
OZAN SAHIN:

Welcome to Pre-ICANN 63 Policy Open House. This is Thursday, the 11th of October 2018 at 10:00 UTC. I'm Ozan Sahin from ICANN Regional Office in Istanbul. Before we get started, I would like to say some information in [inaudible] that is located on the left bottom corner of your screen. Please note that this call has Spanish interpretation. We will start with a briefing from Policy Development Support Team which will last about 30 minutes. Then, we will open the floor for questions. Meanwhile, please feel free to put your questions or comments in the recommended format in the chat box. I will keep an eye on the chat box and raise them in the Q&A section of the Open House. I will now hand it over to David Olive for his opening remarks. David?

DAVID OLIVE:

Thank you, Ozan. Welcome, everyone, for joining our call today. I am pleased to present this open house pre-ICANN 63 presented by our policy development support team. This webinar provides high-level overview of the plan, work, and activities of the supporting organizations and advisory committees.

Today also we are having interpretation in Spanish for those who would like to take advantage of that, so we're very welcome to all.

We will also celebrate our community at ICANN 63 during the community recognition program on Thursday, the 25th of October where we'll recognize the contributions of leadership across the supporting organizations, advisory committees, and the nominating committee.

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.

Later that day, we will have an ICANN 20th anniversary celebration where we will toast ICANN's work since its inception in 1998. We hope you will join us at both of these special events.

I would just like to at this stage note that the Barcelona meeting will have a large number of participants in person. Of course, you are also welcome to participate remotely. We have over 2000 registered at the moment and 321 sessions. With that, I'd like to start out with a bit of a call to see how many sessions we're going to be doing that focus on policy and advice development at the ICANN meeting, so we welcome you to say out of the over 300 sessions at ICANN 63 how many will be supported by the policy team, basically supporting your work in the various working groups and council meetings during Barcelona? Thank you for that. The answer is 215. Over 72% of the sessions planned will be part of the work focused on the supporting organizations and the advisory committees.

We also have some new graphics that talk about our policy and advice development processes. A global community of stakeholders and participants from many backgrounds permit us to help coordinate and support the unique identifiers of the Internet and the Internet functions for everyone because everyone is invited to help make it work. Consensus policies developed through the multi-stakeholder model are highly effective and have the greatest legitimacy. So, we'd like to thank you for your work on a daily basis and your interest in our policy and advice work. We also will note that at the meetings we will have many of our Spanish colleagues there and we hope to have a very interesting and productive session.

In particular, I'd like to highlight the cross-community and high-interest sessions at the meeting. Obviously, of importance and of interest will be the General Data Protection Regulation, the Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification for the Generic Top-Level Domain Registration Data, and innovation in top-level domains. We know that will be of interest for all and we look forward to hearing more at those sessions.

With that, I'll turn it over to my colleagues who will give highlights of the policy and advice topics at ICANN 63. Joke, please, the floor is yours.

JOKE BRAEKEN:

Thank you very much, David, and hello everyone. My name is Joke Braeken, Policy Advisor for the Country Code Names Supporting Organization and I'm speaking to you from Germany. Welcome, all, and I will provide you with a brief overview of some of the topics the ccNSO will address in Barcelona.

As you might know, the ccNSO Council has initiated the third ccNSO policy development process which deals with the retirement of country code top-level domains, as well as the review mechanisms for decisions relating to the delegation, the transfer, the revocation, and the retirement of ccTLDs. So, you will be able to receive updates on this topic during the ccNSO members meeting, which is open to all with an interest in ccTLD-related topics. I will pass the link to the agenda later on in the chat. So, I will stop there regarding this topic since we will address the work of this group further into detail in the next slides.

The second topic the ccNSO will address in Barcelona is the IDN ccTLD recommended policy review. Please allow me to give you some background information regarding this. Since in September 2013, the ccNSO concluded its work on the IDN ccTLD overall policy and this policy addressed a selection of IDN ccTLD strings and the inclusion of IDN ccTLDs in the ccNSO. So, this recommended policy will replace the fast track process [inaudible] after adoption by the board. But, a much needed review of that proposed policy will start shortly and during day one of the members' meeting, we will inform the ccTLD community and all other interested parties on the IDN ccTLD policy areas that need to be reviewed.

The third item on the ccNSO agenda re the risks associated with the use of emoji in second-level domain names, as identified in the SSAC advisory on the use of emoji in domain names, referred to as SSAC 95. Following a board resolution on the adoption of SSAC 95, the ccNSO Council established a study group which has, as a purpose, to provide comprehensive overview and to document the issues associated with emoji, second-level domains, and to document the practices of ccTLD managers that allow emoji as second-level domains.

That brings me to the fourth topic, namely the Customer Standing Committee Effectiveness Review. Per its charter and also per the ICANN bylaws, the effectiveness of the CSE will initially be reviewed after its first meeting and the first meeting of the CSE was in October 2016. The next reviews will be conducted every three years.

So, since this review is due, the councils of the Generic Names Supporting Organization and the Country Code Names Supporting

Organization recently adopted a method for a lightweight and a brief CSE effectiveness review. This review builds on the outcome and the findings of the CSE charter review and the results, once adopted by both the GNSO and the ccNSO Councils will feed into the IANA Functions Review.

Now, let's talk a bit more in detail about the ccNSO PDP on the retirement of ccTLDs, which is one of the major topics for discussion by the ccNSO in Barcelona.

What has been completed to date? The group made an analysis of the different retirement cases to date caused by significant name change of the country or the dissolution of the country or territory. I want to stress the importance of this involving geo-political landscape because this is directly reflected in the two-letter codes that are included in the ISO 3166-1 list.

The group also prepared a glossary of [development] terminology and that is mainly in the context of the retirement of ccTLDs and removal of country codes from the ISO 3166 list.

What is currently discussion are the core elements for the policy such as the applicability of the policy to all ccTLDs, including those that are currently not a member of the ccNSO, the timeline for removal of the ccTLDs from the DNS root zone, and the process leading from removal of the country code from the ISO list until the removal of the ccTLD from the DNS root zone.

So, the oversight of this process is also an element currently still under discussion, but in the next step, the group recommends that there should be a stress test of this recommended policy.

Thank you very much. That concludes my update. I now hand it over to my colleague, Marika.

MARIKA KONINGS:

Thank you very much, Joke. Hello, everyone. My name is Marika Konings. I'm the Vice President of Policy Development for Generic Names Supporting Organization and I'm talking to you from [inaudible], Costa Rica. So, thank you very much for joining us today.

Continuing the trend that was set a number of meeting ago, Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) has carved out significant time at ICANN 63 for its policy development activities. Different policy development process working groups have all been allocated substantial face-to-face time to progress their deliberations with, for example, a full-day meeting on Saturday for the expedited policy development process team on the temporary specification for gTLD registration data, as well as several additional face-to-face meetings throughout the week.

In addition, the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group and the review of all rights protection mechanisms (RPMs) and all gTLD PDP working groups also have significant time carved out to continue their deliberations. And with the new gTLD subsequent procedures PDP working group focused on reviewing the comments received on its initial report and progressing deliberations on geographic names at the

top level and the RPM working group expected to review initial survey results, as well as possible enhancements to the Uniform Rapid Suspension System.

Bilateral meetings are also scheduled with the Country Code Supporting Organization, the ccNSO, and the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) to discuss issues of common interest and/or activities that have been jointly organized.

For example, the GNSO and GAC are expected to discuss the status of the curative rights protections for IGO and INGO policy development process, as well as the PDP 3.0, which is a GNSO initiative that is focused on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the GNSO policy development process.

During its Sunday session, the GNSO is expected, amongst others, to receive updates on the new approach for the fellowship program, further discuss what improvements should be implemented in the context of PDP 3.0, engage with the Internet governance engagement group, receive an update from ICANN's Global Domains Division on the status of implementation of adopted GNSO policy recommendations, and conduct an interview with the two candidates for the GNSO chair position, namely Keith Drazek and Rafik Dammak.

As many of you know, Tuesday is dedicated to stakeholder group and constituency internal meetings on so-called Constituency Day. The open GNSO Council meeting on Wednesday is expected to include topics such as the reconfirmation of the GNSO liaison to the Governmental Advisory Committee, consideration of the curative rights protection for

IGO/INGO PDP final report, and determination of the next generation Registration Directory Services to replace WHOIS PDP Working Group.

In the second part of that meeting, the newly appointed council members will take their seats in addition to those council members that remain and continue their term, with the first decision being the election of the new GNSO chair.

The GNSO then wraps up its activities at ICANN 63 with a wrap-up session on Thursday which is expected to include the appointment of council liaisons to positions that have become vacant with council members stepping down. Appointment of volunteers to lead the GNSO review of the GAC Communique, and the start of planning for ICANN 64.

As several of you have expressed interest in hearing further details about some of the GNSO policy development activities at ICANN 63, we want to highlight two of these for you now.

First of all, the Expedited Policy Development Process and the temporary specification for gTLD registration data, also referred to as the EPDP. This effort was launched by the GNSO Council on 19 July 2018 with the EPDP team convening for its first meeting on the 1st of August.

Representatives have been appointed from GNSO stakeholder groups, as well as appointed representatives from the ALAC, the GAC, and the SSAC as well as liaisons from the ICANN board and ICANN Org. In addition, anyone interested can observe the EPDP team deliberations by tuning into the audiocast that is provided for every meeting as well as access to a view-only Adobe Connect room.

The scope of the EPDP team’s efforts include confirming or not the temporary specification by 25th May 2019 which is the date that the temporary specification will expire. Additionally, the scope includes discussions of a standardized access system to non-public registration data. However, the discussions of a standardized access system will occur only after the EPDP team has comprehensively answered a series of gating questions, which have been specified in the EPDP team’s charter.

Since launching, the team has met [80] times, two meetings a week, two hours each, in addition to a number of small team meetings, and most recently completed its face-to-face meeting in Los Angeles. During this meeting, significant progress has made as the EPDP team tentatively agreed to consider a number of lawful purposes for processing domain name registration data for the next stage of its work which also commences during the face-to-face which includes determining data elements required for these purposes, determining the applicable lawful basis, as well as the processing and parties involved. All this is feeding into the EPDP team’s responses to the charter questions.

As I noted previously, the EPDP team has carved out significant time at ICANN 63 to progress its deliberations with the objective of publishing an initial report for public comment shortly after ICANN 63.

During the high-interest topic session which is scheduled for Monday, the 22nd of October from 3:15 to 4:45 in Barcelona time, the EPDP team plans to share the outline for its initial report and recommendations with the community at ICANN 63.

All EPDP team meetings are expected to be open to observers, although the right to speak may be reserved for EPDP team members to allow them to continue their work.

For more information about this initiative, as well as other GNSO topics not covered today, I would like to encourage you to review the GNSO policy briefings which are published prior to every ICANN meeting to help ICANN prepare accordingly.

With that, I will now hand it over to my colleague, Emily, to tell you a little bit more about one of the other ongoing GNSO policy development efforts.

EMILY BARABAS:

Thanks, Marika. This is Emily Barabas. I'm one of the staff members supporting the new gTLD subsequent procedures policy development process working group, sometimes called sub-pro, for sort.

So sub-pro was initiated in 2015. It's now been working for almost three years to review the 2012 round of the new gTLD program. They've been looking at whether there are ways to improve or [refine] existing policies contained in the recommendations from the GNSO's 2007 final report on the introduction of new gTLDs, as well as whether new policies might be appropriate.

The working group will be using its face-to-face time at ICANN 63 to meet several goals, drawing on input from the wider community and all of you.

The working group published an initial report in July of this year and the public comment period for that report closed in late September. The working group has been starting to look at that feedback and it will be leveraging the face-to-face session to begin doing a deeper dive into reviewing the feedback that has been received.

In addition, the working group is producing a supplemental initial report on some additional topics that the working group felt needed further consideration and they've been debating those topics over the last few months. They now have drafted that report and they'll be seeking feedback on that draft.

Finally, work track five, which is a subteam of the working group focused on the treatment of geographic names at the top level will also be meeting in Barcelona. The work track is preparing its own initial report and will be using its time together to make additional progress on that report.

The PDP will actually have a full day on Saturday, October 20th to meet and talk about these issues. First, work track five will have its sessions in the morning from 9:00 to 1:15 PM and there will be breaks throughout that morning. Then, the full group will be meeting in the afternoon from 1:30 until 6:30 PM local time. Again, there will be breaks throughout that period. All are welcome join, welcome to participate, and your feedback and participation is encouraged.

Now, I'll pass it over to my colleague, Carlos Reyes.

CARLOS REYES:

Thank you very much, Emily. Hello, everyone. My name is Carlos Reyes and I support the Address Supporting Organization. The Address Supporting Organization update for ICANN 63 is fairly brief. I'll mostly focus today on the second organizational review.

This review concluded in 2017 and resulted in 18 recommendations. One of these recommendations called for consultations across the five regional Internet registry communities to consider the future structure of the ASO.

Since then, the Number Resource Organization executive council has considered the results of this process and provided four points as a way forward.

The first point is that the numbers community relationship with ICANN should continue. However, it should be considerably simplified and its focus limited to number community matters.

The second point. The number community representatives who participate in ICANN should be careful in appraising current and future proposed work items and be prepared to decline those work items that lie outside of the scope of the ASO.

The third point. There is a lot of confusion that exists between the labeling of the Number Resource Organization and the Address Supporting Organization to represent one relationship. So, the NRO executive council worked with the ICANN Organization to determine the viability of consolidating all number community participation in ICANN either as the NRO or the ASO.

Finally, the NRO supports ICANN in continuing its role and will continue the evolution of the number community relationship with ICANN.

In terms of regional policy development, there are a number of proposals across the regions. Four proposals were considered at the APNIC meeting in September. One of those proposals reached consensus. The LACNIC community considered six proposals and this was also the first time that they used their new policy development process which was adopted in June.

Last week at the ARIN meeting, there were four policy proposals. And then next week, the RIPE community will meet in Amsterdam and they will consider one proposal.

Finally, the AfriNIC meeting will take place in November and that agenda is still being finalized. Even though there's robust activity at the regional level, there are no global policy proposals which is the scope of the ASO within ICANN.

At ICANN 63, the Address Council will have a workshop and the ASO will also meet with the ICANN board.

With this, I will transition to my colleague, Heidi Ullrich, and we'll leave the world of the supporting organizations and move to the advisory committees. Heidi?

HEIDI ULLRICH:

Thank you very much, Carlos. Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening, everyone. My name is Heidi Ullrich. I'm Vice President for Policy Development and At-Large Relations along with my colleagues,

Evin Erdogdu and Silvia Vivanco. I will give you a preview of the key topics and activities of the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) in the At-Large community for ICANN 63.

For those of you who may not be familiar with the ALAC, the 15 members of this committee represent the best interest of individual Internet users.

The At-Large community, including the ALAC, currently consists of 231 At-Large Structures and 91 individuals across five regions. During ICANN 63, the ALAC will have a change in leadership with Maureen Hilyard taking over as ALAC chair from Alan Greenberg who is stepping down after four years as the ALAC chair. There will also be three new ALAC members as well as several other new members of the At-Large leadership.

At-Large will have 24 sessions during ICANN 63 with a focus on two main projects and two priority policy issues. I will briefly describe these two projects while Evin will address the policy issues next.

So, the first project is the At-Large Review Implementation. The At-Large Review Implementation Working Group will continue to make progress on the 16 issues it is addressing, including the policy advice process, outreach and engagement, and communication. This working group has been meeting every other week since August and At-Large will spend considerable time during ICANN 63 discussing the issues highlighted in the review.

The second project is the third ATLAS Summit (ATLAS-3). ATLAS-3 will be discussed during ICANN 63. ATLAS-3 will be a smaller summit than the

two previous At-Large Summits and will focus on the At-Large review implementation. It will take place at ICANN 66 in Montreal. In addition, they will be [inaudible] to ICANN board, ccNSO, the GAC, the NCUC, the RSSAC, and the SSAC.

I would now like to give the floor to Evin who will discuss the ALAC policy issues. Evin?

EVIN ERDOGDU:

Thank you, Heidi. Hello. This is Evin Erdogan, Policy Development Senior Coordinator, speaking from Istanbul, Turkey. The ALAC will be focusing on a series of policy discussions during ICANN 63 related to the General Data Protection Regulation, Generic Top-Level Domain Subsequent Procedures, follow-up from the KSK rollover, as well as continued EPDP activities. The ALAC members will be attending the EPDP sessions for most of Saturday.

Since ICANN 62, the ALAC has ratified 14 statements, including two that will be ratified in advance of the annual general meeting. The At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group held weekly calls since ICANN 62, developing ALAC statements and providing the community with regular updates on the EPDP.

To see all At-Large policy comments and advice, please visit the At-Large website policy summary page. Now will turn it over to my colleague, Silvia Vivanco, At-Large Regional Affairs Senior Manager. Thank you.

SILVIA VIVANCO:

Thank you very much, Evin. Hello, everyone. This is Silvia Vivanco. I will speak about the activities of the RALOs, the Regional At-Large Organizations.

The RALOs will hold the following meetings in Barcelona. EURALO will hold [additional] general assembly to discuss its work, a strategic priority, and upcoming projects. The general assembly will feature a special guest, ICANN senior staff, and EURALO members.

EURALO and the At-Large community will also cohost a networking meeting with the Non-Commercial Users Constituency, [inaudible] academia, civil society, and individual users to engage with ICANN at the local community [inaudible].

The AFRALO AfrICANN community will hold its joint meeting at ICANN 63. Traditionally, this meeting addresses topics of great importance for the African region, and this time the topic will be the new gTLD subsequent procedures community applications [since the] 2012 round, the concept of rounds, and community application recommendations. ICANN CEO, senior ICANN staff, and members from AFRALO and the wider ICANN African community will participate in this meeting.

There will be regional leadership activities of all the RALOs with focus on key policy topics and outreach and engagement activities. The five RALOs will hold a meeting to discuss issues of strategic importance where common discussion and joint action is required. Some of these key issues are the implementation of the At-Large review recommendations, joint outreach activities, and planning for the third At-Large Summit.

To see more details on all of these meetings and events, please visit the At-Large Barcelona Wiki pages posted in the chat. Thank you, and now I will turn it over to my colleague, Bob Hoggarth.

BOB HOGGARTH:

Thank you very much, Silvia, and good day, everybody. I'm just going to spend a very few minutes giving you a broad overview of GAC activities planned for Barcelona.

As usual, the GAC meeting is going to be focusing in face-to-face plenary sessions on a variety or mix of substantive as well as operational matters. The big change for this year, particularly for this meeting, is that the GAC will be participating in a high-level governmental meeting, which will be taking place on the 22nd of October. That will be the Monday during the Barcelona ICANN meeting.

Right now, we have identified over 90 different delegations who are specifically sending delegates for participating in Barcelona at the high-level government meeting. I'll talk a little bit in a moment about the specifics of that meeting. In general, otherwise, the GAC is going to be focusing on a variety of specific substantive matters over four days and 30 sessions of work.

I've listed the hottest topics on the slide that you have before you. The GAC is going to devote several hours to GDPR matters, including as my colleague Marika mentioned earlier, specific participation in the GNSO EPDP deliberations. There's also going to be a meeting with the ICANN board about the two-character country code concerns that a number of concerned countries continue to have on that issue. There will be

discussions about geographic names in a number of different contexts, including the new gTLD subsequent procedures that Emily mentioned as well as work track five PDP efforts.

The cross-community working group work stream two accountability is going to be wrapped up by the GAC in Barcelona, so after the meeting through the GAC Communique, the working group chairs of that group will be notified of the result of the GAC's deliberations on that topic.

And there will be further substantive discussions, as Marika also mentioned, of the GNSO about IGO curative rights protections.

Of course, the GAC is going to focus its traditional priorities on the development of the GAC Communique as well as on direct discussions with not only the board, but with the ALAC, the ccNSO, GNSO, Nominating Committee, and the PTI. This is just a continued reflection of the increased engagement that the GAC has focused on the last couple of years to not only just meet on general topics and provide updates among their follow structures and organizations within the community, but also really to focus on more substantive and topical items.

On the next slide, I have shared more in [inaudible] format, if you will, an opportunity for you all to look at and reference the specifics about the high-level governmental meeting that will take place on the 22nd. I'd just like to focus for the moment on the four topic sessions that are expected to be discussed by the delegates. In particular, they're going to discuss the role and opportunities for governments in ICANN, the thematic challenges in the IG ecosystem and this particularly will focus

on the bad actors, cybercrime, the need for data protection, and of course the important issue of privacy. In the afternoon of the full-day meeting, there will be discussions about the Internet technological evolution and how ICANN fits into that overall change in the industry, as well as a review of the global digital agenda and Internet policy which at the moment seems to be developing into the most popular session in terms of the interest of statements and things like that by various countries.

For all of you attending the Barcelona meeting, you'll be able to identify delegates to the high-level government meeting because they're going to have special orange ribbons, so we encourage all of you as members of the multi-stakeholder community, please reach out and welcome many attendees who will be at their first ICANN meeting. We hope that there will be a valuable exchange of ideas, opportunities for networking and developing new relationships. I hope many of you will have an opportunity to at least sit in on a session or two or interact throughout the course of the week with the delegates from the high-level meeting.

Thanks very much. I'll be happy to answer any questions at the end of the session. In the meantime, I'll turn things I think back to my colleague, Carlos Reyes, to talk about the RSSAC. Thank you.

CARLOS REYES:

Thank you very much, Bob. Hello, everyone. This is Carlos Reyes again with an update from the Root Server System Advisory Committee. Three items to highlight today. First, the RSSAC 040 publication. This document provides recommendations on anonymizing source IP

addresses in DNS log files. The RSSAC discusses four different methods for anonymizing source IP addresses. There are advantages and disadvantages in how each of the four different models can be used.

The audience is intended primarily for the root server operators, although other DNS server operators may find the methods discussed useful.

The next document is RSSAC 039. This is the RSSAC response to the request from the ICANN board to consider the updated plan for the root KSK rollover. In the statement, the RSSAC did not see any technical reason to delay the KSK rollover which will be happening in a few hours here today.

Finally, the update on the RSSAC organizational review. In June, an independent examiner concluded the second organizational review of the RSSAC and earlier this month, the RSSAC delivered its feasibility assessment and initial implementation plan. That is now on the agenda for the ICANN Board Organizational Effectiveness Committee and the OEC and the RSSAC will engage in a discussion about moving forward with implementing some of the recommendations from the final report.

I think that concludes the RSSAC update and I'll hand it over to my colleague, Steve Sheng, who will provide an update from the Root Zone Evolution Review Committee. Steve?

STEVE SHENG:

Thank you, Carlos. The Root Zone Evolution Committee (RZERC) was formed as a result of transition to consider proposed architecture

changes to the root zone. It's composed of nine community representatives.

The RZERC in this [quarter] had a publication also on the KSK rollover as well. It was requested by the board in May for advice on this topic. After spending considerable time on this, the RZERC concluded an expressed confidence in the assessment made by the various parties involved in producing the plan and also the related KSK research efforts. With that, it did not see any reason to stop the roll, which Carlos mentioned happens in a few hours.

The RZERC also really encouraged, once the initial rollover takes place, that future rollovers be done at pre-defined regular intervals to minimize the risk arising from static configurations that may have future changes to the root key rollover.

So, that's a very brief update on RZERC. Now I'll had it over to my colleague, Andrew, to talk about SSAC.

ANDREW MCCONACHIE:

Thank you. My name is Andrew McConachie and I support the Security and Stability Advisory Committee. The SSAC was also asked to review the updated plan for continuing the root key signing key rollover (the KSK rollover). The ICANN board asked the RSSAC, the RZERC, and the SSAC to review this plan and the SSAC ended up publishing SSAC 102. The consenting opinion of SSAC 102 was there were no issues with the updated plan for continuing the KSK rollover. There was, however, a strong dissent by the SSAC members who believed that we did not have enough data and interpreted the data differently. So, that's SSAC 102.

At ICANN 63, the SSAC will be giving an update on that and other publications, as well as be giving an update on the Name Collision Analysis Project, otherwise known as NCAP. The SSAC will also be giving an update on their organizational review. The final report from the independent examiner should be published next week and the SSAC has been under its second organizational review for the past few months. With that, I will hand it over to the next person.

OZAN SIHAN:

Thank you, Andrew. This is Ozan again and we will now continue with the questions and answers section. As you might have noticed on the screen, the Adobe Connect room microphones have been enabled. To access your microphone, please click on the microphone icon at the top of the toolbar and follow the instructions. If you have any questions or comments, you may go ahead and raise your hand to get in the queue or type your question or comment in the chat box. I would also like to remind you to mute your microphone when not speaking.

I've already noticed a few questions in the chat box. The first question came from [Jian-Chuan Zhang] regarding the NRO. Actually, that was a comment. "ICANN and NRO should take necessary initiatives to minimize competition between NRO [inaudible]." Also, my colleague, Carlos, responded to this comment in the chat box and provided a link to Number Resource Organization Executive Council Statement about the ongoing regional consultation [inaudible] other supporting organizations. I hope that response [inaudible]. If not, please let us know.

As you think about any questions, I would like to also flag another question that we had in the chat box. That was [Adrian]. The question was: “What are the update points of the Rights Protection Mechanisms in all gTLDs?” I also see that my colleague, Ariel, responded to that in the chat box. Please let us know, [Adrian], if you think your question has been addressed properly or not. I see your comment now, so thank you.

I see no other hands or comments or questions in the chat box at the moment. We have received some questions through the registration form, in fact, so why don't you think about any questions to ask policy development support team. Let's go over the questions that were [inaudible] policy and development support department, as some of the participants who submitted the questions may be on this call.

I recall they briefly described the multi-stakeholder policy and [inaudible] development process in the beginning of the call, but as you may see, we repeatedly received some questions about the policy development process. So, let's address them.

One of the questions we had was what kind of support background [inaudible] to the different PDP's needs? How can we issue more policy development process participation and engagement by newcomer [inaudible]? How much participation does the Latin America and Caribbean region have on PDP? The other PDP-related question was how long does the [inaudible] take before it is implemented? Also, what process does it go through? Another was with as few words as possible try to explain the policy in general and how it will affect the Internet and affect users [inaudible] some examples?

I would like to turn to Marika for PDP-related questions. Any other presenters, feel free to jump in if you would like to add anything. Marika?

MARIKA KONINGS:

Thanks, Ozan. This is Marika again. I can provide some insight into the first two questions here on the screen and I think the fourth one I already answered during my update. Again, I'll be talking to you from a GNSO perspective, from the Generic Names Supporting Organization, and other colleagues may have further input from the perspective of the groups that they are supporting.

On the first question, as you may have heard, there are quite a few policy development processes ongoing in the GNSO on a wide variety of topics. Typically, a call for volunteers will identify the type of expertise that may be particularly helpful, as well as the time commitment that is expected, as some of the PDPs may run over a two to three-year timeframe with weekly meetings.

From my personal perspective, I think the most important qualification is to come prepared to listen to others and understand the perspective of other participants as this will facilitate arriving at a consensus position, which at the end of the day is of course the goal.

In order to facilitate the engagement and participation of newcomers, all GNSO PDPs provide for the option to join as an observer, which will allow participants to follow the deliberations until they are [inaudible] to join as a full member of that effort.

Similarly, many GNSO stakeholder groups and constituencies dedicate significant time to assisting newcomers to get up to speed and [inaudible] with ICANN as well as policy development activities.

Although we do not track geographic location of working group participants, this information is provided by GNSO participants through their statements of interest which are publicly posted as well as the membership of each PDP working group that's also publicly available, so you are able to review that information online if you are interested.

With regards to the question on how long does it take for a policy to be implemented and what are the processes that are used for that, not everybody policy development process is the same and the same goes for the implementation phase. However, once policy recommendations emerging from PDPs are approved by the GNSO Council and then subsequently the ICANN board, ICANN's Global Domains Division (GDD) implements them according to the guidelines that have been established in what is called the Consensus Policy Implementation Framework (CPIF). This details the different steps of the implementation process which includes the following phases.

First of all, prepare, then plan, analyze and design, implement, and finally support and review. It's estimated that the implementation phase can take between one and two-and-a-half years depending on the complexity and extent of the recommendations.

Our GDD colleagues actually maintain a website on ICANN Org where you can find further information, including estimated implementation

timelines for ongoing projects. I will post something now in the chat so you can review that further if you are interested in that topic.

OZAN SIHAN:

Thank you, Marika. Now that the EPDP for GDPR question has also been covered in your update, I'll jump to the other questions that have been received through the registration form.

Another question we had was what is the role of General Data Protection Regulation, the root zone, DNSSEC, key signing key. Steve, would you like to provide an answer for this question?

STEVE SHENG:

Sure, happy to. I think, in short, there is no role or impact of GDPR to DNSSEC KSK. KSK stands for key signing key. It's a public and private key pair. The private key is used to generate the digital signature for the zone signing key. They do this every so via this key signing ceremonies.

I think GDPR really concerns with the data for European Union citizens and nationals and also the transfer of data. The primary impact of GDPR within ICANN is the Registration Data Directory Service, which my colleague, Marika, gave a brief on that.

In summary, there's no [real] impact of GDPR to DNS key signing key. Thanks.

OZAN SIHAN: Thank you, Steve. I notice another question from [inaudible] in the chat box. His question, [inaudible] have any question which asks about block chain and application into Internet and the role of ICANN in management of new technology. I'll see if one of my colleagues will be able to respond to that either in question.

STEVE SHENG: Yeah. I can quickly respond to that. I'll also type into the chat.

OZAN SIHAN: Thank you, Steve.

STEVE SHENG: I notice some registries start to ... Some of the newer registries start to use either offer block chain in addition to domain names. I think this is something, a topic that some registries are looking to. But, mostly as an auxiliary mechanism. So, these are not really changing the DNS or the way the DNS works.

I will look for to see if there are any sessions in ICANN 63 to talk about block chain and I'll provide more information in the chat. Thanks.

OZAN SIHAN: Thank you, Steve. I just noticed Joke provided some more information on the policy development process questions. Thank you for that. I'm jumping to other questions as I don't see any hands raised or further questions raised in the chat box.

So, we did receive another question that was actually composed of three separate questions. So, let's address them each separately. The first part of the next question is how is emoji and the use of second-level domains and what are the applications? Steve, would you like to respond to that?

STEVE SHENG:

Yes, Ozan. Emoji is considered in a separate category in Unicode. That, at the moment, is not allowed by the IDN standards, by IDNA 2008. So, in some sense, using emoji at second-level domains, you risk to have various interoperability issues because it's not allowed by the technical standards.

We know there are ... It is limited in usage and also leads to confusion in many places. There are some efforts in IETF to move the IDNA standard to the latest Unicode version 11, but that's preliminary work and ongoing effort at this point. Thanks.

OZAN SIHAN:

Thank you, Steve. Let's go to the second portion of this question. It's when do ccTLDs reach retirement? I also recall in Joke's update for the ccNSO this question has been covered. This also relates to another question received in Spanish just [inaudible] this one which can translate [inaudible] regarding the removal of high-level domains [with] country codes. I know you already covered these two questions relating to retirement of ccTLDs, but do you have anything to add?

JOKE BRAEKEN: Hi, Ozan. Nothing really to add, but just to repeat perhaps that retirement of ccTLD happens when there is a dissolution of a country or a territory or a significant name change of the country and this impacts, then again, the inclusion of the ccTLD in the ISO 3166-1 country list. Thank you.

OZAN SIHAN: Thank you, again, Joke. I see that the last point of the second question on the [inaudible], what are the advantages of the next generation RDS over new legacy WHOIS? It was also covered during the EPDP update.

I don't see any hands raised. Let me quickly go over the chat to see if there are any comments. One comment from Abdalmonem, [inaudible] block chain session but also we need to know how this new technology affects the work from ICANN. That's a comment from Abdalmonem.

Let me go back to the first question on EPDP that's been received and ask my colleagues, Joke and David, or any other colleagues who would like to respond. Would you like to add anything to the response Marika provided and then Joke provided later on in the chat box?

DAVID OLIVE: Thanks, Ozan. On the question about a policy in general and how it might influence the Internet users, it's interesting to note a little history. One major policy by the Generic Supporting Organization of course was the establishment of the new top-level domain program. In 1980, top-level domains were few, about seven or so. And today we have over 1,000 that allow this competition and greater choice.

If we look at the ccNSO, the internationalized domain names were a great innovation for allowing the use of different scripts other than Latin. Also, the Generic Names Supporting Organization provided a portability of domain names, similar to the telecommunications system. You have telephone number portability, the same for domain names, again by reaction and requests of our communities.

So, these are some of the policies over time that help us organize and provide tools on the way we have an online presence for Internet users. So, that just provides a little history and background of the importance of policy and advice development within the ICANN system and the domain name system. I hope that's helpful. Ozan, are there any questions?

OZAN SIHAN:

Thank you, David. I noticed a few things. One, we have only one minute left to complete this webinar. Then, a question from Mohamed AbuAbed. [inaudible] the KSK rollover? I noted that Abdalmonem responded with a link to this question. Then, from Martin Zhou, "What is the [inaudible] process you mentioned can be achieved in the future?" [inaudible]. Steve Sheng also responded to the block chain question from Mohamed.

Let me see if there are further questions there. So, I see there are no further questions and we have reached the top of the hour. I'll turn it over back to David for his closing remarks. Before I do that, please be informed that the recordings will be available on icann.org after the

session. I will put the link in the chat box and I'll turn it over to David for his closing remarks. Thank you.

DAVID OLIVE:

Thank you, Ozan, and thanks to everyone who participated in the call for the active questions and comments. It was a good way of exchanging information and we appreciate that.

With that, I look forward to seeing people in Barcelona at ICANN 63 or listening to your voices on remote participation. Both are excellent ways of following and engaging in our policy development and advice processes at ICANN and other parts of ICANN activities. You'll be able to follow at the website.

With that, I wish everyone a good evening, good afternoon, or good morning wherever you may be. Thank you for your participation on this call and we hope to see you soon in person or remotely in Barcelona. Safe travels for all. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]