
OZAN SAHIN:

Hello, everyone. Welcome to pre-ICANN64 Policy Update Webinar on Thursday, the 28th of February, 2019, at 16:00 UTC. I'm Ozan Sahin from the ICANN Middle East and Africa Regional Office in Istanbul. I would like to draw your attention to some information in the housekeeping [group's] part before we get started.

Please make sure to check this pod located on the left bottom corner on your screen.

Today we will start with a briefing the Policy Development Support Team, which will last about 40 minutes. Then we will move onto the questions and answers part of the webinar. In the meantime, please feel free to type your questions or comments in the chat box. I will keep an eye on it and raise your questions at the Q&A section of the webinar.

I'm now turning it over to David Olive for his opening remarks. David?

David, we cannot hear you if you are talking at the moment.

DAVID OLIVE:

Thank you, Ozan. Sorry. Welcome, everyone. I am pleased to present the pre-ICANN64 policy webinar. We do this in an advance of each ICANN meeting, but in particular we have added a new feature or new innovation – a pilot to consolidate all the pre-ICANN public meeting webinars into one week, this particular week, before we begin to travel. You may have heard webinars from our MSSI group and Compliance. Policy obviously is taking place now, and Finance will be taking place

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later today. So we hope this will be a good way to focus attention and to provide some preparatory materials.

In addition, we also have published two, I think, very helpful documents. One is the pre-ICANN64 policy report that provides an outline and overview of many of the issues that will be discussed and debated at ICANN64, and of course, the ICANN policy briefing from the GNSO, which gives more in-depth details of the policy development processes of the GNSO currently underway. So to that extent, I hope these materials provide a good background for all of you as you prepare for the sessions.

ICANN64 is a community forum, a gathering of the community, the Board and the organization. The meeting will feature two public forums, cross-community sessions, high-interest topics, as well as outreach and engagement activities.

Also, in the community forum, the Tuesday will be dedicated to a meeting of the constituencies and stakeholder groups, where they have joint meetings with the Board of Directors and, of course, meet among themselves.

Thursday will feature an ICANN Board-led session on ICANN governance and a question and answer session from the ICANN org executive team. Throughout the week, there'll be update sessions on the budget reviews and more.

Here I just wanted to highlight a few of those sessions, cross-community or high-interest topics, that'll be taking place. The program will have more details on that. We look forward to welcoming you there.

Of course, our global community of stakeholders participate with various different points of view and backgrounds and they help coordinate and support the unique identifiers of the Internet. The Internet functions because we're all involved and invited to make it work. Consensus policies development through the multi-stakeholder model I think are effective and have the greatest legitimacy because of your interest and hard work in making that so.

So we have, obviously, the policy side and the advice development side, of which people are involved with. And we welcome this opportunity to debrief you on the current issues before us as we proceed to Kobe, Japan.

With that, I'll turn it over to my colleagues to give you some of the details. Again, thank you for joining.

Oh, before we do that, I'd like to just go into one quick question to get everyone's attention. Out of the 256 sessions now scheduled at ICANN64, how many will be supported by the Policy Team in what you're doing for policy and advice development work? Is it 55? 110? 165? Or 192?

Please vote what you think might be that number because it will indicate the level of your activity and involvement in the ICANN processes.

So the answer is – we're still voting. Okay.

Well, the answer is, believe it or not, 192. But for those who were at least in that range, that shows the level of interest and activity of our

stakeholders involved in policy development and advice as well as generally in the ICANN activities. So I thank you for that.

With that, I'll turn it over to the substance of our colleagues to talk to about the various supporting organization and advisory committee activities. Thank you.

BART BOSWINKEL:

Thank you, David. So my name is Bart Boswinkel, and I have the honor to start this substantive part of the webinar to provide you the first heads up for what is happening in Kobe. In this case, it will be on, say, what is happening in the ccTLD community present and the main topics for them, at least the policy-debated ones.

As you can see on the slide, our main focus will be, from a policy perspective, on the PDP on retirement ccTLDs. I will go into a little bit more detail in a few minutes, but be aware that this part on retirement is part of a larger third PDP. The second part will be on developing a review mechanism pertaining to decisions on delegation transfer allocation and the retirement of ccTLDs. So this PDP consist effectively of two parts.

A second important policy related topic will be on the review of the recommended IDN overall policy. As some of you will know, this policy was submitted to the Board in 2013, but by mutual agreement, pending the further evolution of the fast-track process, the Board has not adopted or not taken a decision on this policy yet.

In the meantime because of the evolution of the fast-track process – and there’s a closed link – the policy needs to be reviewed and also take into account the development of [inaudible] management, etc.

So this is a second major policy topic of the ccTLD to be discussed.

The third one will be around the initial results of the study group on emojis. This study group was initiated following a Board request that was the result of SAC095. SAC095 was on the risk associated with the use of emojis as domain names. The ccNSO took it upon itself to create this study group as a kind of fact-finding mission and to bring together the perspective of ccTLDs that accept the emojis as second-level domains but also to underscore and present to them the risk associated with the use of emojis, so the substance of SAC095.

Finally, from a substantive point of view, I want to draw your attention to the Customer Standing Committee effectiveness review. This has reached its conclusion very recently. The public comment period closed on the 25th, and yesterday the review team agreed to submit its final report to the ccNSO and GSNO Councils by tomorrow, given the support on its findings and recommendations.

So, as you can see, the two lines at the bottom of this slide around the other events or other sessions for the ccTLDs, one is about the technical and operational cooperation between ccTLDs. For those interested, there’s Tech Day on Monday, and there is the ccNSO Members Day on Tuesday and Wednesday where other topics which are of interest to ccTLDs will be discussed. So if you’re interested in ccTLD-related

matters, you're kindly invited to attend Tech Day on Monday and the ccNSO Members Day on Tuesday and Wednesday.

So, as said at the start of my presentation, I will go into a little bit more detail around the third PDP of the ccNSO, focusing on the retirement of ccTLDs. The working group to date has completed analysis of the retirement cases in the past and its glossary. This was one around Barcelona. But between Barcelona and Kobe, they reached a consensus in principle on the basic process and duration of the retirement process. So that's a main step forward.

The basic process – that will be the recommendation – will take five years from the point in time when a country code is removed from the ISO-3166 list up and until ccTLD itself – so note the difference between country code and ccTLD – is removed from the DNS root zone file. If PTI and ccTLD manager agree, this duration may be extended a little bit longer until ten years as of the removal of the country code from the ISO-3166 list.

So that's more or less the basic principle. They will present this to the ccTLD community present in Kobe and to seek their input and feedback.

The working group itself will further discuss some other cases which they haven't reached agreement on yet, or consensus. That is the removal of [inaudible] is the retirement of IDN-ccTLD [triggers] as well as the triggering event for exceptionally reserved codes.

A second main topic will be on the oversight process and decision making around the policy development process.

With this, I end my part of the presentation. I hope I have improved and increased your interest in the ccTLD matters. I'd like to hand over to Marika.

Marika, go ahead.

MARIKA KONINGS:

Thank you very much, Bart. Hello, everyone, from Costa Rica. Buenos dias. Thank you very much for joining today's policy briefing. I'm just getting back into Adobe Connect, so if you give me one second to get to the next slide.

So as you can see, my name is Marika Konings. I'm a Vice-President for Policy Development for the GNSO, or the Generic Names Supporting Organization. As you can tell from this slide, a lot of work has been planned for ICAN64.

Continuing the trend that was set a number of meetings ago, the GNSO has carved out significant time at ICANN64 for its policy development activities. Different policy development process working groups have been allocated substantial face-to-face time to progress their deliberations with almost a full-day meeting for the Expedited Policy Development Process Team on the temporary specification for GLD registration data, Phase 2, as well as the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group.

In addition, several additional face-to-face meetings have been scheduled throughout the week for these groups, as well as the Review

of All Rights Protections Mechanisms (or RPM) in all gTLDs PDP working group.

The EPDP Team, which I'll cover in a bit more detail shortly, is expected to focus its time in Kobe on planning for Phase 2 of its work and will meet in this context with the Technical Study Group on Access to Non-Public Registration Data.

The New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group is expected to continue its review and deliberations on comments received to the working group supplemental initial report, which considers topics additional to those that were found in the initial report. Similarly, its Work Track 5, which is focused on the topic of geographic names at the top level, will continue its review on the comments received on the Work Track 5 supplemental initial report.

The RPMs PDP Working Group is expected to discuss the results of the data analysis of trademark claims and sunrise RPMs while the working group sub teams are expected to begin development of preliminary recommendations in relation to Phase 1 of its work.

As a reminder, all these meetings are open for anyone interested to attend and observe.

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

For example, the GNSO and GAC are expected to discuss the status of the curative rights at protection for INGOs policy development process, while the Customer Standing Committee review and the results of the ccNSO emoji study group are on the agenda for the joint meeting with the ccNSO, amongst others.

During its Sunday session, the GNSO is expected, amongst others, to receive an update from the Nominating Committee to review and discuss the status of implementation of GNSO PDP 3.0 improvements. They're expected to receive an update from ICANN's Global Domains Division on the status of implementation of adopted GNSO policy recommendations and meet with the ICANN finance team.

As many of you know, Tuesday will be dedicated to the GNSO Stakeholder Group and Constituency internal meetings on the so-called Constituency Day.

The open GNSO Council meeting on Wednesday is expected to include topics such as the reappointment of Becky Burr to Seat 13 on the ICANN Board, a PDP 3.0 implementation update, a review of the FY20 budget input the, the new GNSO chair election timeline, as well as a discussion on the transfer policy review.

The GNSO will then wrap up its activities at ICANN64 with a wrap-up session, which will, at the same time, mark the start of planning for ICANN65.

As there has been significant interest in the activities of the EPDP, I have a couple of additional slides on that topic before I had it over to my colleagues.

So, as a brief reminder, this effort was launched by the GNSO Council on the 19th of July, 2018, in response to the adoption by the ICANN Board of the temporary specification on gTLD registration data. The EPDP Team convened for its first meeting on the 1st of August of last year. The scope of its work includes or not the temporary specification by the 25th of May, 2019, the day following with the temporary specification will expire.

Additionally, the scope includes discussion on a standardized access system to non-public registration data, as well as topics identified in the annex to the temporary specification.

However, discussions on this Phase 2 item is only to occur after the EPDP Team has answered a series of gating questions which have been specified in the EPDP Team's charter and are drafted in its final report on Phase 1, as well as a non-objection from the GNSO Council.

So the next slide provides you with a high-level overview of the timeline the team was working against for its Phase 1 task. Even though this effort is called an Expedited Policy Development Process, it's important to understand that this need for expedition has actually come from an external factor, which is the expiration of the temporary specification following the 25th of May, 2019. As such, this has been the driving factor for the timeline, which needed not only to factor in the time that the team needed to deliberate on the charter questions but also subsequent GNSO Council as well as ICANN Board consideration of those recommendations.

Notice as well that this timeline does not factor in Phase 2 topics. This will be the next focus of the EPDP team with an accompanying timeline that will need to be developed and discussed.

On the 21st of November, 2018, the EPDP Team published its initial report, which was followed by a 30-day public comment period. The initial report included the EPDP Team's proposed responses to this charter question, as well as preliminary recommendations for community input.

From the close of the public comment period at the end of December until the end of January, the EPDP Team worked really hard to review all the comments. They used a so-called public comment review tool for that. You can find those posted on the EPDP Team's wiki.

The EPDP team incorporated the public comments into its final report, [where I believe] warranted, and the report, which was finalized and delivered to the GNSO Council on the 20th of February, 2019.

The final report itself contains 29 recommendations, all of which received a full consensus support, apart from two. The recommendations addressed, amongst others, the purposes for processing data, details on the collection and transfer of specifically identified data elements to different parties, the display and redaction of those data elements, modification to certain existing ICANN consensus policies, such as the transfer policy, a proposed implementation bridge that ensures that there's no gap between the expiration of the temporary specification, a subsequent implementation

of the new policy, and a number of items that were flagged for further discussion during Phase 2 of the EPDP Team's work.

So on this slide you can find all the recommendations and topics, the recommendations addressed. I won't go through these in detail, but I would recommend that, if you are interested in the further details, you review the final report, or, at a minimum, the executive summary of that report.

So what is next? The GNSO Council had an initial exchange of views on the final report during its meeting on the 21st of February. But at the request of a number of groups, it was decided to defer consideration to the 4th of March Council meeting, which is next Monday, to allow the different GNSO groups to consult with their members, which is expected to be happening this week.

Once the GNSO Council adopts the policy recommendations with the required supermajority support, as this concerns EDPD recommendations, these will be submitted to the ICANN Board for its consideration.

Prior to the Board's considering these recommendations, a public comment period will be opened to allow the broader community to provide input to help inform the Board's consideration of these recommendations.

At the same time, per the requirements of the ICANN bylaws, the GAC will be notified and requested to indicate if there are any public policy concerns that the Board should factor in as it considers these recommendations.

Following the close of the public comment period, the ICANN Board will then consider the recommendations for adoption, factoring in any input that will have been received, which is then subsequently followed by the expiration of the temporary specification on the 26th of May.

As noted previously, assuming that that non-objection is provided by the GNSO Council during its 4th of March meeting, the EPDP Team itself will shift its focus to Phase 2 of its work.

For more information about this initiative, as well as any other GNSO topics not covered today, I would like to encourage you to review the GNSO policy briefings. Ariel provided a link to that earlier on in the chat. These are published prior to every ICANN meeting and are intended to help everyone prepare accordingly.

With that, I'll hand it over to my colleague, Carlos.

CARLOS REYES:

Thank you very much, Marika. Hello, everyone. This is Carlos Reyes with a brief update from the Address Supporting Organization. As you know, the Address Supporting Organization is the supporting organization within ICANN that recommends policies on Internet number resources to the ICANN Board.

My update today will be brief, since there are no global policies under consideration right now related to Internet number resources.

Firstly, from the ASO, we have their ongoing organizational review. The review itself took place in 2017, and in 2018, the Address Council spent most of the year preparing for implementation of those

recommendations. The Address Council has started to make changes to their operational procedures and coordinating next steps as necessary.

There are ongoing community discussions around the future structure of the ASO. This was the final recommendation in the organizational review, so as those conversations wrap up, there will be next steps that the ICANN Board and the ASO will consider.

In terms of regional policy development, this is where the bulk of policy development activity happens for Internet number resources. This week, just yesterday, the APNIC 47 meeting wrapped up. I'm focusing specifically on APNIC since that is the region where the ICANN meeting takes place beginning next week in Kobe.

There were five proposals that were considered by the APNIC community. Three of those proposals actually did reach consensus and are moving ahead, and then two were sent back to the mailing list for further discussion, including a discussion on modifying the policy development process within the APNIC region. So there's a lot of activity there.

The APNIC meeting is the first Regional Internet Registry meeting of the year, and it kicks off the first cycle of RIR meetings. So the remaining for Regional Internet Registries will have their meetings in the coming weeks and months.

The other activity that is a priority right now for the ASO is the selection process for ICANN Board Seat 10. There are currently two candidates, and interviews and then further deliberation are currently underway.

Just a quick highlight of the ASO schedule for the Kobe meeting, the ASO Address Council be conducting its annual meeting on Monday. This is the one opportunity a year that the Address Council convenes at an ICANN meeting. So they will be conducting their work in two open sessions. Later that week, on Wednesday, they'll have an information session where they'll provide updates on regional policy development as well as operational updates from the Regional Internet Registries. There will be a presentation from the IANA functions operator, PTI, as you know.

With that, I finish my updates on the Address Supporting Organization, and we transition to the advisory committees and my colleague, Heidi Ullrich.

HEIDI ULLRICH:

Thank you very much, Carlos. Hello, everyone. My name is Heidi Ullrich. I'm Vice-President for Policy Development in At-Large Relations. Along with my colleagues, Evin Erdogdu and Silvia Vivanco, I will be giving you a preview of the key topics and activities of the At-Large Advisory Committee (or the ALAC) and the At-Large community during ICANN64.

For those of you who may not be familiar with the ALAC, the 15 members of this committee represent the best interests of individual Internet users within ICANN. The At-Large community currently consists of 233 At-Large Structures and 103 individuals.

Moving to the key At-Large activities during ICANN64, the At-Large [and] ALAC will have 23 sessions during ICANN64. They will also be

participating actively in the EPDP, Subsequent Procedures, and HIT sessions.

Notably, under the ALAC Chair, Maureen Hilyard – this is her first meeting – At-Large sessions will be in an interactive workshop-style format.

There'll be a focus on three primary policy topics, the first being balancing privacy with security and stability for the Internet end user. The second one is universal acceptance, and the third are subsequent procedures. Evin will be discussing these policy issues in depth next.

There will also be updates on the two main At-Large projects, the first being that At-Large review implementations. The working group will continue to make progress on the eight issues it is addressing, including their policy advice preface, outreach and engagement, and communications.

The Board approved the At-Large review implementation plan in January, and progress has been continuing on all eight issue areas since then.

The second project is the third At-Large Summit, or ATLAS III. Plans for ATLAS III will be discussed during ICANN64. There's been a lot of progress made in the last several months. This will include update on the program and criteria for those attending. ATLAS III will be taking place at ICANN66 in Montreal.

Also, At-Large leaders will be participating in a leadership development session on Saturday. The session will include topics on developing

effective leadership. This skills development session is part of a series of skills development sessions that are part of the At-Large review implementations.

Additionally, there will be sessions on capacity building, as well as outreach and engagement, and they will be providing updates on key issues related to both regional activities and knowledge raising.

Also, finally, [for my part], At-Large will be meeting with the following groups: the Board, the GAC, NPOC, and leadership of the ccNSO and SSAC and also, for the first time, with the GNSO leadership. Also, At-Large will be holding a joint outreach session with the NCSG.

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 Evin Erdogdu, Policy Development Senior Coordinator. During the ICANN64 community forum in Kobe, the At-Large Community and Advisory Committee will focus on three policy topics, the first being balancing privacy with security and stability for the Internet end user.

From the At-Large perspective, GDPR and other privacy regulation around the world has led to a renewed focus on the intersection between registrant privacy and the benefits to Internet end users from a more open system of DNS data, including limitations on spam, phishing, and malware, as well as enhanced law enforcement and consumer protection.

During ICANN64, At-Large will attempt to explore this topic in some depth, including potential tradeoffs between privacy, security, and stability.

At-Large will also discuss challenges and opportunities with universal acceptance. One of the most significant keys to the successful expansion of the domain name system is universal acceptance. If the majority of online system reject URLs and e-mail addresses in local languages, it will limit the potential of new generic top-level domains to promote choice, innovation, and economic opportunity in the DNS.

At-Large will discuss the state of universal acceptance; in particular, if there is a role for At-Large Structures in promoting the concept to major players in their region.

Finally, the At-Large community will focus on subsequent procedures and objectives for the At-Large community. ICANN64 will provide an opportunity to promote greater participation by underserved regions and communities, given the At-Large objectives to see more applications from these groups.

The issues the At-Large community will discuss with the Consolidated Policy Working includes suggestions from the new gTLD subsequent procedures initial report that seem workable to encourage participation, [timing] of specific rounds to play a role in encouraging more participation, and consideration of whether a brand round would conflict with a community round.

The At-Large community will be discussing these issues and others related to ICANN policy during ICANN64. To see all At-Large policy

comments and advice, please visit the At-Large website policy summary page and a new executive summaries page for ALAC policy comments and insights.

Now I 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. My name is Silvia Vivanco, and I'm Senior Manager of At-Large Regional Affairs. I will provide you with a brief overview of the main activities of the five regional At-Large presentations during ICANN64.

The RALO activities will include a regional leadership meeting focusing on [closed] RALO activities. All RALOs chairs [inaudible] will meet to discuss topics where collective input and decisions are required.

Then we will have the AFRALO African sessions. As customary, the African community will meet to discuss topics of relevance to this community. This time, the statement on the new gTLD subsequent procedures proposal of [Neustar] regarding the upcoming round of new gTLDs will be discussed.

The APRALO session and the joint APIC hub-APRALO meeting working session. APRALO will hold its monthly meeting in Kobe, where they will review APRALO's activities and priorities, projects and setting the priorities. The APIC hub and APRALO will hold as well as joint [maybe] working session, which will feature speeches by APRALO's leadership and APIC hub's community members.

At-Large RALO and regional partners outreach and engagement planning meeting. This session will include RALO regional partners, such as Regional Internet Registries, and other partners, such as top-level domain organizations. A segment of this meeting will be held in a workshop format.

Finally, the At-Large community will have a dedicated At-Large-APRALO booth at the venue to welcome all ICANN64 attendees, visitors, newcomers, and to provide information on the community and festivities. Please come and visit the booth.

Now, I will send it over to my colleague, Rob Hogarth, for an update on that. Rob, over to you. Thank you.

ROB HOGARTH:

Thank you very much, Silvia. Good day, everybody. I'm Rob Hogarth. I have the honor and responsibility of supporting GAC work efforts along with a great team of professionals, Julia Charvolen, [Goulton Tepay], Benedetta Rossi, and [Savion Bettraneure]. We're looking forward to a very active meeting in Kobe, where the two overall themes for the GAC are going to be normalcy and evolution.

When you talk about normalcy, of course, that's an odd term at ICANN, simply because I don't know that we ever have a "normal" at ICANN. But the distinguishing factor for the GAC in Kobe is going to be in comparison to what took place back in Barcelona at ICANN63. That meeting was heavily focused on the high-level governmental meeting, where the GAC had 124 different delegations from governments and observing organizations. And many, many of those individual

participants were senior government officials, essentially the bosses of the regular GAC representatives and participants.

So while Barcelona featured a lot of briefing time, squiring around the various bosses and senior officials, making sure that they were engaged in bilateral meetings with other governments with the ICANN senior staff, the Kobe meeting really responds to a sense of normalcy in that the bosses are gone and the GAC participants can focus once again on just the details of the policy and advice matters that are priorities for them. It's really a roll-up-your-sleeves opportunity for the GAC participants to focus on a number of substantive issues, as well as operational issues, for the governments and ICANN.

In Kobe, the primary focus will be on substantive issues involved with WHOIS and data protection matters, as well as an array of new gTLD policy matters, including IGO curative rights, geographic names, particularly with respect to the subsequent procedures that the GNSO is looking toward for the next round of new gTLDs, as well as [to] character concerns and auction proceeds.

There's also going to be a substantial emphasis on operational issues, and that's really where the evolution comes in, if you will. We've got the accountability recommendations that are going to impact the GAC and how it operates within the Empowered Community, as well as within its own operations.

And the GAC has started New Operating Principles Working Group that will not only address those types of issues but really take an overall look at the operating principles that the GAC has and determine how those

need to evolve, either with more specificity in some cases, more clarity in others, and an elimination of some operating principles that may no longer be necessary. So a real balance for the GAC in terms of the work that gets done there.

In general, from a scheduling perspective, the GAC has evolved how it has planned for this upcoming meeting. As a response to recognizing that, essentially at any meeting, only about 40% of members actually show up in person, the GAC continues to put an emphasis on remote participation.

That remote doesn't just mean geographically that someone is not at the meeting, but there's also a recognition that a lot goes on at an ICANN meeting that GAC members simply can't participate in because the GAC agenda is so jam-packed.

So some of the adjustments we've made to the GAC schedule include putting similar topics together in blocks, so we've essentially moved to more of a blocked format. If there is a topic that you're interested in hearing the government representatives deliberate or that you want to focus on, when you look at the GAC schedule, you'll see major topic areas that refer to overall high-level topic titles, like operational focus of the GAC or operations and accountability, or new gTLD matters. Then, within those blocks, the GAC will be focused on specific topics and areas of concern.

So that's one innovation that we hope will help people not only be able to plan their participation but also, after the meeting is over, help them

go back and more easily find the topics and transcripts of the recordings and come up to speed much more quickly.

The other change – this is one that I hope not many you will see or experience; even true for many GAC participants – is that this will be the first meeting without the GAC independent Secretariat. The ICANN staff has taken over that responsibility for this calendar year, so we are much more involved for the Kobe meeting at working with the GAC in terms of the briefing documents that help the participants prepare, as well as the communique drafting and just general meeting management. So we hope that that will be a seamless process that many of you won't even notice if you drop by the GAC room.

Finally, if you have any questions or interest in either the GAC schedules or questions that come up during the meeting, please drop by the GAC room. At any time that you're in the room, please come to the back if you have questions. Our staff team will be more than happy to help.

We look forward to seeing you all in Kobe and expect it'll be a busy meeting. I will stop there and turn it over to you, Andrew McConachie, for further updates. Thanks very much.

ANDREW MCCONACHIE:

Okay. Thanks a lot, Rob. Hello. My name is Andrew McConachie. I support the Root Server System Advisory Committee, and I'm now going to give you a bit of an update on the RSSAC activities at ICAN64.

In 2018, the RSSAC published RSSAC037 and RSSAC038. Currently these are at the Board, and the RSSAC is awaiting a response from the Board.

These publications propose a governance model for the root server system, and the RSSAC is waiting on next steps from the Board.

The RSSAC currently has three work parties. The Root Server System Metrics Work Party was just formed and just had its first meeting today. This work party is concerned with defining what good looks like for the root server system and also root server operators. So this has just gotten underway and has just begun.

So the Studying Modern Resolver Behaviors Work Party is the second work party that the RSSAC has. This work party is concerned with investigating the behavior of modern recursive DNS servers, both looking at code of recursive DNS servers and also looking at how they interact with authoritative servers.

The third work party that the RSSAC currently had is the Service Coverage of the Root Server System. This work party is concerned with trying to determine what a good service is for the root server system in maybe a certain area. That area could be topological or geographical. It's really interested in trying to understand what a good service coverage for the root server system means.

I'll advance to the next slide. Okay. So, as part of its organizational effectiveness review, the RSSAC has completed its feasibility assessment and initial implementation plan. They completed this in late 2018. Currently the RSSAC is waiting on a response from the ICANN Board on this plan.

They've already started implementing some of the recommendations from the independent reviewer, including drafting a yearly work plan

and creating onboarding resources for both RSSAC and RSSAC Caucus members. The RSSAC will host an information session at ICANN64 on Tuesday, March 12th. There'll be a formal RSSAC meeting on Wednesday, March 13th. Both sessions are open to observers. So those are open sessions.

That was a quick update. Now I'm going to turn it over to my colleague, Steve Sheng, who will give you an update on the Security and Stability Advisory Committee.

STEVE SHENG:

Thank you, Andrew. Since ICANN63, the SSAC published three documents. I'll provide a brief preview of them. The SSAC will discuss them in at detail at ICANN64.

The first document, SAC101 Version 2 is an updated documented regarding access to domain name registration data, also known as the WHOIS data. The SSAC made this update for two reasons. One is to reflect the evolving circumstances in relation to ICANN's temporary spec, as well as the ongoing EPDP effort in this area.

The SSAC also took the opportunity to clarify a few of the recommendations giving based on the feedback received after the first version of the document was published. That is to enable the ICANN Board and organization to take action to improve the implementability.

The second document, SAC103, is SSAC's response to the public comment for gTLD Subsequent Procedure's initial report. Here in this document the SSAC provides comments in various areas that touch on

security and stability, namely, for example, the reserved names string similarity, IDNs, domain name abuse, root scaling, as well as name collision.

The last document, SAC104, is SSAC input to the EPDP initial report. Here the SSAC provides a set of six overarching comments of the initial report, as well as detailed input on seven recommendations.

Of the two SSAC activities highlighted here, one is the name collision analysis project. Here the SSAC finished all its internal deliberations of the project proposal and is waiting for the Board Technical Committee and the entire Board to take the next steps.

As Andrew mentioned, RSSAC completed its independent review. The SSAC has done similar as well. Here in this stage, the SSAC is drafting a feasibility assessment of the independent examiner's report.

So that's a quick overview of SSAC activities. I'll had over to my colleague, Ozan, for Q&A. Ozan? Thank you.

OZAN SAHIN:

Thank you, Steve. Hello, everyone. This is Ozan again. We will now continue with a questions and answers session. [inaudible] the Adobe Connect room, microphone rights will be enabled. To activate 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 you may type your question or comment in the chat box.

I would also like to remind you to mute your microphone when not speaking.

So I'll pause here for a few seconds to see if there's any hands raised or any questions or comments in the chat box. I see Rob has also responded to some of the questions that were in the chat box during the GAC presentation.

While you think about your questions to ask the policy team, I'd like to let you know that we received three policy development process, or PDP, related questions in advance of this webinar through the registration form.

So while you're doing that, let me read them out loud and address those first. So the first question we received was, "How to ensure that community public comments and recommendations are taken into account during PDP and other issues?"

The second one was, "How can I contribute to ICANN from Latin America/Caribbean as a Chair of the policy development process in LACNIC?"

David, would you like to respond to these questions first? And then other policy colleagues are welcome to add to your response from their perspectives.

DAVID OLIVE:

Yes. Thank you very much. The question is a good one, and it talks about the role of public comment in all the work that we do at ICANN via policy and advice development or other activities.

The public comment is a mechanism that gives the ICANN community and other stakeholders an opportunity to provide that input, comment, or feedback. It is part of the policy development process and is, in the procedures in a formal way, allowing for refinement of recommendations before further consideration of potential adoptions in the various working groups that deal with policy development processes. [They] look to that at various stages of their work so that they are guided by community reactions.

Of course, public comment is also used to guide implementation work, reviews, and operational activities of the organization. So to that extent, also [it's deemed] very important.

But to show you how some of the various supporting organizations and advisory committees look at that, I'll let my colleagues who deal with that on a regular basis talk about that. Maybe we'll start with the Generic Names Supporting Organization. Marika, if you could please.

MARIKA KONINGS:

Yes. Thank you very much, David. So, indeed, from the perspective of the GNSO policy development, there are various opportunities during the process where the community can provide input in the form of public comment. Actually, there is a requirement on PDP working groups to review, analyze, and assess the input and also demonstrate what they did with the input.

I think I referred previously when I was talking about the EPDP the public comment review tool. So that's actually a mechanism that the GNSO working groups use to document how they reviewed the

comments and what changes, if any, they made as a result of that. So that is a way in which commenters can review and basically track back what happened with their input.

And of course, all that information is also provided to the GNSO Council in the context of a final report. So they can also assess and make sure that input that was received, whether it was through public comment or other opportunities during which input is provided, was duly considered.

In relation to contributing, there are various ways in which people can participate in GNSO policy development activities. As mentioned, there are various public comment opportunities. There are also more direct ways of participating as joining as a working group member or participating through stakeholder group and constituencies in the development of their statements and a few points in relation to policy development.

I know we're running out of time, but I'm happy to follow up with the person that asked these questions if they're looking for further detail.

I think that Bart may want to add something from the ccNSO perspective.

BART BOSWINKEL:

Yeah, maybe. Let me say, in my introduction – that's almost an hour ago, but a lot of material has passed since – I alluded to the PDP on retirement of ccTLDs. As I said in that introduction, the working group will meet on Saturday afternoon for three hours. That's an open

working group meeting. So if you're interested in retirement, you're welcome to participate in the discussion if you feel comfortable doing that because I think that's one of the things Marika also said. Participating and halfway through is sometime difficult because people have taken quite some time to reach a certain stage, are very familiar with the terms, and they use a certain jargon. We are very aware of this, but at the same time, it is the evolution of thinking and the evolution of the work itself that you encounter.

So that's one opportunity. Another more informal opportunity is, for example, a [decisional] meeting itself, where the working group – or in case, it's the retirement working group – presents its results to date and look forward to what it needs to discuss in the near future and, again, seeks feedback from the ccTLDs present and others who are interested in the topics. They do this type of presentation also to other interested communities, especially to the Governmental Advisory Committee.

And then the third opportunity, of course, is the more formal way of providing feedback and comments. That is through the public comment period. Again, that's a very highly, I would say, structured way of providing feedback and to ensure your comments have been taken into account. I think it's a good thing to check the summaries of staff. We do our best to be impartial and reflect [on] the comments in whatever [inaudible].

Then, in the next phase in the next report, you can see how the working group has taken into account the public comments because there's always, in my experience, at least a week on – or that you can see in the next report or paper how they dealt with it.

So that's more or less the way the ccNSO is doing it. I don't know if any of my other colleagues want to step in on this one.

DAVID OLIVE:

Thanks, Bart. I just wanted to quickly, on the second part, welcome the question from the chair of a policy group in LACNIC, asking how best to be involved. Of course, we do make sure that public comment and an update of the various policy and advice work appear in the regional newsletters as another way to notify people of developments. And of course, the public comment period is another way of participation and involvement.

But in terms of the Latin American region, my colleague, Heidi, might want to talk a little bit about their policy work in Latin America.

Heidi?

OZAN SAHIN:

Heidi, we cannot hear you at the moment if you are speaking.

HEIDI ULLRICH:

Okay. Can you hear me now?

DAVID OLIVE:

Yes.

OZAN SAHIN:

Yes, we can.

HEIDI ULLRICH: Okay. Thank you. At the global level, people can contribute to the At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group. They meet weekly and they talk about really important policy issue for At-Large. At the regional level of the Latin America and the Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Organization, or LACRALO, they have recently started several regional working groups on key policy issues that will then feed into that global-level Consolidated Policy Working Group.

So Evin has put those links in. They're all public calls. The LACRALO call has Spanish-English interpretation. So those are two ways that you could contribute to the policy development process within At-Large leading up to more ICANN-related issues. Thank you.

DAVID OLIVE: Thank you, Heidi. Ozan, back to you.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you, Heidi, David, Marika, and Bart. So this is a final call for questions. I'll pause here a few more seconds.

I see a question in the chat box now from [Raza] and a question for Rob Hogarth regarding GAC. [inaudible].

ROB HOGARTH: We will look forward to welcoming you, [Raza]. Thank you.

OZAN SAHIN:

Thanks, Rob. So, seeing no other questions, I'd like to remind you that all the materials of this webinar will be posted on ICANN's website. You can access the materials through the link that I'll be pasting in the chat box now.

David, back to you for your final remarks.

DAVID OLIVE:

Thank you very much for taking time to listen to our updates as you prepare for participation in ICANN64. Of course, we welcome you both through remote participation, and hopefully this webinar and the webinars this week will allow you to focus in on the topics you're most interested in. And of course, should you be there in person, we're happy to welcome you and see you at various sessions at ICANN64.

With that, I wish you safe travels if you are on your way to Kobe soon or safe travels in the remote participation side of it. I wish everybody a good evening, good morning, or good afternoon, wherever you may be. Thank you again for your participation in our policy webinar.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]