Should there be limitations on appeals? Random considerations.

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ICANN Bylaw 4.3(n):
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(iv) The Rules of Procedure ... shall ... address ... :

... (G) The standards and rules governing appeals from IRP Panel decisions, including which IRP Panel decisions may be appealed.

ICANN Bylaw 4.3(w):

Subject to any limitations established through the Rules of Procedure, an IRP Panel decision may be appealed to the full Standing Panel sitting en banc within sixty (60) days of issuance of such decision.

Non-binding IRPs:

- ICANN Bylaw 4.3(x):
 - The IRP is intended as a final, binding arbitration process.
 - (iv) By submitting a Claim to the IRP Panel, a Claimant thereby agrees that the IRP decision is intended to be a final, binding arbitration decision with respect to such Claimant. Any Claimant that does not consent to the IRP being a final, binding arbitration may initiate a non-binding IRP if ICANN agrees; provided that such a non-binding IRP decision is not intended to be and shall not be enforceable.

Non-binding IRPs:

Should 'non-binding' IRPs be appealable?

- Possibly not:
 - The claim may not have been pursued as intensely/comprehensively as a binding IRP possibly analogous to an advisory opinion rather than a firm determination.
- Possibly so:
 - Do 'non-binding' IRP decisions constitute 'precedent'? (For 'precedent' see Bylaw 4.3(a)(vi), 4.3(g), 4.3(i)(ii), and 4.3(v)). If precedential, shouldn't they be appealable?

- Can CEP Mediator sit on en banc IRP appeal?
 - ICANN Bylaw 4.3(e)(iv):
 - (iv) ... any IRP Mediator appointed shall be selected from the members of the Standing Panel ... by its Chair, but such IRP Mediator shall not thereafter be eligible to serve as a panelist presiding over an IRP on the matter.
 - Is sitting on an en banc appeal 'presiding' over an IRP?
 - With 'facts' finally established by original panel decision why couldn't mediator sit on precedential appeal?

- Should these rulings be appealable:
 - Summary dismissal (Bylaw 4.3(o)(i)).
 - Consolidation (Bylaw 4.3(o)(v)).
 - Cost/expense shifting (Bylaw 4.3(o)(vii) and 4.3(r)).

- Interim Relief:
- Possibly confusing bylaw provisions:
- Bylaw 4.3(o):
 - Subject to the requirements of this <u>Section 4.3</u>, each IRP Panel shall have the authority to: ...
 (iv) Recommend that ICANN stay any action or decision, or take necessary interim action, until such time as the opinion of the IRP Panel is considered[.]
- Bylaw 4.3(p):
 - ... Interim relief may only be provided if the Emergency Panelist determines that the Claimant has established all of the following factors:
 - (i) A harm for which there will be no adequate remedy in the absence of such relief;
 - (ii) Either: (A) likelihood of success on the merits; or (B) sufficiently serious questions related to the merits; and
 - (iii) A balance of hardships tipping decidedly toward the party seeking relief.

- Rules governing appeals intervention:
 - Can appeals allow for any kind of intervention other than as amicus?
 - Rules regarding amicus status at appeal?
 - Standing Panel discretion as to number/identity of amici?

- Rules governing appeals submission:
 - Submissions/briefs only? No oral arguments?
 - Recommendation no oral argument, the record of facts has been established and a limitation to briefing-only should aid in the pursuit of efficiency one of the purposes of the IRP (Bylaw 4.3(a)(vii)).

Rules governing appeals – Cost shifting?

- Does the language in Bylaw 4.3(r) about the panel identifying the losing party's Claim or defense as frivolous or abusive apply to claims/defenses asserted on appeal?
- Should this extend to all 'decisions' appealed rather than merely those relating to Claims -- for instance if we create a rule allowing appeals of such things as interim decisions or summary dismissals?
- Should rules of appeal make this explicit?