
ICANN85 Mumbai | CF – NextGen@ICANN Presentations (2 of 2)
Wednesday, March 11, 2026 – 10:30 to 12:00 IST

FERNANDA IUNES

Hello, again. Welcome to the second day of the NextGen at ICANN Presentations. I'm looking forward to the last few to present their topics. Before we begin, I'll hand it over to Siranush for remote participation. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN

Thank you, Fernanda. Hello, everyone, and welcome to the NextGen Presentations, day 2. My name is Siranush Vardanyan, and I am the participation manager for this session. Please note that this session is being recorded and is governed by the ICANN Community Participants Code of Conduct, ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior, and the ICANN Community Anti-Harassment Policy.

Please observe the following guidelines to participate in this session, which I have also posted in the chat for your reference. During this session, questions will only be read aloud if submitted within the Q&A pod. Interpretation for this session will include English, Hindi, and French. Spanish, sorry. If you would like to speak during this session, please raise your hand in Zoom.

When called upon, virtual participants will be given permission to unmute in Zoom. On-site participants will use a physical microphone to speak. Only questions posted in the Q&A pod will

Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

be read aloud during the session, as time permits and when directed by the chair of the session. Please state your name for the record and the language you will speak if speaking a language other than English, and speak clearly at a moderate pace. And I will now hand it over back to Fernanda.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you, Siranush. And with that, let's go ahead and get started so we can get the conversations going and questions and answers. Rupam Barui will be our first speaker, so I'll hand it over to you.

RUPAM BARUI

Thanks, Fernanda. Good morning, everyone. My name is Rupam Barui. I am a cyber security student from the National Forensic Sciences University. And today I want to talk about something that sounds like a social problem, job scams, but it is actually deeply a DNS and Internet governance problem. This presentation is about how fake jobs offers are not just fraud, they are enabled by infrastructure, especially the DNS.

Because when young people get scammed online, the attacker did not start with a phone call, they started with a domain. Let me start with a simple question. If I tell you to visit 192.0.43.7, would you know what this is? Anybody? Most people would not. But if I say icann.org, everybody understands. That's the difference. between numbers and names is exactly why DNS exists.

Now let's say if I mistype the last seven, this becomes iana.org. What this establishes is different IP address has different domain names and you can land in a bad website which has some bad actors and you can get scammed. Humans remember names, computer uses IP address. DNS is a translation layer between human trust and machine routing.

And ICANN's role is not content regulations and not policing websites. ICANN coordinates the global unique identifier system, especially the DNS root and top-level domains, ensuring the internet resolves consistently everywhere. But here is the problem. If human trust names, then attacker will attack the naming system.

Why DNS matters? We depend on names because IP addresses are unusable for humans. DNS converts domain name into IP addresses and allows the internet to function at scale. However, DNS does not verify intent, it only verifies resolution. DNS tells you where you are going, not whether you should trust it. And the gap between resolution and trust is exactly where scams live.

Let's see how DNS works. I'm going to go over this diagram. And when you're a device asks a resolver, the resolver asks the root, the root points to the TLD name server, the TLD points to the authoritative name server and you finally get the IP address. Technically, the DNS worked perfectly. Even if the website is malicious, DNS did not fail, the trust model failed. Now let me show you something.

Can you find anything wrong in this image? Anybody? Okay, yeah, your brain reads Google and Microsoft, but they are not. If I change the font here, you can see that the Microsoft is R-N-I-C-R-O-S-O-F-T, and probably nobody noticed the one in the Google one. Those are not O's, those are double zeros. This is a type of homographic attacks. To a DNS resolver, these are completely legitimate domains. To a human, they're deception.

So, the attacker does not hack servers, they hack human perception. This is DNS abuse. This is what we call DNS abuse. DNS abuse is when a domain name and DNS infrastructure enable harmful activities such as phishing, malware distribution, botnet command and control, impersonation, and scam campaigns. In other words, the domain is not the victim, the domain is the weapon. Now the most important part, why youths are targeted.

Now we connect this to job seekers. Young people are uniquely vulnerable because they are actively searching, they expect emails from strangers, and they feel urgencies. Data shows the scale 46% of children aged 8 to 17 reported being scammed online. Job fraud becomes a notable portion of high-value cybercrime cases. And in the US, employment scams caused about \$264 million in losses in 2024 alone. This is not random. It is a targeted social engineering.

This is what a scam looks like. It is a typical example if you can see here. If you can see in this part, it is saying that you have received a congratulatory email, you are shortlisted, and you need to submit a mandatory legal clearance document. And then comes the

payment request if you see in the bottom box. What made the victim trust this? Not the email text, the domain name of the website and the email address. The scammer never needed to compromise the company.

They only needed a convincing domain. The technical attack chain of a job scam, how this happens? So, first they register lookalike domains, then they post fake job listings, then they conduct fake interviews. Finally, they request identity documents or money. Many campaigns use hundreds of domains. Research shows most malicious job domains are newly registered.

Now, DNS abuse, this is the infrastructure. You can see if you've been involved in the DNS abuse ecosystem, then you might remember this domain, charliechaplin7eont.space. This was used in the Red Bull job scam very recently. And in the next point, you can see there are like these domains, apply-to-get-hired.com and ejhns.mlko.my. And 88% of malicious jobs use the top domains TLD like top, .xyz, .tk, .af. DNS abuse trends and ICANN's relevance. ICANN classifies DNS abuse to include phishing, malware, botnet, pharming, and spam.

Today, registrars have contractual obligations to mitigate clear abuse, and large-scale DNS monitoring shows the magnitude. Billions of DNS queries analyzed and millions of phishing domains detected. That is why this topic belongs at ICANN, not just cybersecurity conferences, because DNS governance decisions directly affect user safety. Now let's come to the mitigations.

Solutions exist at three levels. One is user. They need to verify URLs. They do not trust urgency.

And for institutions, they need to deploy DNS filtering, block down malicious domains. And for the whole ecosystem, faster abuse reporting, registrar accountability, and the technical mitigation and policy mitigation must work together. What is my work and role? My work focuses on connecting these two worlds, cybersecurity practices and Internet governance policy.

I research DNS abuse, run awareness outreach, and contribute to youth discussion on security and trust because engineers alone cannot solve this, and policy alone cannot solve this. For conclusion, fake job scams are not just financial crime. They are trust exploitation via DNS. The attacker does not predict encryption. The attacker registers a domain. So, protecting users requires more than education.

It requires coordination between registries, registrars, policymakers, and technical operators. Next-gen participants are uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between infrastructure and public interest. Thank you for your presentation, and thank you for your attention. If you want your references, you can scan the QR code.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thanks so much, Rupam. Perfectly punctual as well. If we have any questions in the room, I'll go ahead and take them now.

JOHN LEVINE

Hi; John Levine. It's me again. Thank you. This is a very nice talk. And this kind of taking advantage of vulnerable people, as I'm sure you know, job seekers is just one category. In the US, we have people who like the government says you have an unpaid toll or an unpaid taxable, the same thing.

I'm just wondering, my experience with email is that people don't actually look at the return addresses very closely, and I'm wondering have you looked at like if the domain looked plausible as opposed to just some random string of characters, does that make the fish any more effective?

RUPAM BARUI

Thanks for the questions. So, I'm a cybersecurity student, so, I have to do these attacks in a legal way. So, like one thing we can do, take advantage of the font situation in like most people's phones, most people's laptops, they use different fonts. And like most of the times they are very standard. Like I showed that the Microsoft domain and the Google one.

So, if the font is different, there is no way a person seeing that for the first time is going to notice. But like lookalike domains, there is a few domains which look -- if you like read it out, your brain sees the actual original domain. And there are domains like icannsupport.org. That might not be a real one, that might be a malicious one, and they usually have like really similar web pages

that are hosted on those domains. So, this actually is very useful for attackers.

JOHN LEVINE

Yeah, because I'll be trying to -- I don't know, on my phone, the mail program doesn't show the domain at all, so that's not all that useful. And also, just fun fact, Google with two zeros actually is Google. They own that domain defensively.

RUPAM BARUI

Yeah, the thing is, like Google with two zeros, they own the domain, but for other websites, they might not. So that's the issue.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you. Okay, Taruna, go ahead, please.

TARUNA KAUR BAMRAH

Taruna Kaur Bamrah, NextGen for the record. Rupam, thank you for such a wonderful and clear presentation, especially the way you broke down how a single type or lookalike domain can lead to a real financial and emotional harm for students. And again, personally, for you as you've told about how your family got this into. So, based on your research, what is one simple practical habit or any recommendation you would recommend every young job seekers adopt tomorrow or today to protect themselves from fake job domains and phishing emails? Thank you.

RUPAM BARUI

Thanks for the question, Taruna. I actually have two different recommendations. Maybe one for ICANN, one for users. I usually look at my emails immediately after waking up. So, I'm kind of groggy at the time. And I think we should look at the domain at the first. And this is, I think, the most important one.

And for ICANN, like in India, recently they made that banks will only use .bank domains and financial services will only use .financial. So, I think domains like .jobs can be used, only those domains which is highly regulated by maybe into the Indian government or a regulatory body, which can only host jobs. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you so much, Rupam. Wonderful presentation. I don't see -
- oh, yes, Nikesh, please.

BENSON KING'ORI MUGURE

Hi, I'm Nikesh from Mauritius. We have Universal Acceptance, even user training is very difficult, right? So, how are you going to prevent DNS abuse for Universal Acceptance? Sorry, I was too quick. So, I am Nikesh from Mauritius. So, with Universal Acceptance, how are you going to prevent DNS abuse? Because even with user training, it's very difficult, right?

RUPAM BARUI

As far as I know that if you register the IDN, I think most registrars let you block at least three domain look-alike domains in different scripts. Like if you if you have A and the Greek alphabet alpha almost looks the same in most situations, so they allow to Like block certain domains. And I think this blockage situation, the number can be increased, but I'm not like sure actually how technically YOU'RE going to stop DNS abuse. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you. Thanks so much again, Rupam, wonderful job. With that, we will move on to our next presenter. Bern, please, the floor is yours.

BERNHART FARRAS SUKANDAR

Yeah, assalamualaikum. Good morning, everyone, distinguished guests, and also I can see Theo is here as well. Thank you for coming, Mr. John Crane. Thanks for the time, everyone. Thanks for the time that you make this morning. So, just an introduction. My name is Bernhart Farras. I am a Muslim. I am Sundanese, and I am Indonesian. Now I serve as the president of Halo Global Organization.

More details about me, you could check it on my website, www.bern.id. I will present really, really shortly, as soon as I can, so we can have more room for discussion. So, this is the things that I profess, and this is the title, Domains for Whom. It's about child

protection, systemic injustice, and digital sovereignty in the DNS. So, this is just a reminder, which is DNS is the internet foundation.

Whoever controls it controls access, safety, and also power. So, this is the thing that I profess because I have a child now. He is three years old. And I believe that if I don't protect my own child and other children, there is no future in this earth. And DNS is a critical infrastructure that make our future, our world, our earth how it would look like in the next couple of years. And the second one I will discuss about systemic injustice, which is my current research and my PhD dissertation soon.

And also, my last master degree thesis, digital sovereignty framework, global comparative analysis, and implication for Indonesia. It's all about digital sovereignty. So, let's start with child protection. I believe now the earth is still here and we still live on earth. To be honest, I don't have a plan to live on Mars. So, I really care about this and our children will be the one who live in it.

Now there is lots of people want to create a data center, want to create a green energy one, but the thing is, is it really green, right? I just want to remind us here that we could take the benefits of the internet as much as we want, but the thing is we have to look further. It's not only for us, but it's also for the next generation of humanity itself. And we have to protect the world future.

So, basically, these are the challenges that I found, the most crucial one, which is online scams, and my family also got this problem as well, I got this problem as well. Even I am in engineering degree,

still I have problem with scams. And also, there is child sexual abuse materials that are hovering around the internet. And I clearly understand that content is not the ICANN merits.

But the thing is, to get through the content, we still need to access it through the domains. So, just to remind this. And also, there is lots of harmful operation to operate freely across registries with no unified accountabilities. So, I just would like to highlight several things that I propose. First one is literacy. Even for my own child, I don't allow him to access the internet at all before 10 years old.

Why? Because he doesn't even see any screen at all. So, how does he see domains, right? Is it even possible? Yes, it's possible. Even it's hard. Is it the right one to do? Is it the most correct one to do? Well, we can judge it together in the next seven years, right? But the thing is, we have to highlight more about the child's safety. Like, when the child should access the domain.

What is the measure? What is the framework? What is the solution? What is the enforceable policy that we can do to protect that? Because even my government now publish that, oh, children under certain age cannot access social media. But how to enforce it truly? Because I believe the world's brightest mind is here now, not only the minds, but have the power to change it. So, I believe that that's the thing that we can discuss about the parental oversight as well, and also it has to become the global DNS baseline.

The second thing is about systemic injustice. There is a challenge about this because like I believe if there is so many wealthy people

in the world with so much power, there would not be a single person who cannot access the internet. It's kind of absurd for me to see why we cannot access the internet. I mean, we have satellite, right? Even in my country, in Papua, some region cannot access the internet easily.

I understand to build an infrastructure there is not easy because there is a mountain, the land is not flat and so on. But the thing is, what is the solution here? I would like to discuss and learn from you guys here. And also, I got a quote for this, for the systemic injustice, which is the challenge is like, how is the benefits, how is the representation, also digital literacy? But I would like to propose some actions here, and I would like to bring a quote, which is, "representation is what keeps ICANN on till now."

It is not a symbol of inclusion. It is the infrastructure of legitimacy. Multi-stakeholderism system only works when representation is present. And I believe the representation is already pushed hard by ICANN, but it's not complete enough till now. Why? Because even in Indonesia, we have 700 languages, thousands of ethnics, I only represent Sundanese, but I cannot represent all the ethnicity in Indonesia.

So, I think we have to bring more people to know, to understand what ICANN is, what internet is, what is the benefit of it. Because I don't want that people only become a consumer, but at least they understand what is consumed from them and how they can take benefits from it. Next, the digital sovereignty. I understand that

even when I did this research, there were lots of resistance, especially in the internet area, because like, ah, come on, don't discuss about digital sovereignty.

And to be clear, just to be clear, I think it's not the digital sovereignty itself, but the problem is there is no standard of definition. And why is ICANN the best place to start to discuss about this? Because in my belief, ICANN is the best place to communicate. We can gather here, we can create a policy as quick as possible other than the related organization. That's from what I know.

So, to communicate about digital sovereignty, just to be clear, this is my proposed definition that I proposed in 2024 in my university, which is the definition of digital sovereignty is an entity or individual's capacity to control its digital infrastructure, data, and technology. So, in my view and based on my research, digital sovereignty is not only state-centric sovereignty. State-centric sovereignty, of course, it doesn't like the globalism, right?

Because they only want to separate from the world. But what I see is there is a multi-stakeholder digital sovereignty, which is balanced coordination there, balanced digital sovereignty there. And I believe everybody wants resilience here. And what I'm seeing is digital sovereignty is not only to get connected, but when we are unconnected for a while, we have to be resilient.

So, every single country must have its own digital sovereignty, in my belief at least, and I would like your comment and discussion

after this as well. So, the last one is not only the definition, but I created a framework to calculate it, and it will be published soon. And that framework can have a result about the Digital Sovereignty Index, which is the Digital Sovereignty Index, could be used to measure and to benchmark, to compare between countries' digital sovereignty score, so we can know how to catch up.

Like developed country or developing country can collaborate together to help each other to reach the good digital sovereignty index. Even my own country still have slightly below medium digital sovereignty index based on my framework and research. So, that's all from me. I profess positive impact driven collaboration across technical governance and also end user perspective to advance justice oriented policy, strengthen child protection and balance digital sovereignty. Thank you. Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you, Bern. Wonderful job. We have quite a few hands up in the room. I'm going to start here behind me and then I'll work my way around.

RAHUL GUPTA

I'm Rahul Gupta, individual participant. I would proffer that the thing you should be looking at is not sovereignty, but agency. A person could be sovereign, but still not have agency. For example, even countries, India is a sovereign country, but we may not have

agency over our oil purchases as given by the massive gas shortage we are having right now in Mumbai itself. Whereas you could have agency without sovereignty, but you are still able to act in powerful ways. What would be your thoughts about that?

BERNHART FARRAS SUKANDAR Yeah, thank you for the input. I believe so, because it's kind of like a paradox to me, because when I did my research, how you can be with your definition of agency, how we could get an agency if even the nation itself doesn't respect the individual sovereignty. It's easy to picture it in abstract, but the thing is, even for me, let's say, I want to pay for some food, but I don't have a sovereignty, I don't have the controls to choose how to pay it.

Even now, it's getting more digital and people leaving cash. But the thing is, if I haven't understood about the Internet, if I haven't connected to the Internet, how could I get that agency? So, I think it should be correlated. If the nation has its own sovereignty to control everything, inside at least, and to, of course, to collaborate with the global world as well, it will be easier to create the agency. It's in my perspective. Thank you, though.

PETER JIA WEI CUI Hello, I'm Jia Wei Peter Cui from Taiwan, and I'm a TWNIC fellow. Not an ICANN fellow, but a TWNIC fellow. And I really enjoy your sharing about a problem on child abuse and you pointed out that they are actually lacking the definitions and the framework for the

digital sovereignty. But I'm also curious because I'm from a legal background and usually for a lawyer, we're actually very cautious about the use of what is justice oriented because these can mean a lot of different things.

For the government, the justice may use the effective policy to meet the agenda of the politician, certain politician, maybe the president, maybe the leader for the parliament. And for the end users, the justice might be, we do not want to see the harmful contents, or we do not want to see the online fraud or phishing emails coming up.

So, I really want to know how you capture all these kinds of different views from different levels of the states. And also, one thing, especially about the states and or the national government is that they have the power, public power, to use the public power to curb the organization to regulate people, to pass the real regulation, using policing power to raid into or to intervene into everybody's life. And in ICANN, I think we don't have these power compared with the government.

So, how to strengthen these power dynamic and strike a balance between them is, I think it should be an issue that you need to concern when you are developing this kind of model. And I want to hear your points about how you're dealing with this kind of situation.

BERNHART FARRAS SUKANDAR All right. Thank you, Jia Wei. So basically, I don't believe that there is like a single right answer, but I just give you my perspective about like the power balance, right? So, how to make sure that everyone is included, make sure everyone gets the benefit, especially in the ICANN ecosystem. So, the methodology that I use in my research itself, and I asked for my professor suggestion, my professor is Chang Fang from Tsinghua University, I say that when I say about digital sovereignty itself, we are even not talking about the global internet yet.

People have a different kind of perspective. Even some of my sources reject me before even I say about what it is. So, I have to clearly state what digital sovereignty is, I have to propose well, I have to create the definition first, I have to create the framework first, I have to create a pilot first. So, in my belief if we want to accommodate all the perspective and also make sure that all perspective is included, we have to accept critics as well.

That's what I've been doing as well in my research because I not only include the people that is a pro to my research but it's also the people who is contra to my research. So, I think in the ICANN ecosystem itself, when we see something new, we see some new problem, and I believe ICANN is doing really great at that right now, is to make sure that it's not only being discussed or asked, but it's continued to the policy process.

And also, I understand that to make sure that the policy process development is efficient, we have to have a really, really good

consensus method, right? So, in ICANN itself, I think in the consensus, it's already good when it happens in the room, but the thing is, I would like to cover more about who's not in the room. Because even now, I just joined ICANN room in the room right now.

I just know about At-Large. I didn't know about At-Large at all. So, my proposal is how to include more people who understand At-Large and also who don't understand At-Large to be At-Large, not as a member, but they can also give their own voices. I think that's my perspective. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

All right. Okay, Taruna next, and then we'll go to you.

TARUNA KAUR BAMRAH

Taruna Kaur Bamrah, NextGen for the record. Bern, your research highlights DNS as key tool for child protection against CSAM and scams, right? So, even widely used platforms like YouTube Kids lack consistent global regulation. So I would want to know how could ICANN or coordinated registry policies enforce baseline safety agency and accountability like for example filtering air content blocks without infringing the digital sovereignty or free expression? Thank you.

BERNHART FARRAS SUKANDAR

Yeah, thank you, Taruna. That's a really difficult question to enforce though because like even I want to protect my own kid from the digital world. It's impossible for him to not see any screen

on the street, right? He'll still see it. He'll still see YouTube Kids on other people's phone, of course, sometimes. But the thing is, in my perspective, based on my experience in domain.id which I used to work for the ccTLD in Indonesia for several years, it's really hard for DNS to prevent but DNS could do like a recovery, DNS could do a protection.

The thing is, so far, the thing that I know is effective is blocking certain domains. Even it's still hardly to say is it a prevention or not, because like we block the domain after the domain have an effect, right? So, the thing is, that's why I highlight about literacy itself. It happens, not after we use the domain, but before we use the domain.

That's why I think even my own parents, even not only parents, even my own employees at my organizations, they don't understand ICANN at all, what they do. Some people don't understand. So, how could we literate them about what is the benefits, what is good, what is bad, how to use it, when to use it. And it's not only us as the NextGen, it also has to be like real programs, continuous programs that really focus on measuring the literacy itself.

Because even in Indonesia, we don't really have a digital literacy index yet that's being used by all the countries in the world. I check it in ITU one year ago, they don't have digital literacy digital literacy index in Indonesia, but our own government have its own digital literacy index. It's not good to like make your own framework and

use it to your own country. So, I think that has to be pushed. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

All right. With that, I know Cui has a question. So, if we have time at the end, we can come back to that and you can ask him. But for now, we'll have to cut it short. All right. Surya, go ahead, please. The floor is yours.

SURYA V S

Hello everyone, my name is Sura V S. I am a final year student, undergraduate student studying philosophy at Ramjas College, University of Delhi. It's a privilege to sit here in front of you all presenting the topic of my interest, the topic of my discipline which is philosophy. And the topic of my presentation is Rethinking Inclusion and Intersectional Analysis of Digital Access and Participation in India.

With this presentation, I hope to open more doors for conversations in terms of representation and leadership within the Internet governance space. Also, this framework that I have used here called intersectionality, I hope that the audience gets a new perspective in viewing what inclusion means. Yeah, so I took the case study of India because I am from India and viewing the India's digital economy, not just digital economy, but India's growth as a whole, it's extensively increasing.

We see 850 million people who have started using the internet. We see the rapid growth of the internet, internet users, a lot of people have mobile phones now, and the digital economy contributes approximately 11 to 13 percent in our GDP, and also one of the lowest mobile data costs globally, which is, I think, Geo. Yeah. And approximately 750 million people have also started using smartphones.

So, these statistics are incredible, and we are moving forward. given the stats. But there's something more that I would want to address here that just because we're participating in online and digital spaces does not necessarily mean that we are in the internet governance space. Sorry. Yeah, that does not necessarily mean that being online means one gets heard.

So, I wanted to emphasize on the inclusion part where we say that the internet space is inclusive of all people, but I wanted to focus who are we really including, who is missing out in this space, and who gets heard and by what capacity. So, technical governance is also a bit complicated because the space requires a lot of knowledge, including understanding the institutions, the power dynamics, and structural barriers to, sorry, the structural barriers in accessing these spaces. And then there comes intersectionality. This was one of the concepts that I was introduced in my university years.

Yeah. So, the term intersectionality is coined by Kimberly Crenshaw. She's a feminist thinker and a philosopher in 1989. And

intersectionality basically means that we humans, we all have social identities, we all have identities in terms of our class, gender, sex, religion, race, et cetera. So, these identities are overlapping, meaning that it is not necessary that a person A, let's say, if they are a woman, and a person B, who is also a woman, they are not experiencing the same kind of, let's say, privileges or discrimination.

So, it basically means that how identities blend together and create unique experiences. So, when we talk about equality, when we talk about inclusion, we should acknowledge the kind of privileges we come from and also keep in mind the discrimination that the other communities might be affected with. So, this is just a visual representation on how intersectionality works. This is the framework. I mean, this is just an example.

So, a person can have multiple layers of identity, including gender, their educational background, culture, race, class, caste in India, nationality, religion, sexuality, ability, et cetera. So, in terms of digital access, so in the physical world, we have different multiple layers of our identities, and when we translate our identities into digital spaces where there's internet, where there is technology, where there's also AI, there are systemic and structural barriers that people face.

This is just an example of how gender could be one of the structural barriers. For instance, women's internet use compared to men by 20-30% is driven by social norms, safety concerns, et cetera.

Similarly, someone coming from, let's say, a rural background in India has less access compared to a person who's coming from, let's say, an urban place. And language literacy is also one thing because people who speak English, they have more access and privileges than the people who do not have the English literacy background.

So, in relation to ICANN, which respects the core values of representation, participation, transparency, and inclusivity, ICANN has a lot of initiatives, such as it follows the multi-stakeholder participation and it has a bottom-up approach and also NextGen initiatives that we all are a part of. But I believe that there needs to be a more intersectional approach when it comes to participation, when it comes to leadership and access to digital spaces.

So, there are key recommendations. So, these are just recommendations that I have figured out and I am happy to have more suggestions on this. So, there could be reserving a spot for, let's say, a person coming from historically marginalized backgrounds in the fellowship programs, that could be one thing. One thing could be strengthening the global academic program. One thing could be also initiating programs in regional languages and also training marginalized communities. And a lot of academia and civil societies can take part to initiate this framework.

Lastly, I wanted to add that this is just a discourse which can happen in this room. It was not an action-oriented presentation, but it's definitely something that we can take forward for more

representation in terms of participation and leadership. And to end it, I wanted to quote Haruha Benjamin. She's a contemporary sociologist. She says that remember to imagine and craft the worlds you cannot live without, just as you dismantle the ones you cannot live within. Thank you so much.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you very much, Surya. Wonderful presentation. I see a couple hands up. Suncica, please.

SUNCICA ROSIC

Thank you for your presentation. It was very insightful and interesting to see how the intersectionality of gender and race to a certain extent, moderates the way we use intranet. And I have a question about your last proposal of including marginalized communities within ICANN fellowships. I think that this is actually a topic many organizations are stumbling over and that's a great idea.

But sometimes the issue is, let's say ICANN being primarily academic or technical community, would that community be a safe space for people who come from marginalized communities? In your proposal, do you have any idea how to bridge that gap so they can feel more comfortable within this community? Thank you.

SURYA V S

That's the question even I was not able to figure it out. I mean, it is dominated by technical community mostly, which I mean, I am the

only person who's studying humanities out of the cohort as well. So, I can relate it with the question very well. But I believe that representation of civil societies, collaboration with civil societies, which can also help with the outreach initiatives, that could be one of the steps.

And also, I get your point because it's not very comfortable for all of the people coming from different backgrounds to be in this space, but there's definitely a lot more scope and at least formulating policies for them. So, there is no direct or right answer as such, I believe. Yeah, thank you so much for the question.

FERNANDA IUNES

Yeah, thank you. We have some suggestions from Roberto online, and Siranush will read them out loud for you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN

Yes, Roberto Gaetano has a suggestion for you, Surya, to join PNMA, which is Policy Network for Meaningful Access operating in the IGF framework, and he will send the details to you to be part of this. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you. Thank you, Roberto. Any other questions in the room? Yes, go ahead.

PETER JIA WEI CUI

Yeah, I really enjoyed, sorry, I'm Peter from Taiwan, and I really enjoyed your introduction about intersectionalities and how these things are mixed together. And besides the three points that you point out about intersectionalities, about digital assets, the social backgrounds, the gender, and the language barrier, I want to also point out that the cultural backgrounds might also be at the seams as well.

Because for the digital services, usually when we are developing digital services, we use the user-friendly developments, which is the designers will ask people about their views and how to make the services more smoothly and easier to use. However, these kinds of process usually marginalize the cultural under-advantaged people from this kind of process.

And I also want to link it back to why open-source is so important in this process, because open-source actually enables marginalized groups to develop their own things, develop their own services as well. I want to take one example from Taiwan as well. In Taiwan, the open-source community opened up a project called the Mon Dictionary, which is the self-made online dictionary instead of the dictionary that is made by the MOE, Ministry of Education officially.

So, this kind of open-source dictionary structures was very successful that it once substitutes the official dictionary website because it was so smooth. And afterwards, one aboriginal groups in Taiwan actually creates using the open-source dictionary

websites to create their own dictionary for their aboriginal languages. So, these might be a hope or opportunities for involvement of the marginalized groups into the digital access and might be the solutions for the problems that you propose.

SURYA V S

Thank you for your input. That was insightful. And also, Plato once said that all human beings are social animals and we all have different social identities, and it gets very complex, actually, to address all of the systemic barriers which we are currently, I mean, in this very uncertain world. It is really hard to tackle all of the problems at once. But, yeah, the initiative sounds very good, and thank you for your input.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you so much. Thank you, Surya. All righty. With that, we will move on to our next presenter, Ilham Sutoyo. Go ahead, Ilham.

ILHAM SUTOYO

Yes, good morning, everyone, or in Bahasa we say Selamat pagi. My name is Ilham, I was raised in Surakarta, and right now I'm currently pursuing my master degree in Sydney. My specialization is strategy innovation management with minor in marketing and a huge passion in governance strategy. I'm also an elected council in Sydney University Postgraduate Representative Associations for 2025 until 2026.

I feel like I need to put emphasis in some of my backgrounds here because I just want to let you guys know that I'm not a really a technical guy, so I would say that I will bring a different perspective in the ICANN work from like a different background. So, bear with me with that one. So, yeah, basically, I'm here speaking as a person who was born and raised in South Asia, in Indonesia for years and years before studying abroad. And yeah, without further ado, let's go straight into it.

Yeah, this is the overview of content that I brought up here. So, basically, yesterday we got a chance to talk with some of the Board members and the CFO, and I quote some of the statement from them that the presence of a diverse multi-stakeholder will create a more inclusive ICANN ecosystem. Because at first, I was still confused whether if you're a not really technical person, would you be able to fit in into ICANN world or not? Even though we try to like bring a diverse background and everything.

But at the beginning, I was still kind of confused, but I was starting to get more and more belief that there is actually like space for you to like contribute in this community. And also I attended one of the ICANN annual strategy review and I put emphasis that they also accurate that under the MSM community growth structures which basically stated that the importance of knowledge transfer to the younger generations, and that's a related, not related, but it comes up to my mind like a lot of my Southeast Asian mates in Australia or

in every part of Southeast Asian, there aren't a lot of like people that knew about ICANN just yet, let alone what we are doing here.

So, that's why I bring up the perspective from southeast Asia just to raise awareness to a broader audience before moving into active and strong engagement with ICANN itself. And yeah, basically, I just also quoted from the VP, the Vice President of Planning and Senior Manager of Planning of ICANN. So, I got a better understanding of, okay, this is not an issue, but this matter is also quite important in this ICANN work right now. So, yeah, the reason why I choose to focus and put emphasis in the Southeast Asian part, because as I said before, I was born and raised in Indonesia, I have quite a few people that choose me as an elected consul who were born and raised in Southeast Asia as well.

And I did unofficial research to some of the mates in my Uni that none of them actually know about ICANN, which is quite surprising for me. But yeah, it's an unofficial research, so I can't really show you the data. But this is the data that I have. So, Asia is one of the fastest growing internet regions. I quoted based from the World Economic Forum in 2023. And then, basically, the majority of users of internet are young generations. It's based on the stats data in 2025 and it's over 60% in Indonesia which is basically the combinations of millennial and Gen Z.

And I've already actually double checked the data with another source. So, basically from Thailand, Vietnam, and Philippines is also like over 60% of people who are who are using the internet.

And then I also quote from Asia Pacific Internet Governance, but basically the participations in governance remains limited. And then I got a chance to discuss with some people outside, but there are some people who is like NextGen from Southeast Asia, but it's not really comparable because we do have a lot number of peoples, but it's actually not a lot of them that really know what is going on inside.

And then, yeah, it's basically just a background again, because internet governance and ICANN, what is the correlation and everything, but I just want to put into emphasis the multi-stakeholder model, because beforehand I didn't know that in ICANN we are doing policy development process and everything, but I do know that we do have like multi-stakeholder model. And it's also related with ICANN's strategic plan for financial year from 2026 until 2030 which I'm just going to read it out.

One of the strategic plans is evolve and promote ICANN's multi-stakeholder model to sustain its inclusive approach to internet governance, which creates three strategic goals and then 11 strategies and 16 strategic initiatives that they say that it will be evaluated in every quarter or something if I'm not mistaken. And yeah, I just quoted from ICANNFY 2026 until 30 strategic objectives. So, yeah, basically, they put emphasis in participation is essential. For everyone who is interested in the internet governance, not only people who are already experienced years and years in here, but

also knowledge transfer to people who doesn't really know is also important.

So, yeah, why do I bring up participation gap? It's not only because I'm still kind of young, because I'm still studying right now, but also based on the data, like 60%+ internet users are youths and we could say that is a digital native because we are doing and using everything using internet even though we try to move to like one places to another, we are using some certain applications when we are ordering food and et cetera.

But yeah, we're still underrepresented in governance, and basically usage doesn't reflect representations because there's a lot of young people using internet, but we are not really representing anything. And it's actually aligned with the United Nations Digital Cooperation Roadmap which highlights that youths are major digital users but remain insufficiently represented in internet governance.

So, yeah, there are some key challenges that's related to why a lot of people can't really contribute to internet governance, such as uneven connectivity, is based on the ITU internet user data in 2023, that there is like 2.6 billion people who still can't really access internet. It's more global, actually. It's representing 33%, and then affordability constraints, because it's quite expensive from developing countries. It's from the AVAI affordability report in 2021.

And then there is also like digital literacy gaps because most internet users primarily engage in social media and communications, but they are not engaged in civic participation or governance engagements from data reported 2024. And last, but not least, limited government awareness because still understanding about internet governance is still limited especially among youths and new stakeholders. So, this is just some implications for ICANN that is actually domain accessibility, local language and IDN, capacity building and policy participation is actually related with what I'm trying to suggest here for the call to actions here.

So, I'm coming from a background from someone that's studying in university and I am like one of the organizers in the organizations, so we do believe that there are some ways to have more eyes into the ICANN world, for example. We could do like a NextGen university shows, collaborations with organizations in the university, and then formal Southeast Asians university partnership. I do know the president said that there is a formal engagement with some of the university, but it would be better if they could put it in a policy course or in a course right away.

And also, last but not least, is making like a mobile ICANN Learn but localized so they're using their own language, that would make people more interested in learning about ICANN, and at least knowing more, and we can raise awareness about ICANN globally. And yeah, I would just say that actually, the marketing outreach of the ICANN already did a pretty good job. For example, me, I don't

know about ICANN at all at first, but I do have a huge interest in governance, and yeah, here I am right now and I feel really privileged for that. Thank you so much.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you so much, Ilham. Any questions for him in the room? Wow, I don't see anything here, anything in the chat. Oh, Barnabas.

BARNABAS MUUO PETER

Mine is not really a question. I would love to say his presentation was nice. It's slightly similar to what I did during my NextGen presentation. So, I actually feel great that there is someone else who thought of the same and has put some more emphasis on it. So, thank you very much.

About the NextGen University Roadshows, probably I'll advise you based on ICANN, should I say, community in your region. For example, in my region, I'm currently trying to organize university events to help students learn about ICANN, so you can get some representatives of ICANN in your region and you could organize this. Thank you.

ILHAM SUTOYO

Yeah, definitely. I think that's a good idea because I haven't been able to connect with the people because I'm in a different situation because I'm originally from Indonesia but currently studying in

Australia, so I think I need to connect with the people around Sydney.

Because until now, I haven't seen actions happens just yet, but yeah, it could definitely be a good thing for the ICANN team in Sydney or in Australia in general to be able to go to the university and say more to the people there about ICANN world. Thank you.

ERGYS RAMAJ

Let's connect together after this session and I'll point you to the right person.

ILHAM SUTOYO

Oh yeah, definitely. Yeah, that would be really great. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Dana, please, go ahead.

DANA CRAMER

Dana Cramer from Toronto Metropolitan University and I also lead Canada's Youth IGF. I'm very into the youth engagement space, and one thing that's become apparent over the past few years is that every stakeholder group, regardless of if it's a ccTLD, if it's civil society, private sector, international orgs, you have a lot of diversity in all these groups. And one of those key diversity markers is economic capacity and financials self-sustainability.

Within the youth stakeholder identity, though, there is a higher level of difficulties for financial capacity because youth initiatives don't always have an ability to have a business model. They can't rely on treasuries by countries through taxation. And there's also two different problems in that there's mandate issues.

Finally, also to even be able to try to create financial sustainability, you usually need the same people who are going to be kind of around, which is when you're a youth, you're going to age out of that identity. And so, I'm wondering from your presentation on trying to have this increased youth representation and meaningful engagement, how do you get over the financial capacity? And how do you create more financial resiliency and financial sustainability for youth engagement?

Because current programs are rather sporadic in this front. I think ICANN is probably the global leading example of having newcomer programs which meaningfully allow youth to participate. When you look in comparison, for example, to the IGF or different initiatives now on AI governance at the ITU, they're incredibly restrictive of who gets to participate, capping youth at certain age benchmarks based off of no logic or sense or bottom-up development, as well as, two, you see certain regions completely excluded from programs which reduces that diversity from meaningful collaboration.

For instance, the IGF refuses global north participants, and that can actually have direct implications to Indigenous peoples from

global north countries who have lower socioeconomic status and capacity for stakeholder identification as Indigenous peoples too, to then contribute meaningfully to discussions. So, I'm wondering if you could identify any type of opportunities for sustainable financing youth engagement, and what that could look like for a broader internet community to mobilize that. Thank you.

ILHAM SUTOYO

Thank you so much. That's a really good talk. Yeah, I do acknowledge and understand that the financial situation is like really, really important and play a big role in trying to make people be able to connect in the ICANN world as well. But I would just say maybe the closest and the fastest one to try to make people engage and want to know more about ICANN, maybe we can just do the online session and make it more engaging.

And the way we try to create or promote the ICANN event I would say because that's gonna makes people in the Uni usually more interested and tuning into it. But yeah, so, basically for now, I would say just that the online sessions, I would say not really that technical in a way.

So, that makes people more tuning into it first and then they will find, oh this is what I'm interested in and then which working groups I fit into and blah blah blah, and hopefully some of them will engage and be part of this community for a long time. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you. Bibek, please.

BIBEK SILWAL

Thank you. Good morning, everyone. I'm Bibek Silwal from Nepal for the record. Ilham, congratulations for the great presentation. I also present on the same topic four years back in my NextGen. And adding on to your presentations, the first thing is we need to start somewhere. So, ICANN talk for the Asia-Pacific region, we have a lot of school of Internet governance, and even within ICANN, we have Asia-Pacific regional Internet governance academy, which trains youths on how they can engage in ICANN policy.

So, I think those can be a good reference if you are doing some programs on local level. And also, in this ICANN meeting there is launching of this global academic engagement outreach from ICANN. There's a separate piece where the academic people can engage on the course content. So, I think that might be your resources for where you can work in or anyone who is interested during localized activity for ICANN engagements. Thank you.

ILHAM SUTOYO

Yep, definitely, I would be more than happy to help the people there to engage more with the Uni, especially from the organization's perspective, because I reckon that's going to be -- I think it's going to be easier to reach a broader audience if it's under the name of certain organizations inside the university. So, yeah, thank you very much for your suggestions.

FERNANDA IUNES

All right. Maarten, please.

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN

Okay, hi there. Maarten Botterman. Thank you for making your point. I'm the first gray-haired person talking here at the table. In me, there's still a bit of youth as well, so it's not totally hopeless. We bring that too and we speak with each other, and I think that's an important point to realize that you connect in that way.

You're here and that's great and many of you are here and it's really great to hear the freshness because many of the more gray-haired people here think we've done that, been there, done that, it doesn't work, and it might work today. So, that perspective is fresh. First thing. Second thing, if you look at internet governance, that goes well beyond ICANN. And there's also other sources like Internet Society that have youth ambassadors program and things like that that helps you to get up to speed. I

f you wait for others to bring you at the table, you wouldn't have been here, so you already know how to find those places. The biggest recommendation I make to many like you who are really passionate about making a difference in this is also start talking about, for instance, ICANN, organize it at school or at the local library, and practice in your own environment.

This will help ICANN as a whole, but it will also help you to express your message better. And don't stop, never give up. So, last thing,

reach out to people that you think may help you. You will find often that these people are prepared to do so.

ILHAM SUTOYO

Thank you. One of my points here is I just want to raise awareness not only to others, but also to myself. We can also do it as a person to spread the message about ICANN. So, yeah, that's definitely a good suggestion for me. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you so much. All right. And with that, we will go on to our next presenter, Sudip Dhungana. Go ahead, Sudip.

SUDIP DHUNGANA

Hello, everyone. Let's imagine the world where the internet does not recognize your language. You speak Nepali, but the address bar, the very gateway to the internet, cannot understand. Your identity, your culture, even your country name can't exist online in your own script. For millions of Nepalese speakers today, this is still the reality. Namaste and good morning, everyone. My name is Sudip Dhungana. I am from Nepal, a computer science student, a full-time program officer, and active member of ISOC Nepal chapter. Also, the MSC member of Youth IGF of Nepal. And today, I am the NextGen at ICANN85.

And before I go further, I want to be transparent, I am a learner and this presentation is my research study. Now, I want to say every great change start with a question, and my question today is, can

Nepal exist securely and proudly in global digital space in its own script? Can we have .nepal? To answer that, let me first explain why the internet as it was built was not designed for all of us. The internet was built on a foundation of ASCII 26 English letters, 10 digits. Simple, efficient, powerful, but Nepali, our language, is written in Devnagari script.

A letter like gha, beautiful, rich, culturally significant letter had no place in original internet architecture. This isn't just a technical inconvenience, it's a question of access, trust, and inclusion. When you can't type your own name, your organization, your own country name in your own script and have it resolved on the internet, you are in a very real sense excluded from the digital world. Language affects how people trust digital service.

If Nepali people who can't understand English see a domain name, they can't read, they won't trust it. If a governmental portal only exists in English script, millions of citizens are alienated. This is the challenge. But there is a solution and it's not new. It's called Internationalized Domain Name, IDNs. IDN allows domain name to be written in native scripts. They move us from ASCII old to Unicode old. So, instead of example.com.np, our Nepali speaker has to translate and struggle with, we can have udharand.nepal, readable, meaningful, trusted, right?

But just having technical capability isn't enough. There is something called UA, which means the IDN must work everywhere, not just in some browser, not just in some email clients,

everywhere. And I'm very proud to share that we have already a live example in Nepal sharing the same language script with India on 17th May 2025, the CAN Dutch Sangatan, the Nepali IDN domain of the CAN Federation went live and become fully functional, a Devnagari domain resolving in a browser email address in Nepali script. this is not theory anymore, this happened.

Now, if this works for one organization, why can't it work for an entire country? That's where .nepal comes in. My proposal today is for .nepal, Nepal's IDN ccTLD. Think of it as .NP, but written in Devnagari script, a digital national identity in our own language. This is not just symbolic. It has three core pillars, cultural identity, Nepal's digital presence reflecting Nepal's actual language, digital sovereignty, Nepal controlling its own namespace, global interoperability, working with international DNS infrastructure, not against it. But who will actually make this happen?

Let me walk you through the governance structure. I think implementation requires coordination at two levels. Nationally, the Ministry of Communication and IT set policy direction. The Nepal Telecommunication Authority regulates and oversees domain operation. And Mercantile Communication, the current .np registry operator who would handle the technical day-to-day operation. Internationally, ICANN provides the approval and framework of IDN ccTLD delegation. IANA, the Internet Assigned Number Authority, manages route zone delegation, and IETF stands as ensured technical interoperability.

The critical point is this can't happen without proper ICANN engagement. The IDN ccTLD fast track process precisely for this purpose. Nepal must go through the formal process. Now let me explain the underlying infrastructure, how DNS actually works, because this is fundamental. I think everyone here knows DNS is the internet phone book. When you type a domain, DNS translate it into an IP address your computer can use. It operates in a hierarchy root servers at top level domains like .np or .nepal, then the actual domain, then the IP.

This hierarchy is global unified and must remain coherent That's why IDN ccTLDs must be properly delegated through ICANN and IANA so that .nepal resolves correctly everywhere in the world, from a device in Kathmandu to the server in California. But DNS alone is not enough. We also need to make sure it's secure, and that brings me to the DNSSEC. There is a sobering fact. Initially, DNS was not built for security. The original design prioritized functionality.

There was no built-in authentication mechanism for DNS responses. This creates serious risks. DNS spoofing, where attackers redirect to the fake sites. DNS hijacking, where traffic is redirected without your knowledge and fake banking sites that look legitimate steal your credentials. DNSSEC solves this. It adds cryptographic digital signature to DNS records, creating a chain of trust from the root all the way down to the domain. When you visit

a .nepal domain secured with DNSSEC, you can be confident that the response has not been tampered with.

So, for a country implementing its first IDN ccTLD, DNSSEC is not optional, it's essential. We must build security from day one. Security is one pillar. The other is Universal Acceptance, making sure .nepal actually works everywhere. Universal Acceptance is the principle that all valid domain names, including IDNs like .nepal, must work in all applications, browsers, email clients, and platforms. Today, there are still many systems that reject IDN email addresses or don't properly handle new TLDs. This is the real barrier.

For .nepal to be meaningful, three things must be true. Browsers must resolve IDN domain correctly. Email system must accept and send Nepali script addresses. Online platform must accept .nepal domain in registration form. Nepal's digital ecosystem must be updated and upgraded for UA readiness. This is one of the critical open questions arising in this research study. What would this actually mean for Nepal? Let's talk about the impact. The impact of .nepal would be felt across three dimensions.

First, inclusion. Second, economy. And last, governance. When people can access the internet in their own script, adoption increases, marginalized communities who struggle with Roman scripts gain a more accessible entry point. Nepali businesses can brand themselves authentically in their own language. E-commerce, government service, education, all become more

accessible. Nepal's national identity exists in its own script on global internet.

This is not just symbolic, this is geopolitical. In the end, language inclusion equals digital participation. And digital participation equals economic and civic empowerment. Nepal would not be doing this in isolation. Let me share the global context. So, we are at the pivotal moment. ICANN new gTLD round present opportunity for communities to claim their digital space. India has already done this, .warat is live managed by Nixie and demonstrate that the south Asian nation can successfully implement an IDN ccTLD live at scale.

Nepal can learn from this. But there are critical questions Nepal must answer. Can underserved communities access .nepal domains affordably? Is Nepal actively participating in ICANN GAC? Is our digital ecosystem ready for Universal Acceptance. So, to conclude, .nepal is more than a domain extension. DNS equals accessibility. DNSSEC equals trust. Universal Acceptance equals usability in .nepal.

Together, they mean Nepal exists securely in global digital space. This is a research proposal. It's a call to action. It's a question to this room. Is the internet ready to include Nepal in its own language? I believe the answer should be yes. And I believe we, ICANN, this community, and Nepal government and civil society can make this happen. Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Okay, I know that there are two hands raised in the in virtual, but I will start here with Taruna, and then we'll move on to the virtual questions. Please.

TARUNA KAUR BAMRAH

Taruna Kaur Bamrah for the record. Sudip, I was so inspired by the .NP's success. Congrats on making it fully functional. I believe adoption is growing steadily I believe. I wanted to know that when you selected the .nepal what was the key criteria and how did factors like community demand and script readiness play in, because as someone presenting on Gurmukhi Punjabi script for myself, I was also talking about UA acceptance and then about IDNs and EAI adoption. So, I would love to know your insights on supporting lesser-known scripts too. If that makes sense. Thank you.

SUDIP DHUNGANA

As many reports published in Nepal, many people can't understand or can't read English. So, to make a proper inclusion as per the ICANN and ISOC and these types of civil society community, we should include all people to access the government or the internet equally. So, the need of .nepal is a must, I think so.

TARUNA KAUR BAMRAH

But I was wondering like since I was presenting the Gurmukhi script, the native script of my community, I want to know what was

the base criteria of selecting .nepal for the instance and not the lesser known, maybe you might have had the dialects or script that are lesser note and why not select that for their community to be known, and being a youth voice, we could have been more experienced and it could have been much better, I think.

SUDIP DHUNGANA

In today's situation, if we don't have .nepal in a reality so how can we further go into the other languages. First, we should have the .nepal in reality.

FERNANDA IUNES

Maarten, go ahead, please.

MAARTEN AERTSEN

Hey, this is Maarten Aertsen. I'm a member of SSAC. So, Sudip, thank you for a pretty powerful pitch for .nepal and the Devanagari script. Am I pronouncing that right?

SUDIP DHUNGANA

It's Devanagari.

MAARTEN AERTSEN

Thank you for teaching me. I enjoyed your presentation, I think it's a powerful pitch, and I just wanted to mention that. So, yeah, keep that energy.

SUDIP DHUNGANA

Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thanks, Maarten. And then we have a question online.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN

Robert, you had your hand raised. Would you like to go on with your question? Robert Guerra, yes.

ROBERT GUERRA

This is Robert Guerra. Maarten just echoed my comments. Again, a very powerful presentation. Please, my only suggestion would be, connect with the many experts and others who would be very keen to make sure your work continues with the success that it has so far.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN

Thank you, Robert. And there is a suggestion from Roberto Gaetano. So, IDN ccTLDs were the first IDN-TLDs that were delegated. There was something called Fast Track, quickly renamed to Now-So-Slow Track that facilitated the implementation of IDN TLDs because there was one single national jurisdiction and we could skip cross-national consideration. Chris Disspain was the champion of this project and it would be good if

Sudip speaks to him. So, if you need to meet Chris Disspain, please see us. Thank you.

SUDIP DHUNGANA

Thank you.

FERNANDA IUNES

Thank you, Roberto, and everybody. Do we have any other questions in the room? I don't see any hands. And with that, I'll conclude our second day of the NextGen presentations. Thank you so much, everyone. Great job. We can stop the recording.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]