, we'll take care of your requests. And by the way, Vietnam, I think it's from May the second to the ninth. It's not that far away from Cambodia, according to my poor geographic understanding. So it wouldn't be that difficult to organize some good cappuccino, quality time talk over there. So thank you again, Cambodia. Thank you, Australia. Any other? Sorry, I have Bosnia and Herzegovina. Please go ahead, Suada.

SUADA HADZOVIC   Just to respond that yesterday, as a co-chair of Human Rights International Working Group, I was on that session at 30. It was about DNS Abuse and Human Rights Impact Assessment. So in order to be well-informed and act proactively as a working group.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much. Bosnia. The floor is still open. I don't see any hand online so far. Over there, yeah, go ahead, please. Please identify yourself. Excuse my—I'm very nearsighted so I can't get to distinguish, and that's why I request your identification. Please go ahead.

[JAMES CONLEY]   Thank you very much. My name is [inaudible] James Conley. I'm speaking in my own capacity.

All right. My question or clarification has to do with the recently held Global Digital Compact. Sorry, the Future Summit where the Global Digital Compact was adopted, so to say. I'm aware that a lot

of issues has to do with responsible use of the Internet, so to say. I want to believe so much that, yes, we should be talking about responsible use of the DNS as well. Knowing fully well that the Internet cannot even exist without the DNS, that's a matter of fact. So I just want to find out what the GAC is doing in that regard. And par aventure, if they've not done anything, I think it's high time started looking at how they can be talking about responsible use of the DNS, vis-à-vis, Global Digital Compact, which, of course, I think aligns with the general objective of the ICANN and, of course, the United Nations. Thank you very much.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you so much. I have new. Next. Please go ahead, Pär.

PÄR BRUMARK   Thank you. I just took a sample here, because this is 500 pages, and I think people want to have some coffee. My name is Pär Brumark, the special envoy of the Government of Niue, the second smallest nation in the world, but a sovereign nation recognized by all the major powers in the world.

I just want to make something, to start with, I don't know how many knows the difference between that ICANN is a corporation and not an organization. And with that comes that there is a letter of incorporation in California, and in the third paragraph in this corporation—and this has to do with national sovereignty, not in any way opposing the international Internet or the multistakeholder model. But it reads, "The corporation shall

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operate in a manner consistent with these Articles and by its Bylaws for the benefit of the Internet community as a whole, carrying out its activities in conformity with relevant principles of international law, international conventions, applicable law, open and transparent process that enable competition and open entry into Internet-related markets. To this effect, the corporation shall, as appropriate, with relevant international organization, work with international organization."

And it is this that ICANN is bound to follow national law in every country, and it really doesn't, especially not in the case of Niue, I know that there are several other cases where the delegations went wrong very early on. And since 2015, this was working out right, correcting these things during the U.S. administration. But that has been halted totally from the PTI. It doesn't really matter what problem you have, but with the manager that was chosen in the '90s. We did file a redelegation revocation request in—well, five years ago that is constantly blocked by the PTI. And in addition to that, Niue was the first country in the world who had a law protecting the domain as a national resource. This is about 150 pages, these redelegations and that have being going on, having meetings, just getting a no, not getting it. Now we don't even get a no. We don't get an answer, even. Now I know there is a meeting between because we were promised by the ccNSO, who decides these things, that yes, you will have it back. This was in Rwanda. And suddenly, the PTI went berserk. So there is a working group called the GAP because there's a gap between them. The PTI is a department. They have no power to decide these things. ccNSO,

the reason why they didn't answer us before was because they had some internal problems with the recruiting people, etc. So that is going on, and we are very much looking forward to hearing from them. The result, because—

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Sorry to interrupt you, you need to wrap up. We have three minutes assigned for each speaker. Please get to the point.

PÄR BRUMARK   Yeah. I have just wrapped up. It's just the importance for every country here to understand that if they are sovereign, they have these rights to administer their own domain.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much for that, Niue. Well noted. We'll make sure we guide you. Even though the GAC doesn't have anything to do directly with the DNS delegation or redelegation, we can certainly arrange a meeting with the ccNSO and the PTI and see what we can do to help, of course. I just want you to notice that we don't have any direct involvement in that.

PÄR BRUMARK   I know, I know.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO	But we'll do anything we can, everything we can, to help you with that.
PÄR BRUMARK	I think it's important. Because we're not alone. I know there are about 10 other countries who have the same situation that they're just totally blocked, and someone in Europe or America sits on the money and they can't develop the infrastructure, etc.
NICOLÁS CABALLERO	Thank you again, Niue. Well noted. As we said at the beginning, we're in listening mode. We're not able to provide any immediate answer. We're kind of like the psychologist listening to the patient, and then decide what we can do as a constituency, as the GAC. There are some things we will be able to address. Some others that we will help you. We will guide you to the right instances and see how we can help. But rest assured, we'll do our best. Thank you so much again.
	We still have three minutes. I have Egypt next. Please go ahead.
MANAL ISMAIL	Thank you Chair, and I don't think there are other hands in the room, so I'm taking the liberty to put the public comment as well. ICANN83 is taking place from the—let me check the dates—in June, from the 9th to the 12th of June. And I just wanted to say that for the Muslim world, the region where I belong, the Eid al-Adha is from the 6th to the 10th of June. So there is an actual overlap between

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ICANN83 and the Eid, which is, to bring the situation closer to others, it's pretty much like Christmastime. So just wanted to put the comment that this is something that ICANN should maybe in the future take into account because this hinders people from Muslim countries to actually participate to the meeting. Thank you.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you, Egypt. Can you repeat the name of the event?

MANAL ISMAIL   It's the Eid al-Adha feast. It's the biggest feast of the Muslim world.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Oh, okay, okay. Sorry for my utter ignorance in that regard. So thank you so much, Egypt. The floor is still open. We have one more minute. Well, actually, we just run out of time, so we need to wrap up. UK?

NIGEL HICKSON   Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Nigel Hickson. Not to make any comments. As Nico said, we're in listening mode, but to thank those that prepared their questions in advance, it was most useful to hear about the work and the costs of countering DNS abuse, and we've done a lot, and we've listened to a lot of people in that area. David Tayer, thank you very much for your comments concerning the geographical names. We had an excellent session on them

yesterday, and GAC members are much more informed about them now. And thank you, Michael Palage, for your comments as well.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO

Thank you very much, UK. So with that, I need to wrap up this session. Thank you, everyone. We'll try to make sure that we have another open microphone session. Not sure if we'll be able to do it in Prague, but certainly for Prague or for Muscat, we'll try to allocate some time for this session. So with that, we'll move on to the next session with the NCSG, Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. Please join us at the head table.

Okay. So welcome again, Rafik and Farzaneh. Am I pronouncing your name right, Farzaneh and Rafik? And Mr. Pedro. Welcome. This is the NCSG, the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. More than welcome to share this session with the GAC, the floor is yours.

RAFIK DAMMAK

Thanks, Nico, and thanks for the GAC, for this opportunity for outreach and discussing with you. So maybe just to introduce quickly, the NCSG, for those who might not know. We are part of the GNSO, one of the stakeholder groups. We are the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, and we represent the civil society. We are the space for the civil society and non-commercial users, and in ICANN, in GNSO, where we participate in the policymaking for gTLD. We have different positions and views on several of the topics, and we wanted to maybe highlight two of them, so that we picked up two that we wanted to share with the GAC and to maybe

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to get more input and to see what your thoughts on those. We just don't want maybe to spend too much time here, kind of an introduction, and maybe moving to the main topics, starting with the Human Rights Impact Assessment on DNS Abuse. So something that was mentioned earlier, but we want to give here kind of a different viewpoint, how we think about DNS abuse, but mostly from human rights perspective. And I will leave that to Farzaneh to give more insight.

FARZANEH BADII   Thank you, Rafik. Hello, everybody. As Rafik mentioned, a Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group tries to advance human rights and access to the global Internet. And for the DNS abuse mitigation, during the contractual amendments, there were discussions about what is the success factor of these contractual amendments for DNS abuse. We heard many quantitative indicators, how many abusive domain names are taken down, and statistics like that. However, we believe that we should introduce qualitative success measures as well. One of the ways to come up with these qualitative success measures and indicators is through doing Human Rights Impact Assessment on how the mitigation of DNS abuse can impact human rights of the domain name registrant, but also the end user.

So, for example, hasty takedown of domain names could have implications for freedom of speech, but it can also have an impact on access to information. For example, if a human rights advocate

is documenting violent, brutal police action during a protest. If we take down that domain, not only the human rights advocate is impacted, but also people that want to have access to that information are impacted. Also, another factor in DNS abuse mitigation might be that access to domain name registrant private personal data to mitigate abuse should be done with care and not hastily.

So we have had the first session of Human Rights Impact Assessment. And we are also very much in touch with the GAC Human Rights Working Group, and we have invited them. We look forward to do these community sessions as well. But the first one happened in Istanbul, which was about, okay, so what are these human rights impacts? We kind of had a hands-on session through scenarios to understand what could be at risk and what can be done about it.

And this time in this meeting, we had another session, and I saw some of the GAC members attended as well and we are very grateful. As a result of that session, we wanted to come up with a few nonbinding guidelines for how registrars and registries should do a Human Rights Impact Assessment when they do DNS abuse mitigation.

Now we are in the process of coming up with those guidelines. They are through collective action. It's not just NCSG or the CPH. We want to come up with these guidelines together. Just to be clear, we are not advising or insisting on any policy development process to be started, and all we are doing at the moment in these HRA

sessions is more of talking about these nonbinding guidelines. I'm done.

RAFIK DAMMAK   Okay. Thanks, Farzaneh. So maybe you can take some questions.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Let me stop you there. In order to open the floor for questions or comments in that regard, any comment, anything you would like to ask the NCSG at this point before we move on to the next topic?

One thing I would like to say, Farzaneh, is that in terms of avoiding DNS abuse, there's no magical solution for that, for sure, right? There's not 100% secure implementation. But I would very humbly recommend DNSSEC, MANRS, and a good RPKI implementation. You would be, I would say, 90 something percent safe in that case. There's no magical solution, as I said before, but that would be a good start in terms of capacity building for your members on how to configure, how to implement those implementations.

FARZANEH BADII   Yes, that's good advice. However, when the registrar is being pressured to do something about DNS abuse, and especially like in circumstances that are defined as urgent, then their registrant cannot do anything. The registrar might hastily just suspend their domain name or take them down. So what we are trying to do here, as well as understanding what the registrants can do to protect themselves, we want to see what sort of impact assessments tools

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we can give the registrar not to do that kind of action, not to undertake hasty actions. The governments also might want to consider human rights implications of their requests when they want to have access to domain name registrant private information or when they ask for accuracy in domain name registrant. We have to see what the registrars do and how they react and not to put them under pressure to take hasty action that has human rights impact.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you, Farzaneh. I have Switzerland, the European Commission, and then a gentleman by the name [Marcik]. Switzerland, please go ahead.

JORGE CANCIO   Thank you, Nico. Jorge Cancio, Switzerland, for the record. I'm here. Hello, good morning. I just wanted to thank you for bringing this topic to our attention. And maybe I would also like to ask you how far your work on this topic is related to the core value we have in the Bylaws on human rights and how far it is related also to the Framework of Interpretation we discussed many years ago. So I was just wondering whether you are basing or connecting your work to that? Thank you.

FARZANEH BADII   Thank you very much. Yes, definitely. So if you remember, there was a human rights checklist that it came about as a result of that Framework of Interpretation, and PDPs now, they have to do that

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human rights checklist, and that was one initiative. We took that human rights checklist and we are looking at how we can incorporate it in the guidelines. All of the work that we are doing is to help with respecting those human rights core values that ICANN has it in its Bylaws. But point taken, we will pay more attention to also how the conversation was evolved there, and make it a clearer connection.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much. I have the European Commission next.

MARTINA BARBERO   Thank you very much, Chair. This is Martina Barbero, European Commission, speaking remotely. Thank you very much for the nice presentation and for the work on Human Rights Impact Assessment. I think this is very, very important and very interesting. I don't want to speak on behalf of my topic leads. I myself, I'm a DNS abuse topic lead, together with Japan and U.S., and I think it would be interesting to loop us in the discussion if we are trying to extend the impact assessment to DNS abuse, because it's a very complex topic and human rights are definitely extremely important and something we really care about. It's also true that there's always a balancing act when we are assisting to DNS abuse that relates, for instance, to very urgent requests related to child exploitation or possibly abuse of minors. The rights of the minors, of course, are very important to keeping the balance. And I think sometimes in the GAC, we see that we're much more often confronted with the delays in response from the contracted parties

that are not meeting the urgency of the request, rather than, on the other hand, very hastily released registration data. But I think it's a very important topic to bring to our attention, and we would be, I think—not wanting to speak on the behalf of my colleagues, but would be welcome to if we could receive an invitation and be looped in the discussion. Thank you very much.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you, European Commission. For the sake of time, I will need to close the queue here. Please bear in mind that, as opposed to the open microphone session, this session is specifically designed for Q&A between the GAC and the NCSG. So apologies. We need to move on. The floor is yours again, Rafik.

RAFIK DAMMAK   Okay. Thanks. So now we can move to the next topic about gTLD Applicant Support, and we leave that for the introduction to Pedro.

PEDRO DE PERDIGÃO LANA   Hi, everyone. My name is Pedro, part of the NCUC NCSG seat. We raised those points with our community, particularly with the support of Kate Kleiman who is here. We come from legal backgrounds and academic backgrounds, and this is relevant or concerned about the understandability of the rules and guiding materials of the next round of new gTLDs and the Applicant Support Program itself.

The first thing I would like to mention is that in our recent manifestations about the Applicant Support Program, we could see some good alignment between NCSG and the GAC, reflecting many years of positive work together in this issue. Going to our first main concern about the Applicant Support Program, first I'd like to highlight or position that the diversifying of the new gTLD industry and the next round of new gTLDs is one of the central objectives of the Applicant Support Program. In that sense, we find very important to know what ICANN is doing to reach potential applicants who are not already involved in the ICANN ecosystem, especially those from underserved and non-commercial communities. Webinars, even if adequately regionalized, do not seem enough to get those entities and people.

As a second concern, we worry about the effectiveness of the financial assistance provided, which also seems to be central to GAC. If we really want to be inclusive, considering organization that probably will not have a new gTLD as one of their priorities, higher percentages to applicants that qualify for the program may be necessary to achieve the diversification that we want or even a full exemption.

As a third concern and probably the most complex one—next slide, please. We also want to have as much clear information as possible about the non-financial support which we call business, technical, and legal supports. We know that the organizations we interreach do not have a lot of knowledge about ICANN procedures and may have difficulties even understanding the guiding materials provided. Even the criteria to apply for a new gTLD may be a real

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obstacle, depending on country specific bureaucracy or differences of legal documentation in different countries. Providing expert assistance to have those potential applicants will be essential, and this needs to be done in as much detailed manner as possible.

At last, I would like to raise a recent issue that just came up, which is the support for bid credit to ASP applicants participating in auctions. We just learned that they will have a discount of 35% of the value they bid, and we are still trying to understand how effective this would really be. To explain this a little bit better, the bid credit will be applied to the amount due to be paid by the winning support applicant. Sorry, going a little bit slower. The bid credit will be applied to the amount to be paid by the winning supported applicant, as well as to any deposit that may be required according to the final auction rules. To provide an example, if in an auction the second highest bid is $1 million, the winning supported applicant will have to pay only $650,000, which is a 35% discount of the bid credit applied to those $1 million left on the auction. That's it. Thanks.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much, Pedro. Before I open the floor again, my apologies to Slovakia, I didn't see your hand up. If you would like to take the floor at this point, Slovakia, please go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE   Yes. Thank you, Chair. I just wanted to echo the importance of this topic to also introduce the human rights considerations to our

discussions on provision of data on registrants. Of course, important to balance or important interests in those discussions, and also to acknowledge that we as GAC, as ICANN, cannot create legal basis for provision of data. So there are also important other contexts of international law that will govern on how this happens. But we are happy that this sort of issue or the advocacy for also those who might be affected in terms of human rights by those efforts are also presented within this forum. Thank you.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you, Slovakia. Would you like to answer that?

FARZANEH BADII   Yes, that is very important. Thank you very much. The purpose of doing the Human Rights Impact Assessment is to kind of raise this awareness of how our request, how our policy positions, how GAC's requests, for example, or other stakeholders' request could have an impact on human rights as well. For example, if we start talking about accuracy in a way that identifies domain name registrants, it will have grave consequences for anonymity and also requires identification of the domain name registrants around the world, which is a very dangerous path to take. But as you know, we have disagreements among the comments about these issues, so doing a Human Rights Impact Assessment, talking about these things, maybe it can raise more awareness, and we can come up with like mitigation mechanisms together. Thank you.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO

Thank you, Farzaneh. Thank you, Slovakia, and apologies again. I didn't see your hand up. So the floor is still open. I don't see any hand in the chat room. Any other comment or question? Otherwise, I'll get back to you, Rafik.

RAFIK DAMMAK

Okay. Thanks. We're really hoping for questions, some clarification, but maybe we can take the opportunity if we want to expand more in some of the topics. So maybe… Sorry, I will speak more close. I was saying that if there is no question, but we will hope to get more. In the meantime, we can maybe ask Pedro or Farzaneh if they want to expand more on some of the points to take that opportunity.

FARZANEH BADII

I have AOB that it's kind of human rights-related, but I just thought I'll put this forward. The multistakeholder model of the Internet needs to be defended and protected, and this is how we provide access to the global Internet and provide interoperability. And I just wanted to tell GAC members how important this is for civil society to be able to have a voice, a direct voice, and that is what the multistakeholder model actually provides on equal footing. We can come and tell you our concerns. We can go to the policy development processes and engage. One request is that if you could defend this model during multilateral processes, and help us with keeping it protected. Thank you.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO Thank you again, Farzaneh. The floor is still open. Comments, questions, thoughts? There's lots of action in the chat room, as I can see. There's a discussion regarding the bid credits, and the discounts, and so on and so forth. I don't really have time to read everything that's happening online. But again, for the sake of time, I have two requests for the floor. I have Colombia and then Switzerland. Colombia, please go ahead.

THIAGO DAL-TOE Thank you so much, Nico. Thiago Dal-Toe, Colombia, for the record. I actually wanted to ask our colleagues from the NCSG pertaining to the new round and the ASP and the outreach opportunities here at the GAC. We've been talking a lot with ICANN Org and collaborating with them and possible events that can happen. So I wanted to ask you guys, what are you doing in that sense? Are you guys using the Champions toolkit? Are you suggesting spaces where ICANN Org can go in outreach, and if that collaboration with ICANN Org has been successful in your case? Thank you.

PEDRO DE PERDIGÃO LANA We are still trying to reach directly those organizations that we feel can be potential applicants for the program, but the problem is actually finding out who will be those organizations that have any specific interest when getting a new gTLD, considering the scenario that we are right now and the priorities that those organizations have. So probably the most important help that we would need to

direct our efforts would be identifying those organizations that could have potential interest specifically on this application.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you. I have Switzerland next, and then the United Kingdom. Switzerland, go ahead.

JORGE CANCIO   Thank you, Nico. On Any Other Business, I just wanted to react to Farzi's comment to the multistakeholder model, which we normally prefer to talk about a multistakeholder approach as we have different flavors depending on the function, the setting, or the discussion we have. But aside from that, I just wanted to share with you that, of course, we support that approach. And I just wanted to also ask you, what are your plans, or what are your activities right now in engaging with the processes we are having, for instance, the WSIS+20 or the implementation of the GDC, which is related to the former? Because we are seeing that the technical community is getting very organized, very active, and I was wondering where you stand with your engagement in those processes. Thank you.

FARZANEH BADII   We have an informal group at the GNSO Council that focuses on Internet governance-related issues. It's just for communication and discussion. We have also come up with this. When I say we, I've been discussing with NCSG, we want to document why multistakeholder approach or governance system, multistakeholder approach has helped, and how ICANN's

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multistakeholder approach has helped with addressing stakeholders' concerns when it comes to Internet governance policy, and how our innovative processes have helped with keeping the Internet accessible and open.

I'll give you an example. For example, we talk about the issue of sanctions. In this community, we came up with a few recommendations on how we can actually alleviate some of those concerns about access to the domain name. So I believe that we need to be issue-specific and say what part of which ICANN policies actually have helped address these global Internet governance concerns and what our role is. I mean, it's great to talk about multistakeholder model but we have to say why. Why is it a good model? As to like the technical community is getting organized, I invite them to collaborate. I think we should all get organized and work together, and in a multistakeholder fashion, defend the multistakeholder approach.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much, Fazaneh and Switzerland. We have time for one more question from the UK, and then we need to close the queue. UK, please go ahead.

NIGEL HICKSON   Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, colleagues from the NCSG, speaking to us today. It's always illuminating to hear your views on a range of issues on this particular issue that you covered under Any Other Business. Clearly, as you know, the GAC is

involved in a number of working groups and discussions on multistakeholder approaches to Internet governance, including preparation for the WSIS+20 discussions and the input to ICANN for that. I just wanted to take your views. But you'll only have 30 seconds or something. Are you concerned about recent statements made, particularly ECOSOC, etc., about whether the approaches that we have concerning the SDGs and concerning other collaborative initiatives in the digital space could be something that will come up at the WSIS+20, and perhaps cause problems. Thank you.

FARZANEH BADII   I have responded to the WSIS+20 mailing list. I think we should panic responsibly. The statement that was issued actually, yes, SDGs, they are very aspirational, and I don't see in that statement anything that can violate the multistakeholder model and the approach. And one of the things that actually I think—there was a statement. The statement starts with talking about like freedom of expression and peace and tolerance that can help us globally and help with American security. So I think that we should monitor the issue. We should protect a multistakeholder model. But at the moment, I don't see a reason to panic and come up with ideas that are too creative.

NICOLÁS CABALLERO   Thank you very much, UK and Farzaneh. That's all we have time for. We need to wrap up at this point. Thank you so much, Rafik. Thank

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you, Farzaneh. Let's give a round of applause to our colleagues from the NCSG. Thank you so much.

So distinguished GAC colleagues, we're going to pause here. We're going to have a coffee. Let's see how coffee is today here. So we'll be back. Please be back in the room at 10:30 for the Registrants' Journey session with the Registrar Stakeholder Group. Thank you so much.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]