

Results PDP-WT Survey – Stage III
Working Group
26 November 2009

1 & 2: Name & Affiliation	
1	James Bladel, GoDaddy.com
2	Avri Doria, NCSG
3	Tatiana Khramtsova, Registrar
4	Rob Hoggarth, ICANN Staff
5	Liz Williams, CORE
6	Paul Diaz, Network Solutions
7	Wolf-Ulrich Knoblen, ISPC
8	J. Scott Evans, IPC - President
9	Robin Gross - NCSG
10	Brian Winterfeldt - IPC
11	Zbynek Loebel - IPC
12	Alan Greenberg - ALAC

How to maximize the effectiveness of Working Groups?

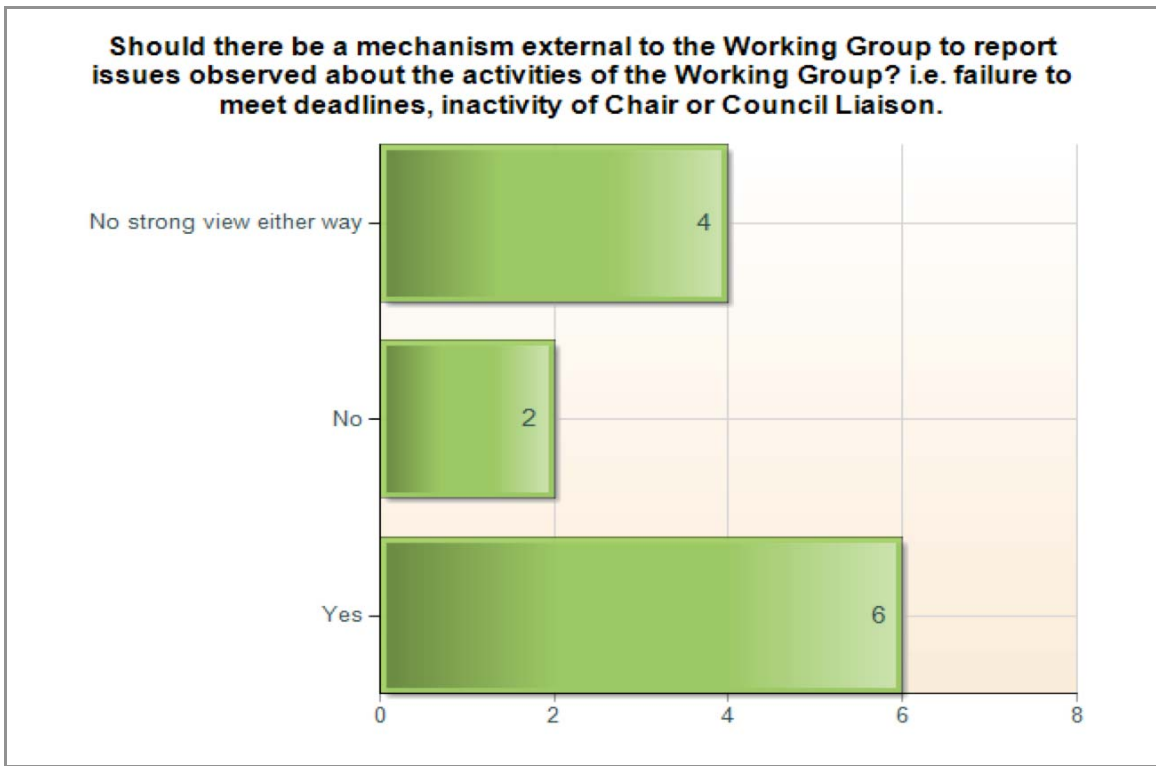
3. What should be the role of face to face meetings with working groups, if any?

Response

1	Face to face meetings should be used sparingly, and ideally during general ICANN meetings. Remote participation should also be offered.
2	in depth discussion and working toward consensus positions
3	Face to face meetings are very important, because you can see the reaction and emotions of each participant. I think it provides mori live discussion.
4	F2F meetings provide an excellent forum for free flowing discussion and exchange of ideas among working group (WG) members. WG members should be encouraged to participate in F2F meetings when possible, but they should be used as a "value add" only, not as a requirement for WG participation. All F2F meetings should include a remote participation option and Staff should work hard to identify the most efficient and effective remote participation tools to maximize WG participation in ALL WG activities.
5	Only to complete work that has been well drafted before. If there has been limited consensus then this could be a forcing mechanism for completion.
6	F2F at ICANN international meetings can be useful when WG is starting up. May also help recruit new members for WG. Once work is underway, though, F2Fs tend to spend too much time rehashing old discussions. Generally not supportive of 1-2 day F2Fs for WG as (1) this is a large time commitment (on top of the regular telecons) and (2) is another expense (flights, hotels, meals) adding to ICANN's already huge budget.

7	no additional comment
8	To work through issues with preordained goals to be achieved at the meeting.
9	To discuss complex issues and focused discussion on sorting out points of contention among stakeholders.
10	I think they make sense once or twice during the life of the working group to help move the project forward.
11	In my (limited) experience, face to face meetings have key importance for the team work of a working group. I think it is possible to have only 2 such meetings e.g. at the ICANN meetings, but they are important.
12	Face-to-face meetings can be incredibly useful. Due to the high cost, their use should be carefully thought out and the meeting time well-planned. Optimally, at a minimum, they should be used near the start of a major project, and towards the end.

4.



Should there be a mechanism external to the Working Group to report issues observed about the activities of the Working Group? i.e. failure to meet deadlines, inactivity of Chair or Council Liaison.	
Yes	6 (50 %)
No	2 (17 %)
No strong view either way	4 (33 %)

5. If you responded yes to the previous question, how should such a mechanism to report process failure look?

#	Response
1	The WG Chair and Council Liaison should be "checks" on one another, to ensure mutual delivery of responsibilities. In the event that both are delinquent, individual WG members should be able to raise the issue with the most appropriate GNSO Council member (for their SG), or the GNSO vice chair(s).
2	In writing form
3	I read Q4 to include "process failure" as only one example of observations to be reported. Ongoing reporting (perhaps a dashboard-type tool) of all GNSO working groups should be a regular part of the GNSO Council's agenda. Regular and systematic reporting about participation and progress of working groups should be a regular agenda item at ALL Council meetings. I would note that clear timetables and WG expectations written in WG Charters should be the best tool to prevent/minimize potential process failures. Regular systematic reporting (perhaps dashboard style) can help identify and/or catch problems as early as possible before they substantially impact any WG's efforts.
4	A simple report from the chair, setting out the failure points.
5	Intensive communication between council and WG is necessary in order for the council to understand the WG's needs and deficits and for the WG to understand the council's priorities. Action item lists and regular reporting of the achievements compared to the targets are required.
6	No strong feelings. Probably through Council Liaison unless that person is the problem, and then to the Council Chair.

6. Additional Comments

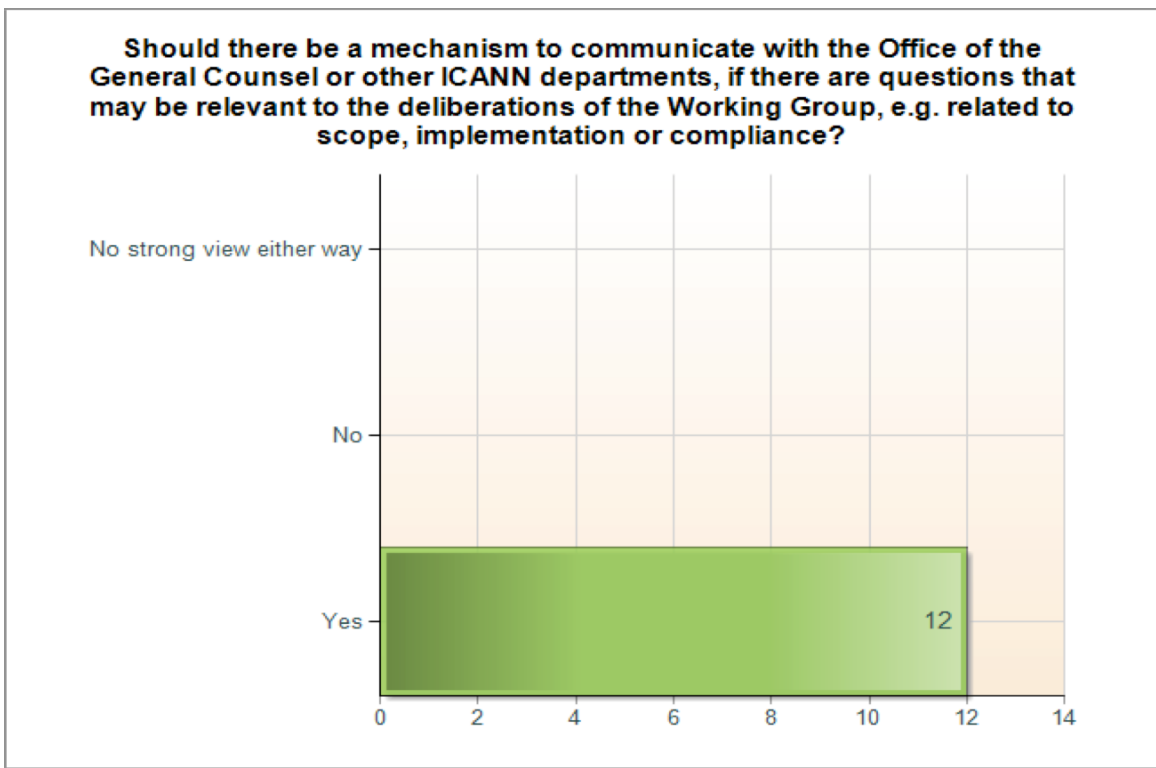
#	Response
1	I believe that any issue with the WG progress should be dealt with by the council. The Council must pay attention to the work of the WGs and the degree to which the Liaison is providing neutral mentoring. It certainly should not be up to any staff mechanism to determine whether the groups are working well or not. I think that other than the council and its liaison, the members of the various SGs should pay attention and should have their council representatives bring up any issues they notice with the functioning of a WG.

2 Every WG meeting should result in a WG or Staff-produced report of subsequent action items and timetables that is shared with all WG members and a Council-liaison who is expected to keep the Council advised at each Council meeting of the WG's progress.

3 The working groups are expressions of a community spirit and so any direct external control goes against this goal. There are possibilities for an indirect control - I think the best one is to select an experienced and efficient Chair and also participation of ICANN staff in the working groups.

Communication with Different ICANN Departments (e.g. Legal, Compliance, Services)

7.



Should there be a mechanism to communicate with the Office of the General Counsel or other ICANN departments, if there are questions that may be relevant to the deliberations of the Working Group, e.g. related to scope, implementation or compliance?	
Yes	12 (100 %)
No	0 (0 %)
No strong view either way	0 (0 %)

8. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, do you have any suggestions on how such mechanism should work?

#	Response
1	Yes. This could be raised during normal WG deliberations (teleconference or mailing list), and should be directed to the WG Chair, Council Liaison, or Policy Staff assigned to the PDP WG.
2	The chair or Liaison should be able to communicate directly with a representative of Legal cCounsel's office. They should not be forced to act through a Policy staff intermediary. Likewise with other departments - WG leadership should have direct access to the people they need and should NEVER be forced to work through intermediaries.
3	Consil can make a request
4	Policy Staff assigned to the WG should be the channel for such communications to ensure that questions are properly formed and promptly answered. All inquiries should be logged in the WG's action item report after each meeting in which a question arises.
5	should be through the GNSO chair.
6	Prefer that the WG Chair issues the communication so it does not appear that Staff is in control of the process.
7	A staff member should be tasked to serve as contact point to the relevant ICANN departments
8	A letter or an email setting out the concerns should be sufficient.
9	Ideally by an email from the Chair to the GC who will then delegate the task within his or her team.
10	Probably through policy staff working with the WG. However, there should be an obligation to legal counsel or other ICANN departments to either answer or interact with the group if a simple answer is not possible. Timeliness is important.

9. Additional Comments

#	Response
1	This question and the previous one should / may be better directed to the PDP WG work team.
2	Would prefer Counsel's response is made public (to the mailing list). At the least, communications should include the Chair to reduce potential Staff bias/control of process.

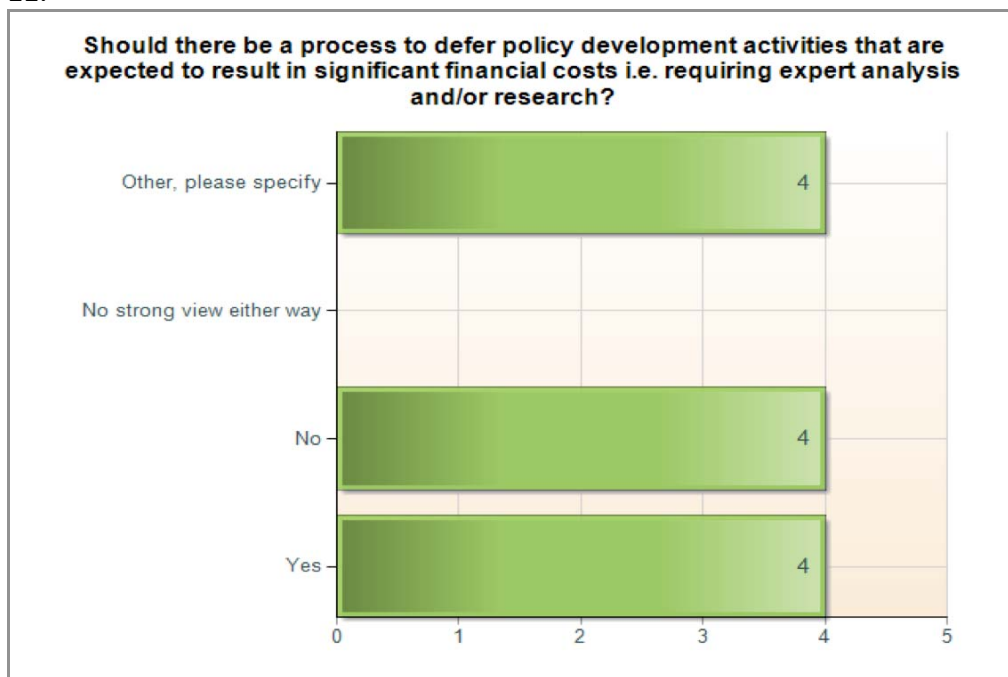
Linking policy development with ICANN's strategic planning and budgeting

10. How can the activities of the Working Group provide input to ICANN's strategic planning and budgeting processes?

#	Response
1	WG efforts should be aligned with ICANN's stated planning and budgeting processes.

	Note that PDP WGs often span more than one budgeting cycle, so they can also provide input in to the budgeting process if appropriate.
2	A section of the final report can be designated for discussing considerations relevant to strategic planning or budget (similar to the IANA and security consideration in IETF documents)
3	Wg should provide some reports (not only the initial and final ones)
4	That linkage is the job of the Council - not the working group. Any linkages should be incorporated into the WG's charter.
5	Through the evaluation at the end of process a report should be sent in.
6	WG's are reacting to GNSO Council initiatives. The onus is on Council to prioritize policy work. As such, this question should be directed towards Council.
7	For the strategic planning only big projects may be of influence (like new gTLDs, IDN). However regarding the budgeting process also smaller projects may require additional staff and budget. The WG is requested to come up with those requirements as early as possible in order to ensure continuous progress.
8	By each working group conducting a self-assessment at its conclusion and evaluating its working methods, staff resources and its needs.
9	The goals of the working groups should provide guidance to the ICANN staff in the priorities for the organization and where to allocate resources.
10	Not quite sure what the question is. To the extent that a PDP WG understands that its work will have a major impact on ICANN (at the budget/planning level), Policy staff should feed that information into the process. If additional WG work is needed to better define the need, that should be driven by staff, as it cannot be assumed that the volunteer WG members understand the planning/budgeting process.

11.



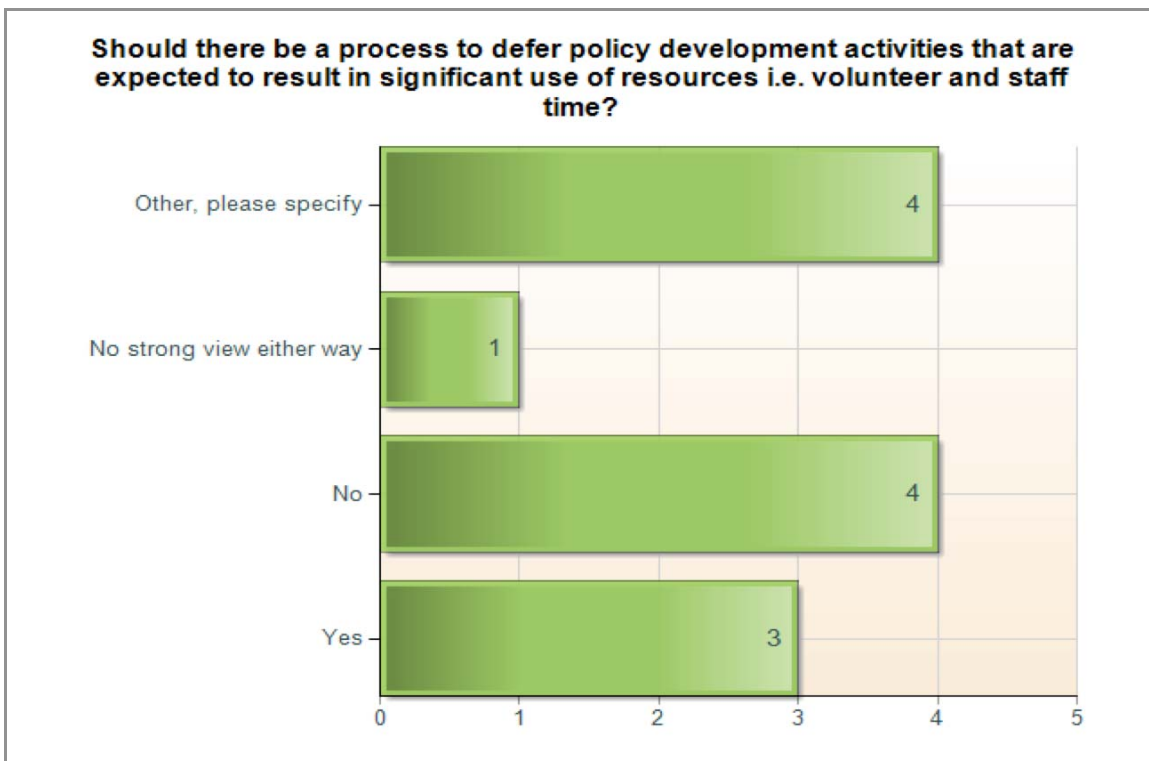
Should there be a process to defer policy development activities that are expected to result in significant financial costs i.e. requiring expert analysis and/or research?	
Yes	4 (33 %)
No	4 (33 %)
No strong view either way	0 (0 %)
Other, please specify	4 (33 %)

11. Should there be a process to defer policy development activities that are expected to result in significant financial costs i.e. requiring expert analysis and/or research?

Response

1	Longer response than field allows
2	Council's job in writing the WG charter- not WG's
3	significance is to be seen relative to the issue
4	See comments (13) below.

12.



Should there be a process to defer policy development activities that are expected to result in significant use of resources i.e. volunteer and staff time?	
Yes	3 (25 %)
No	4 (33 %)
No strong view either way	1 (8 %)
Other, please specify	4 (33 %)

12. Should there be a process to defer policy development activities that are expected to result in significant use of resources i.e. volunteer and staff time?

Response

1	Longer response than field allows
2	YES ... See above
3	see 11
4	Yes, see comments below.

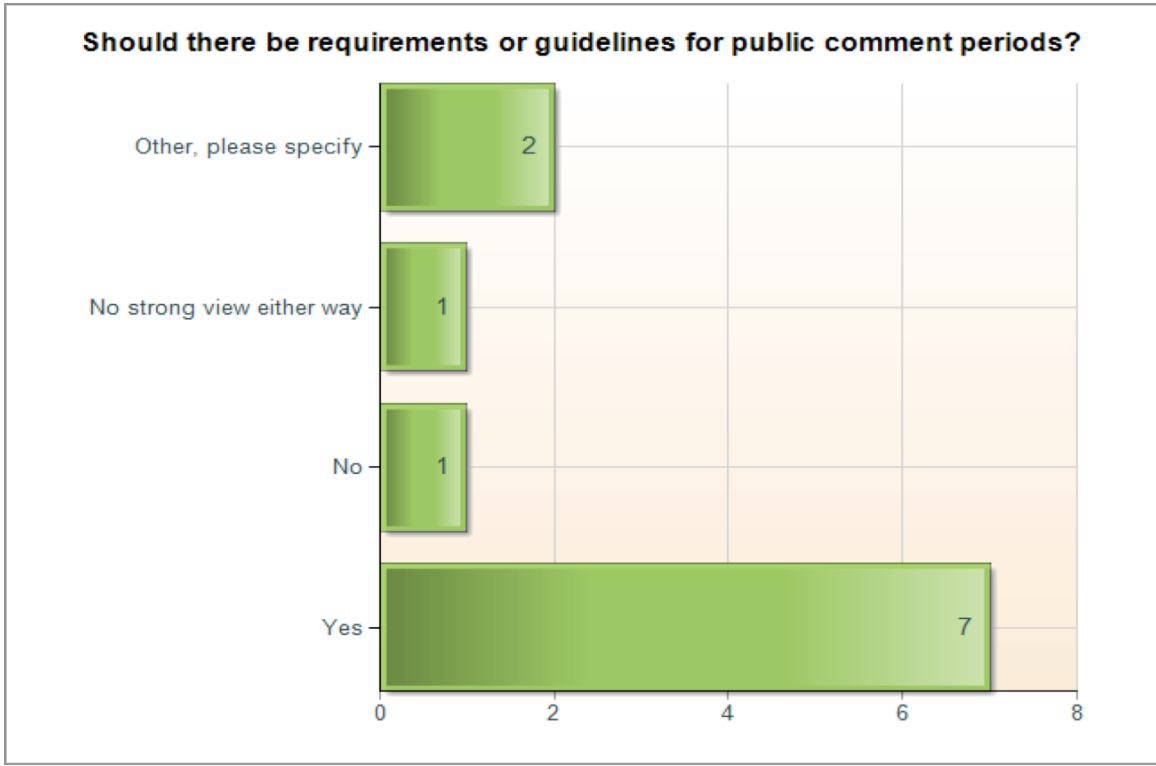
13. Additional Comments

Response

1	Q11 and Q12 touch on the idea that there should be a priority or queue for topics / PDPs. Good policy should not be impeded by financial considerations, but all policy cannot be developed in a vacuum, oblivious to the impact on budget, resources, and volunteer availability.
2	Policy should be scheduled according to its real priority and not be redirected because staff is too busy or for budgetary reasons. If staff or budget considerations are significant they should be reviewed and the priorities should be reviewed. There should be mechanisms for gaining approval for extra expenses when necessary to meet the demands of the policy process.
3	As indicated in responses above, the GNSO Council should develop the appropriate prioritization processes. WGs should be given clear consistent instructions in their respective charters based on the Council's application if any prioritization process.
4	Both of these questions should be directed at the GNSO Council, which has the authority to initiate, modify or cancel policy work after appropriate deliberation and voting.
5	11. There needs to be a process, but it must be flexible based on the magnitude of the resources needed, the urgency of the problem, and the "timeliness" of the subject. By timeliness, I mean that some subjects are simply hot and cannot be deferred indefinitely or ICANN's credibility and effectiveness are threatened. 12. Similar to 11. There must be a component both of urgency and of FIFO. By the latter I mean that if we are not careful, some lower priority problems may NEVER get addressed if we are not careful. And that may not be the right result.

Public Comment

14.



Should there be requirements or guidelines for public comment periods?	
Yes	7 (64 %)
No	1 (9 %)
No strong view either way	1 (9 %)
Other, please specify	2 (18 %)

14. Should there be requirements or guidelines for public comment periods?

Response

1	Depends on the subject and complexity.
2	It should be optional

15. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, please provide your feedback on what should be included in this guidelines / requirements and whether these should be mandatory or optional.

Response

1	The WG should be given guidance for developing a call for comments document, and what topics are germane to the PDP subject.
2	The guidelines should NEVER be mandatory for respondents - they commentro may see aspects that never occured to those focusing on the detailed work. If there are specific questions that the WG would like explored, that they should single those out and invite specific comment.
3	Don't understand applicability to WGs themselves. Council should develop process as part of PDP to determine when public comment forums are appropriate - consistent with ICANN Accountability and Transparency Framework
4	It should be clearly outlined on which questions/specific items comments are expected. In addition a more general part of comments should be possible to leave space for additional input.
5	There should be some education on the form and substance of such comments. Public comments should be constructive comments no a "bitching" session full of invective.
6	I think there should be a general requirement to have as many public comments periods as possible, all comments should be published and there should be a follow-up - discussion of the comments received and then a decision or a recommendation of a decision on the discussed issues
7	Makes me want to go back and change answer to NO!
	There is a requirement for public comments at strategic times (and I will carefully not define "strategic"). Guidelines should help insure that the questions asked or issues raised are sufficiently clear as to make the comments received useful.

16.



Should a Working Group be required to conduct a public workshop during a public comment period to provide an update on the status of the work and solicit public input?	
Yes	1 (8 %)
No	9 (75 %)
No strong view either way	2 (17 %)

17. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, please provide further details on how such a workshop or webinar should take form and when in the process it should take place.

Response

1	Not required. This can be offered as a tool during the initial stages of a PDP, but should not be required or expected. It can be used as a recruiting opportunity for additional volunteer participation.
2	either on line or in person depending on how the schedule coincides with face to face meetings. it should NOT be run solely by staff and any materials presented should be vetted by the Wg before release.
3	Workshop should not be required "during" WG deliberations. Council should be the body to if determine workshop or forum is necessary depending on input/recommendations from WG. New PDP should have placeholders for appropriate public input, be they workshops or other vehicles.

18. How should a Working Group obtain public comments from persons and/or entities that do not participate in ICANN or other SOs/ACs?

Response

1	Wherever possible, refer these parties to the public comment process.
2	Use the internal resprces to figure out how to direct requests for comment to specic people. This was done effectively by the Fast Flux group.
3	By webinars or workshops. But it should be an optional possibility.
4	Public comments should certainly come at start of process when Council is studying the issues AND at end when Council is evaluating WG process. I would be concerned to give WG's too much flexibility to launch any public comment process. That should be decision of Council in management and coordination role. Council management is necessary to prevent WG mission creep. Clear direction in WG charter is key.
5	Is it necessary to do that anyway?
6	If someone doesn't "participate" in ICANN or other SOs/ACs, what is their interest in policy work? Why should a WG extend itself entities not part of the process?
7	Just through the personal contacts and active communication of its members. I don't expect resonance in case ICANN would indicate public comment periods e.g. in additional media.
8	I don not think we should tasks working groups with this chore.

9	The members of the working group - the stakeholders (not staff) should solicit and engage their input in the process.
10	Please see the conclusions of the Communications Working Group where we discussed these issues:o)
11	Explicitly solicit them from entities (in or out of ICANN) that WG members feel may have input of use to the WG. To the extent possible, a heads-up about an impending comment period should be given to allow the maximum amount of time for constituency consultation.

19. What should a Working Group do to obtain additional information related to a PDP that may exist outside of ICANN, the SOs and/or ACs?

Response

1	Call for comment from specific sources should be identified and done during Public comment periods, if possible.
2	Research it.
3	A webinar at the start of a public comment period could be considered which would provide an overview of what input is requested and how this input will be considered as part of the process.
4	The WG charter should provide direction to the WG regarding potential sources of new information.
5	Think clearly and ask questions to be answered.
6	Use WG participants to reach out to experts (i.e. researchers, first responders, law enforcement, etc.)
7	Again, I do not think a working group should be charged with this burden.
8	Consult with expertise at the direction of the stakeholders.
9	Over and above comments, WG should seek out and consult with "experts" when and if available and thought to be useful to the group.

20. Which public comment periods should be mandated by ICANN by-laws?

Response

1	Initial should be optional, depending upon any comments received on the Issues Report, or Announcement of the PDP, or face to face workshop. Comments following the Interim Report or Final Report should be mandatory.
2	At least one before any Board decision. Perhaps also one early in the PDP process.
3	The current PDP process provides appropriate public comment periods.
4	Issues Report, mid report and end report
5	Review of Draft Final Report

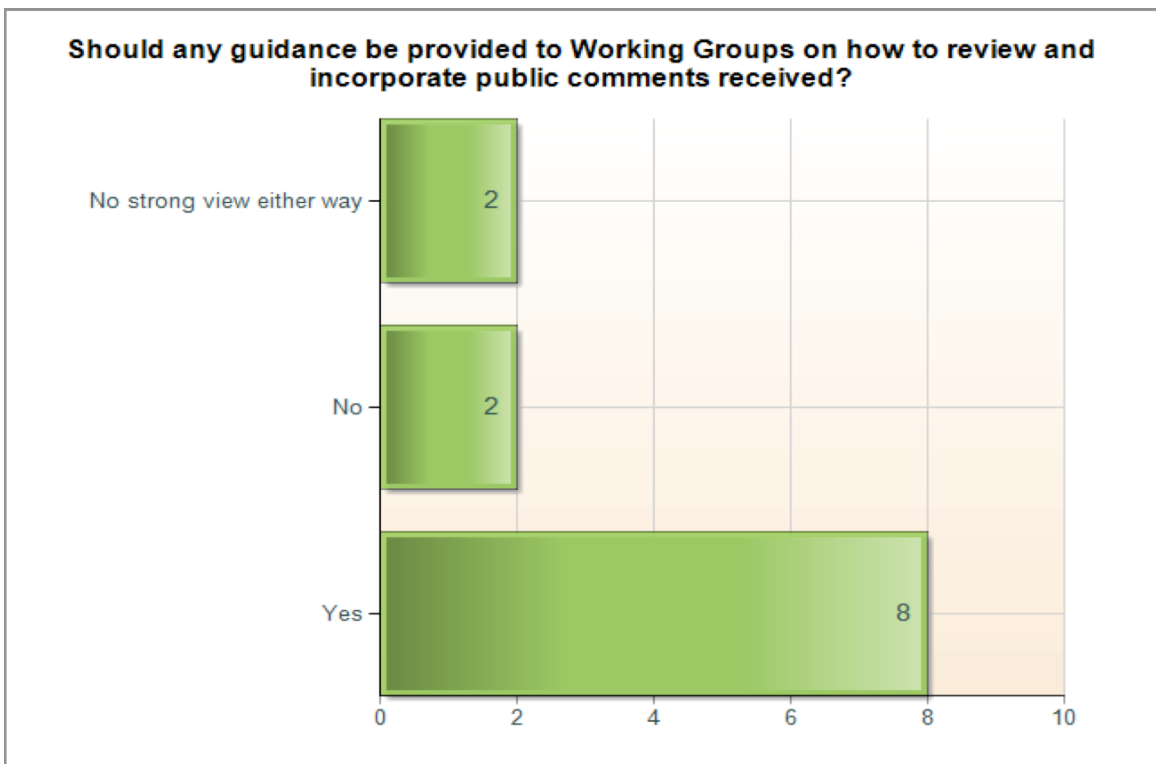
6 All.

7 None should be removed from existing bylaws. Public comment is one of the only ways a truly public discussion can occur on any topic.

I thought I carefully avoided addressing this!

8 Probably one near the beginning of the PDP, but sufficiently into it to ensure that the solicitation is sufficiently clear and well defined to be useful. There should be one or more opportunities later as the recommendations are formulated. One may be sufficient for many PDPs, but if there is substantive re-work done after a comment period, it should again be subject to scrutiny. The time consumed in this process needs to be a factor.

21.



Should any guidance be provided to Working Groups on how to review and incorporate public comments received?	
Yes	8 (67 %)
No	2 (17 %)
No strong view either way	2 (17 %)

22. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, what guidance should be provided, and should this guidance be optional or mandatory?

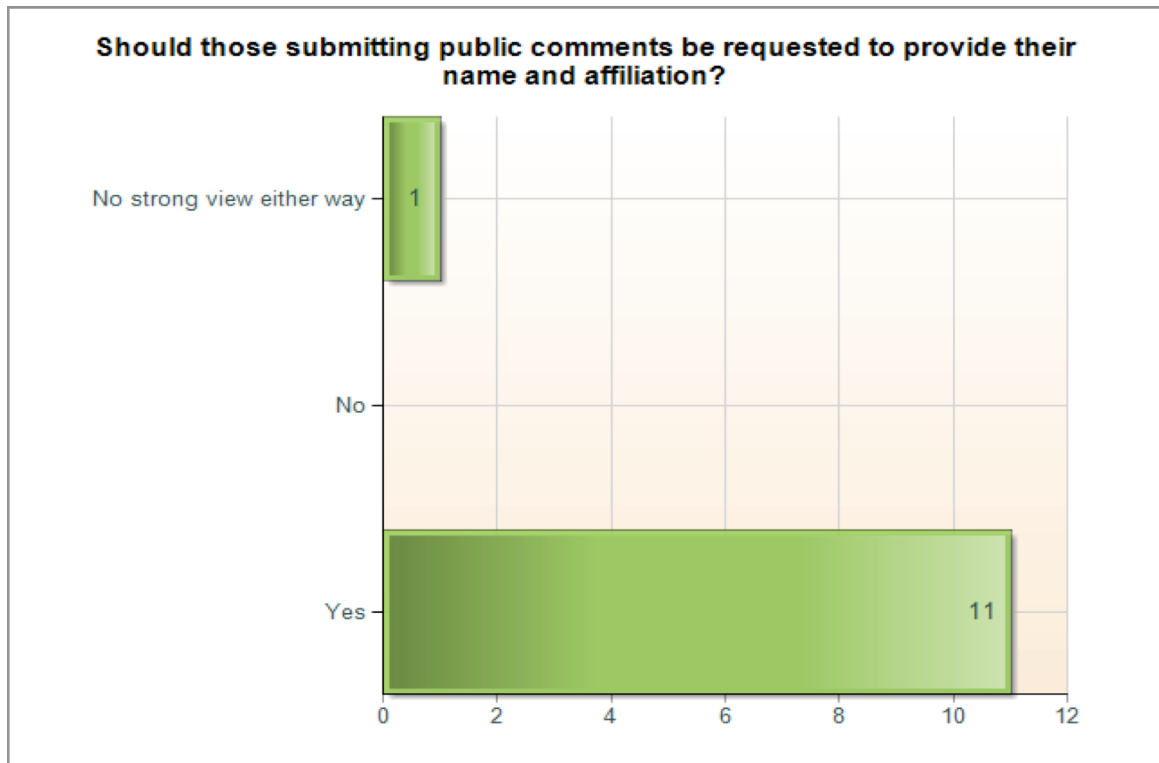
#	Response
1	WGs and Chairs should be advised that all comments must be reviewed by the WG, and determined if they are relevant to the work of the PDP. If so, then the WG must either (a) identify the area of the report which addresses the content of the comment, or (b) modify the report to capture the comment's ideas or concerns.
2	Mandatory - every comment should be responded too - even if the response is brief e.g., 'considered but rejected because ...', or covered in section a.b.c'. Obviously similar questions can be batched.
3	This guidance should be made on the previous experience and should be optional.
4	At first structuring of the comments received is necessary (done by staff in the past). A following WG discussion should lead to an explanation which comments (or part of) are seen as useful and why and which ones are of minor appropriateness and why. This should be a public feedback,
5	That, at a minimum, some analysis and consideration of public comment must be produced with the WG's report.
6	I opt for optional guidelines and they may be quite general and contain more or less organizational recommendation how to run a public comments process and how to process the comments received.
7	We are moving from a mode where there perception has been that all comments are essentially ignored to one where we can defend that this is not the case. We need examples of what should and must be done. In the extreme, the workload could become REALLY heavy. At the same time, virtually every public comment period attracts inputs that are (by most any definition) irrelevant or completely off-topic, and we must have a politically correct way to handle these.

23. How long should public comment periods be? Should there be a difference between the length of a public comment period and the submission of constituency statements?

#	Response
1	Constituencies typically take longer to generate comments. Therefore, it is reasonable to give them a few extra days. But the two periods should overlap as much as possible. While it may be desirable to have public and constituency comment periods as long as possible, some thought should be given to what the WG should be doing while their report(s) are open for comment.
2	4 working weeks. and i think that the times for constituency statements and comments should be the same.
3	30 days
4	Length of Public Comment periods should be consistent with the ICANN Accountability and Transparency Framework and Principles and once mechanisms are in place, long enough to incorporate comments in all six UN languages.
5	Ideally they should be similar terms. WGs often show flexibility re: constituency statements.
6	30 days, no difference. But leave some flexibility to the council to approve extensions

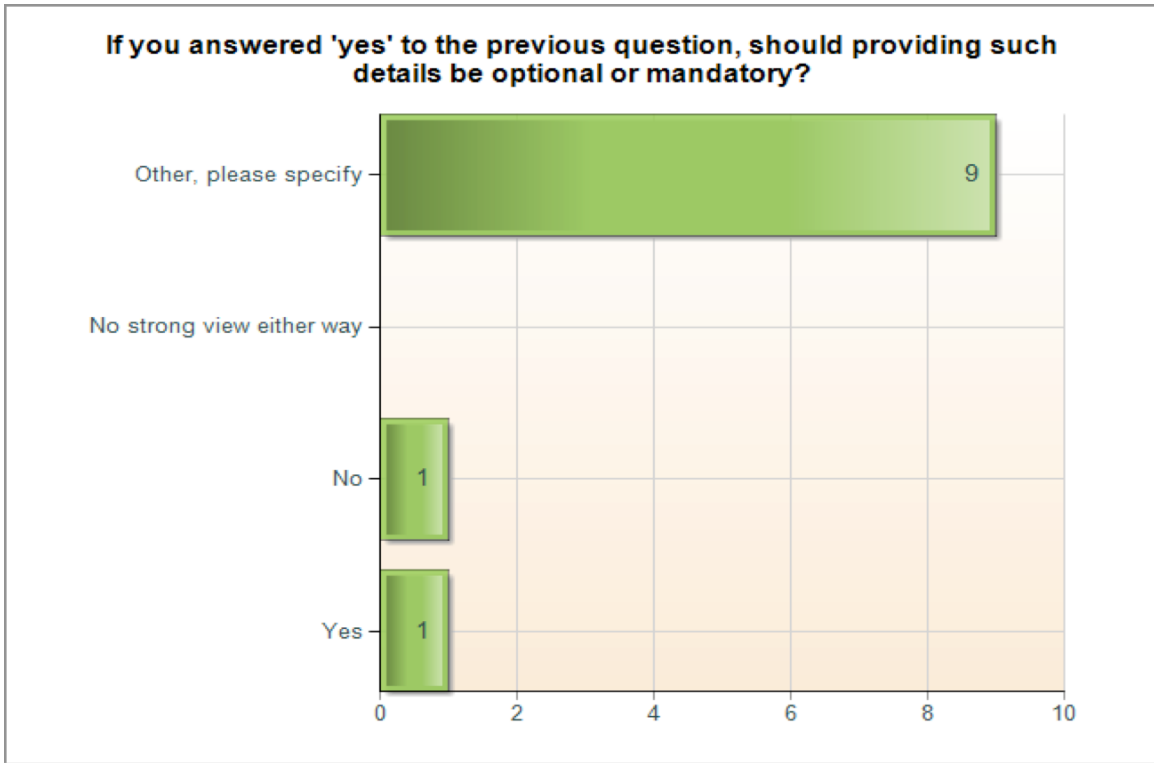
	if needed.
7	45 days. Yes, there should be a difference.
8	At least 30 periods for public comments. Longer for major policy changes. Yes, constituency statements and public comments are fundamentally different concepts (although they are both input in the policy process). It would be unwise to conflate the 2 concepts.
9	30 days.
10	30 days is a reasonable norm, but it needs to be adjusted based on the complexity. Also, public comment periods MUST be frozen during and for a period around ICANN meetings. By frozen, I mean that for perhaps a 2 week peiod around the meeting, those days do not count in an onglng comment period.

24.



Should those submitting public comments be requested to provide their name and affiliation?	
Yes	11 (92 %)
No	0 (0 %)
No strong view either way	1 (8 %)

25.



If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, should providing such details be optional or mandatory?	
Yes	1 (9 %)
No	1 (9 %)
No strong view either way	0 (0 %)
Other, please specify	9 (82 %)

25. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, should providing such details be optional or mandatory?

Response

1	This question? Yes = Mandatory?
2	Optional
3	optional
4	Mandatory
5	mandatory
6	The responses above are a nonsequitor: Mandatory
7	Mandatory. The question is wrong for the answers given.
8	Mandatory
9	See below.

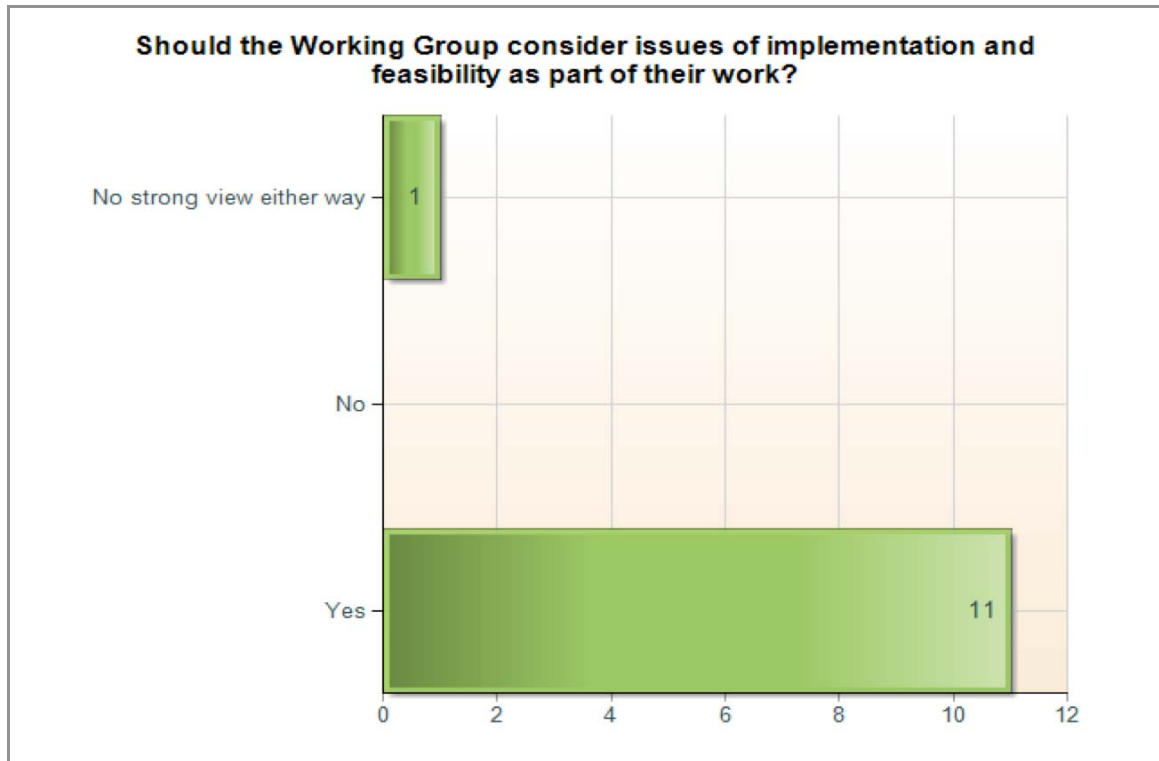
26. Additional Comments

Response

1	As discussed in Seoul, comment submitters should be required to identify themselves and any their relevant affiliations. This to eliminate anonymous (or near anonymous) comment submissions. Also, commentators should be allowed to "agree" or "sign on" with previously submitted comments to guard against "spamming" the comment system with auto-generated responses.
2	i think that comments submitted anonymously should be allowed and should be taken seriously, but I think the standard of required response is weaker.
3	Parties submitting comments to public comment forums should identify themselves - accountability AND transparency.
4	Prefer to attribute public comments, but this doesn't have to be a requirement.
5	Difficult to answer an X or Y question with Yes/No. Details should be optional, but we need to make clear that knowing if the comments are the opinion of a single person or a large group DOES impact how they are treated. And it is useful to be able to go back and ask follow-up questions.

Implementation, Impact and Feasibility

27.



Should the Working Group consider issues of implementation and feasibility as part of their work?	
Yes	11 (92 %)
No	0 (0 %)
No strong view either way	1 (8 %)

28. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, how should this be done? (An approach developed by the registry constituency to determine whether a policy is optimal could be considered?)

Response

1	The WG should give some guidance towards implementation, either to staff or contracted parties. Alternatively, the WG could recommend that an Implementation Team (comprised of staff and contracted parties) work to develop an implementation plan for the outcomes of the PDP.
2	They should give implementation guidelines and should be consulted on draft implementations. Certainly an preexisting methods for doing this should be considered.
3	depends on the issue. A potential combination of Staff Implementation Notes and discussion with the community. you mean the "former" registry constituency.
4	Should be an integral way of doing the work.
5	Again, this should be addressed to the GNSO Council. If Council pushes through a PDP (even with Stakeholder concerns about implementation and feasibility), WG should have opportunity to highlight concerns and ask Council for clarification and/or reconsideration.
6	From my point of view feasibility should comprise feasibility of the implementation, too. The implementation itself should be supervised by ICANN staff
7	Working with Staff to ensure that the policies developed will be implementable.
8	The WG should look at whether or not the recommendations they are making are feasible and can realistically be implemented.
9	Although it is nice to say that we should develop policy independent of implementation, feasibility and practicality IS important, and I think that as policy is implemented, there must be some level of iteration to ensure that the what comes out at the end of the process both meets the original needs and does not impose an unreasonable load.

29. How should a Working Group obtain feedback from the ICANN services or compliance team on the feasibility of the proposals?

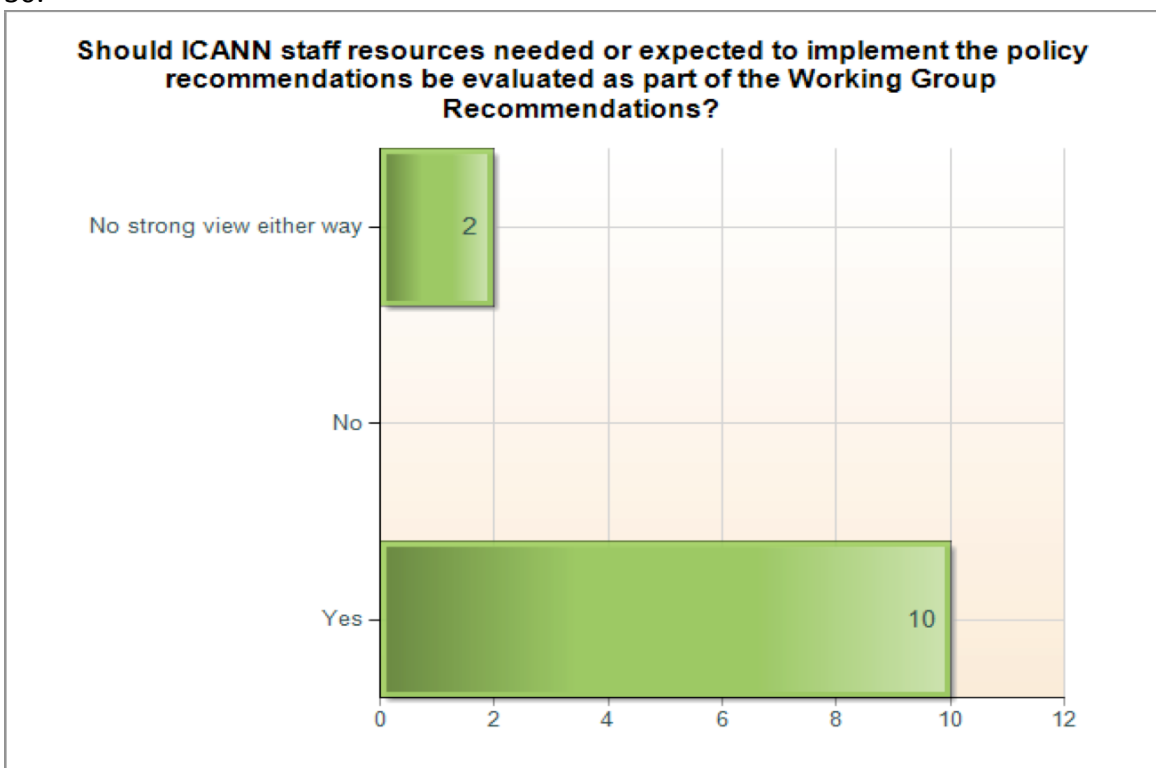
Response

1	Compliance could be consulted or included in the Implementation Team.
2	Through required reports by the relevant staf.
3	Consultation ...

4	Chair can communicate requests for support or clarification. Prefer to have responses posted to the public list. At a minimum, should include Chair in the communications flow so Staff is not perceived to be driving the policy work.
5	Members of these teams should participate in a meeting related to those topics
6	Simply ask them
7	Ongoing interaction..

ICANN Staff Resources

30.



Should ICANN staff resources needed or expected to implement the policy recommendations be evaluated as part of the Working Group Recommendations?	
Yes	10 (83 %)
No	0 (0 %)
No strong view either way	2 (17 %)

31. Additional Comments

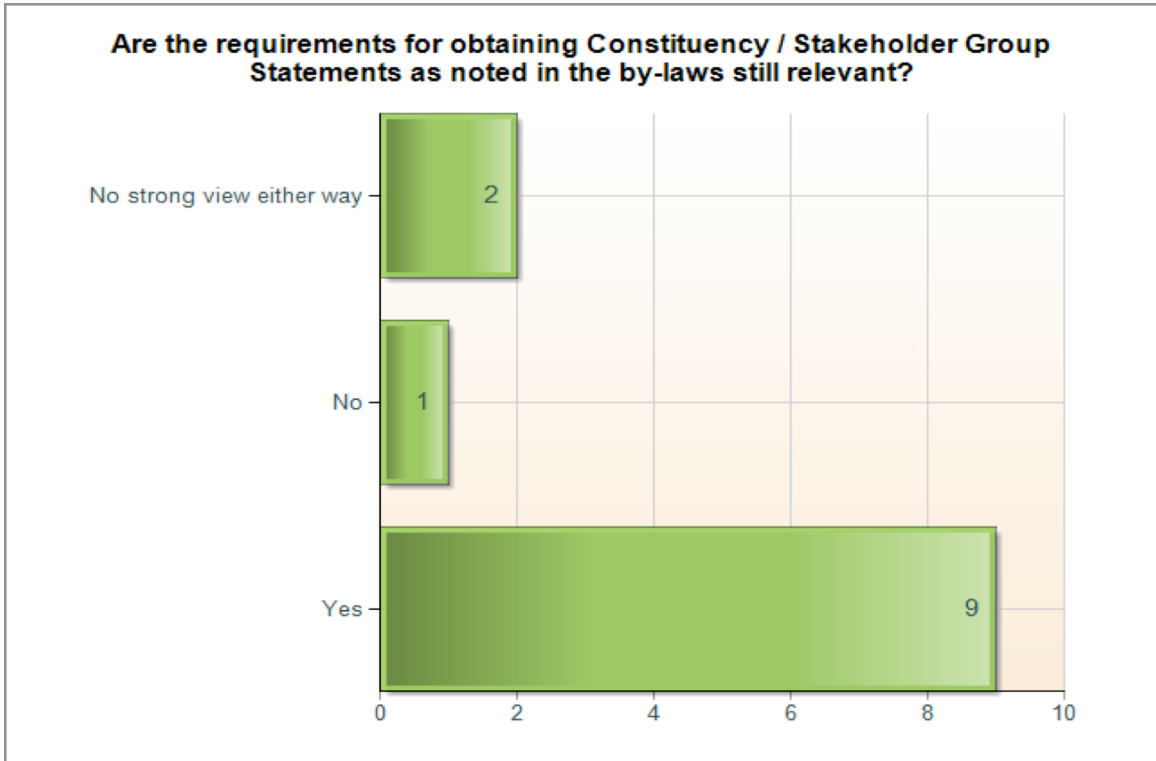
Response

1	A recommendation to create some new process should include an impartial assessment of the level of effort by Staff (or third party consultants, if appropriate) to implement.
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2 Perhaps not "be evaluated" but the WG should be aware of the estimates, This goes back to the previous set of questions.

Constituency Statements

32.



Are the requirements for obtaining Constituency / Stakeholder Group Statements as noted in the by-laws still relevant?	
Yes	9 (75 %)
No	1 (8 %)
No strong view either way	2 (17 %)

33. How / when should constituency / stakeholder group statements be solicited?

Response

1	During comment periods (Initial, Interim, Final).
2	Early in the process and when the final document is submitted for final process review by the council
3	Constituency statements should be solicited at the start of the WG
4	In the PDP process.

5	as early in the process as possible.
6	As early in the process as possible. WG participants should alert their constituencies of pending requests for comments.
7	before public comment periods
8	During the information gathering stage and during the public comment periods.
9	At the beginning of a PDP and the end of a PDP at least.
10	through the public comments process
11	As an early task of the WG.

34. Should Constituency Statements have a different 'weight' when considered by the Working Group i.e. should there be different guidance on how constituency statements should be reviewed compared to public comments?

#	Response
1	Not necessarily, but they should be considered as having unique expertise or perspective on the ramifications of the PDP (problem or proposed solutions).
2	For so long as constituencies have a special status, they should have a higher priority than other comments.
3	No. They should be considered in the same way.
4	No.
5	Yes - this is a major incentive for constituencies.
6	No.
7	no
8	Yes.
9	Constituency statements should be given much higher weight than an ordinary public comment. It is easy to buy public comments by hiring lawyers and lobbyists to draft and submit public comments. But constituency statements are intended to represent a recognized stakeholder perspective in policy development.
10	Constituency Statements should be given more weight than public comment.
11	No formal difference, obviously the constituency comments would probably/hopefully be highly relevant and so naturally they will carry substantial weight.
12	Since any constituency that cares should have people in the WG, I don't think that there needs to be a careful item-by-item defence of how the WG used the statements.

35. What, if anything, should be done if few or no constituency / stakeholder statements are received?

#	Response
1	Do a second shorter call, announcing that non comment will be taken and conveyed as SG consent to the content. Remembering the council should not be voting on content but on its due diligence to confirm that process was adequately followed, the final comment period will be the SG's only way to indicate agreement or

	disagreement with the content.
2	WG should make an additional request in parallel with reviewing the first public comment results
3	Factored lack of response into analysis of all community submissions.
4	Cancel the PDP.
5	Another question for Council and the importance of prioritizing policy work. If few/no statements are received, why/how did this muster enough Council support to start the work in the first place?
6	Repeat the request for comment 1 week before deadline. If this doesn't help - that's life
7	Find out why none were received and get them in better late than never.
8	Nothing - as long as proper mechanism is provided that they have the opportunity to comment.
9	the working group should analyse the reason for this unusual development.
10	If none are received, it may be a message of the perceived importance. But what else is going on at the time needs to be factored in.

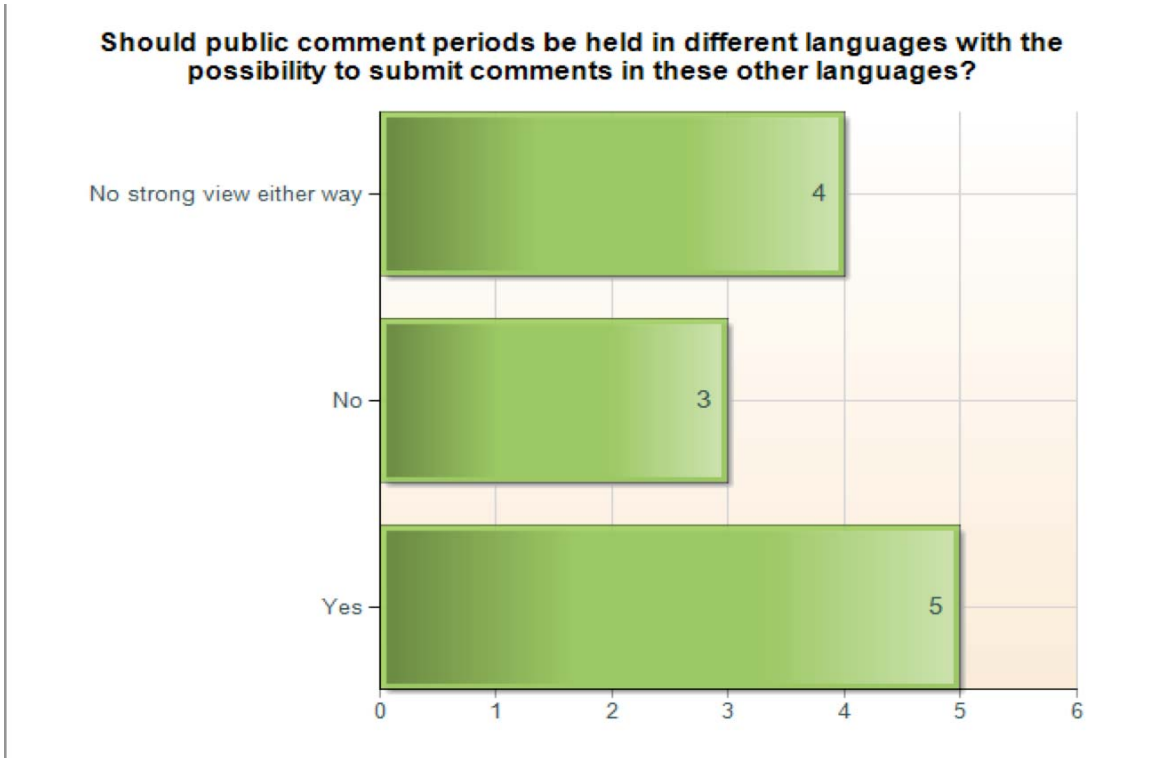
Translation (note, also one of the overarching issues)

36. Which documents of the Working Group or which part of documents (i.e. executive summary) should be translated, in which languages and with what impact on the overall timeline?

Response

1	when translation is done it should be done in the 6 UN languages, as that is a defacto internal standard for translation. It should be done on Issues reports and all documents up for review before Board approval.
2	It will be helpful give possibility to the visitors to choose the language for translation at the ICANN web site as it is done for the ICANN web-site data just now.
3	Documents posted for public comment should certainly be translated.
4	Only the final work product at three different stages. Only the UN languages.
5	Executive summary and any documents for which Staff receives a specific request.
6	All parts should be translated into all 6 UN languages.
7	I think it is acceptable to have English be the working language. It is impractical unless a document or team is focusing on something that is so specific to a particular region or country that English is not the first language and it needs to be translated.
8	I recommend to follow general ICANN translation policy
9	I think that this will vary by topic.

37.



Should public comment periods be held in different languages with the possibility to submit comments in these other languages?	
Yes	5 (42 %)
No	3 (25 %)
No strong view either way	4 (33 %)

38. If you answered 'yes' to the previous question, how will this impact the overall timeline?

Response

1	Depends on how long translation takes.
2	It will lengthen it.
3	Depends on how long it takes to get translations.
4	The comment periods could go on simultaneously so no impact. But it would be better to have increased input and hold-off the timeline a few weeks. The trade-off is in favor of more participation from more diverse voices.
5	See below

39. Additional Comments

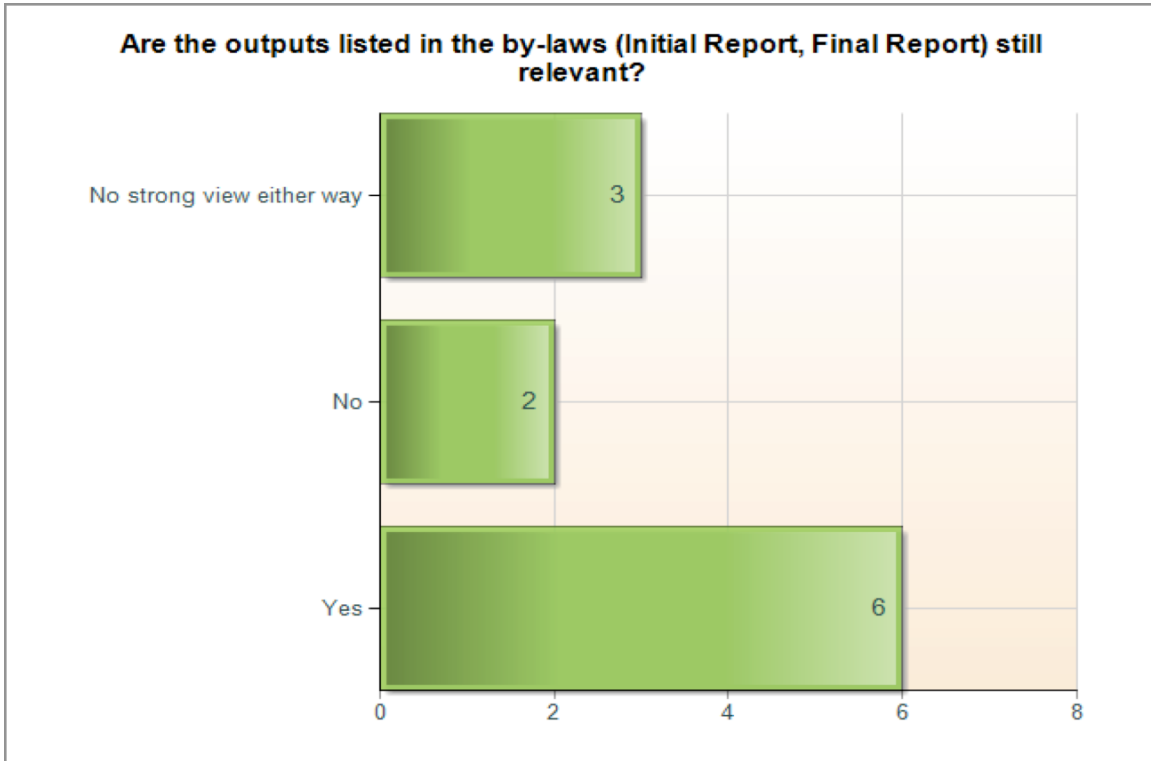
Response

1	Based on my experience over the last few years, there is neither and "right" answer,
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nor can we ignore it. Translation and multi-lingual support is both a black-hole for money and time, so must be used with care. It is easy to invest both money and time and have close to nothing come out of it...

Working Group Output

40.



Are the outputs listed in the by-laws (Initial Report, Final Report) still relevant?	
Yes	6 (55 %)
No	2 (18 %)
No strong view either way	3 (27 %)

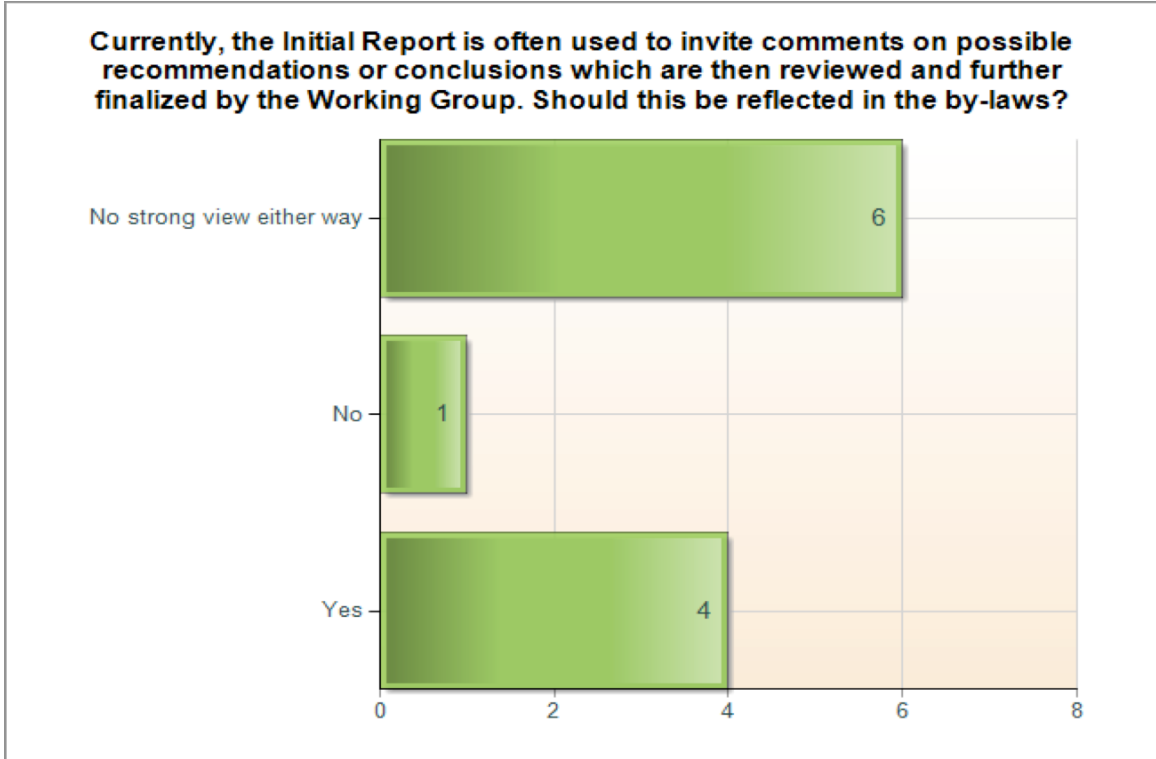
41. Are there other types of reports that should be either optional, recommended or required? If so, please indicate the types of reports and whether these should be either optional, recommended or required?

Response

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | I think there should be an interim report but it need not be mandatory. Different groups have different needs. E.G. some groups will have a research report. fianl Report should be be mandatory. |
| 2 | There could be 1 or more additional reports from WG (interim, draft). |

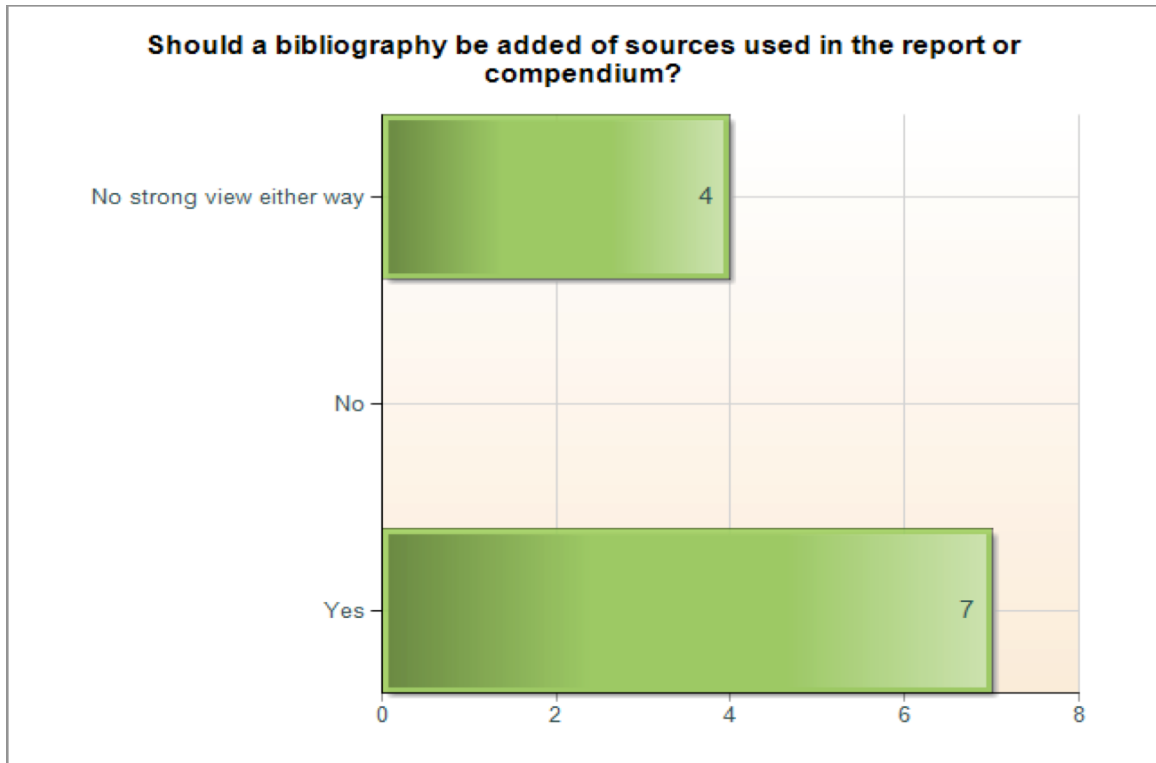
- 3 Reports (explanations) on how to deal with public comments received (see above)
- 4 Human Rights Impact Report on recommendation or required in some instances.
(Alternatively "Public Interest" Impact Report).
- 5 A final report is mandatory. What comes before should be flexible. See my comment
on comment periods - there should be sufficient output of the WG to allow those not
in the WG to attempt to influence its outcomes.

42.



Currently, the Initial Report is often used to invite comments on possible recommendations or conclusions which are then reviewed and further finalized by the Working Group. Should this be reflected in the by-laws?	
Yes	4 (36 %)
No	1 (9 %)
No strong view either way	6 (55 %)

43.



Should a bibliography be added of sources used in the report or compendium?	
Yes	7 (64 %)
No	0 (0 %)
No strong view either way	4 (36 %)

44. Additional Comments

Response

- 1 bibliography should be created by stakeholders.
- 2 43. Good practice but not required.