

ICANN CCWG-Transparency Report Work Stream 2

Executive Summary

As ICANN seeks to improve its governance, transparency is a key ingredient to promoting accountability and effective decision-making. This Report, developed as part of the Work Stream 2 processes of the Cross Community Working Group (CCWG), explores areas of improvement and proposes targeted recommendations to improve transparency, tailored to ICANN’s unique position as the steward over a vital international resource.

The Report begins with an introductory discussion of the right to information, and global transparency standards, to make the case for why this issue is important, and to establish the source material underlying our Recommendations. There are many well-recognized benefits to a robust transparency system, including providing public oversight over decision-making, generating a strong system of accountability, and facilitating public engagement. Given ICANN’s long struggle to battle public misconceptions about its role, functions and governance, transparency will be a key ingredient in countering misinformation and rumor.

The second section analyzes ICANN’s Documentary Information Disclosure Policy (DIDP). Our consultation revealed strong support for major improvements to this policy. Among the most important proposed changes are bolstering the requesting procedures, including centralizing the response function among a single employee or team, and creating a responsibility for ICANN staff to assist requesters as necessary, particularly where the requester is disabled or unable to identify adequately the information they are seeking. We also recommend that time-line extensions should be capped at an additional 30 days. We recommend that several of the exceptions be narrowed, so that they only apply to material whose disclosure would cause actual harm, and that the exception for vexatious requests should require consent from the Ombudsman before it is invoked. We also recommend some monitoring and evaluation of the system.

The third section discusses ICANN’s interactions with governments. While ICANN currently is obligated under U.S. federal law to report any and all federal “lobbying” activity, such reports are limited in their utility. First, reports filed under the federal Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA) apply only to federal “lobbying” activities, thus not capturing any U.S. state or international interactions. Second, the reports do not encompass engagement with government officials that falls outside the statutory definition of “lobbying”¹ or fails to meet certain statutory thresholds. In light of these deficiencies, the Transparency Subgroup recommends certain additional disclosures to complement ICANN’s U.S. federal lobbying disclosure and provide a clearer picture of how, when, and to what extent ICANN engages with governments. This information may

¹ The LDA defines “lobbying” as lobbying contacts and any efforts in support of such contacts, including preparation or planning activities, research, and other background work that is intended, at the time of its preparation, for use in contacts, and coordination with the lobbying activities of others. For additional guidance re the LDA, please see http://lobbyingdisclosure.house.gov/amended_lda_guide.html

also better inform the Empowered Community if and when it challenges any ICANN Board action. Indeed, the CCWG-Accountability in its final report asked for such transparency.

The fourth section discusses transparency of board deliberations. Virtually every access to information policy has some form of exception to protect the integrity of the decision-making process. However, since this is potentially an extremely broad category, it is important to take a purposive approach, applying it only to information whose disclosure would cause harm. Our Recommendations also include clearer rules on how material is removed from the published minutes of Board meetings, including a requirement to ground these decisions in the exceptions in the DIDP, and to establish timelines for disclosure of redacted material.

The fifth section discusses ICANN's whistleblower protection framework. The Subgroup appreciates that ICANN responded to a recommendation from the second Accountability and Transparency Review and retained NAVEX Global to conduct a review of ICANN's Anonymous Hotline Policy and Procedures. Overall, we feel that NAVEX produced a very solid analysis of Hotline policies and procedures and proposed appropriate recommendations for improvements. We urge that the NAVEX recommendations be implemented by June 2017 as they address several concerns we share about the need for improvements in policies and procedures. These concerns pertain to: (1) the clarity and availability of the existing policy and employee education around it; (2) the definition of incidents report, which we feel is too narrow; (3) the Hotline policy scope; (4) the operation of the hotline process; (5) addressing fear of retaliation more effectively; and (6) the need for regular third-party audits.

This Report is the result of a multi-stakeholder consultation, whose inputs were refined into a set of targeted Recommendations by Subgroup volunteers. The Background section was drafted by Michael Karanicolas. The sections on the DIDP and the transparency or board deliberations were drafted by Michael Karanicolas, and the sections on interactions with governments and whistleblower protection were drafted by Chris Wilson and Barbara Wanner, respectively. The subgroup looks forward to further engagement on these issues, including the opportunity to hear from ICANN's staff on these issues.

Background on Transparency and the Right to Information

Institutional transparency is, in many ways, an emergent and evolving concept. Over the past two decades, the right to information has gone from being viewed solely as a governance reform to being broadly recognized as a fundamental human right,² protected under Article 19 of the United Nations' *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,³ as well as the freedom of expression guarantees found in other international human rights treaties. These include, for example, the *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*, where the right to information is enshrined under Article 42.⁴ The right to information is also protected under the *American Convention on Human Rights*⁵ as a result of the case of *Claude Reyes and Others v. Chile*.⁶

The expanding recognition of the right to information has also been accompanied by the development, through jurisprudence and international standard setting, of established better practices in the implementation of robust transparency systems. At the core of this emergent understanding is the basic idea that the people, from whom all legitimate public institutions ultimately derive their authority, should be able to access any information held by or under the control of these institutions. Although, for the most part, this idea is focused on governments and related public bodies, it is broadly understood that the right should apply equally to non-governmental organizations that serve a fundamentally public purpose, such as where a government privatizes the water or power utilities.⁷ Consequently, recent years have seen a significant expansion of the right to information to a range of private, non-governmental, quasi-governmental, or inter-governmental institutions.

Beyond cases where they are legally required to implement right to information systems, such as where a national law has been extended to apply to them, many organizations have embraced the right to information due to the benefits that flow from robust transparency, particularly in terms of improved governance, accountability and outreach. For example, transparency is a key instrument for combatting corruption and mismanagement, by allowing broad oversight over decision-making and generating a sense of public accountability among staff. This is reflected in the famous saying by Louis Brandeis, an eminent American jurist, that "sunlight is said to be the best of disinfectants; electric light the most efficient policeman."⁸ Similarly, the right to information is an important ingredient in generating trust in institutions, and facilitating dialogue with the public. For international organizations, which often need to engage with an

² The subgroup recognizes that ICANN has adopted a Bylaw/Core Value concerning respect for human rights and that another Work Stream 2 subgroup is developing a Framework of Interpretation in such respect. The work of this subgroup is focused solely on transparency and does not intrude on these other efforts.

³ UN General Assembly Resolution 217A(III), 10 December 1948. The entrenchment of the right to information as part of freedom of expression was cemented by the UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), General comment no. 34, Article 19, Freedoms of opinion and expression, 12 September 2011, CCPR/C/GC/34, available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/gc34.pdf>.

⁴ Adopted 7 December 2000, Official Journal of the European Communities, 18 December 2000, C 364/01. Available at: www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/2004/4/29/Charter%20of%20fundamental%20rights%20of%20the%20European%20Union.pdf.

⁵ Adopted at San José, Costa Rica, 22 November 1969, O.A.S. Treaty Series No. 36, entered into force 18 July 1978.

⁶ 19 September 2006, Series C No. 151, para. 77 (Inter-American Court of Human Rights). Available at: www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_151_ing.doc.

⁷ See, for example, right to information laws in force in Mexico, Nicaragua, Moldova, South Africa, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Kosovo, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Armenia, Estonia, Ireland, Guatemala, Argentina, Nigeria, Rwanda, Serbia, Ecuador, etc.

⁸ Louis Brandeis, *Other People's Money* (Louisville: University of Louisville Louis D. Brandeis School of Law, 2010). Available at: www.law.louisville.edu/library/collections/brandeis/node/196.

even wider and more diverse network of stakeholders than governments do, transparency is a key mechanism for fostering open discussion about their strategies and goals, and to enabling interested parties to get a closer and more accurate understanding of what they do and how they do it.

As a consequence of these benefits, right to information policies have been put into force in many international financial institutions, including the European Investment Bank,⁹ the Asian Development Bank,¹⁰ the Inter-American Development Bank¹¹ and the African Development Bank,¹² as well as UN institutions such as UN Environment Programme,¹³ the UN Children's Fund,¹⁴ the World Food Programme,¹⁵ UN Population Fund¹⁶ and the UN Development Programme.¹⁷

Although ICANN is, of course, neither a government, nor an intergovernmental institution, the benefits of a robust transparency system apply equally to its unique status and context. No institution is immune from mismanagement, and many eyes make it easier to spot problems before they become entrenched. Considering the long-running battles that ICANN has fought to counter public misconceptions about its role, functions and governance, it is worth noting that conspiracy theories thrive in an environment of secrecy. Transparency, and an organizational stance that demonstrates that ICANN has nothing to hide, is the best answer to such misinformation and rumor. In a governmental context, it is widely recognized that a successful democracy requires an informed electorate, which fully understands the challenges a government faces, and the thinking which underlies particular policies. Similarly, ICANN's multi-stakeholder approach can only work if its constituents are able to obtain clear, timely and accurate information about the institution, to ensure that their opinions and positions are grounded in fact. As stewards of a global public resource, transparency is fundamental to guaranteeing public trust in the role that ICANN plays, as well as to improving governance and management within the institution itself.

⁹ *European Investment Bank Group Transparency Policy*, March 2015. Available at: www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/eib_group_transparency_policy_en.pdf.

¹⁰ *Public Communications Policy*, 2005. Available at: www.adb.org/site/disclosure/public-communications-policy.

¹¹ *Access to Information Policy*, April 2010. Available at: www.iadb.org/document.cfm?id=35167427.

¹² *Group Policy on Disclosure of Information*, October 2005. Available at: www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/10000004-EN-THE-AFRICAN-DEVELOPMENT-BANK-GROUP-POLICY-ON-DISCLOSURE-OF-INFORMATION.PDF.

¹³ UNEP Access-to-Information Policy (Revised), 6 June 2014. Available at: www.unep.org/environmental-governance/UNEPsWork/AccessToInformationPolicy/Revised2015/tabid/1060867/Default.aspx.

¹⁴ UNICEF, Information disclosure policy, 16 May 2011. Available at: www.unicef.org/about/le-gal_58506.html.

¹⁵ WFP Directive on Information Disclosure, 7 June 2010. Available at: documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp220973.pdf.

¹⁶ Information Disclosure Policy, 2009. Available at: www.unfpa.org/information-disclosure-policy.

¹⁷ Information Disclosure Policy, 1 October 2015. Available at: www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy.html.

Subtheme 1: Improving the DIDP

Probably the most important aspect of a robust transparency policy is providing people with a mechanism by which they can request access to information. Early on in our consultations, it became apparent that there was strong support for major improvements to ICANN's Documentary Information Disclosure Policy (DIDP). Fortunately, in designing a strong transparency policy there is a rich body of international standards to draw from. Although most of these ideas were developed in the context of governmental or intergovernmental right to information systems, they are easily adapted to suit ICANN's unique operational context. Moreover, an increasing number of international organizations, such as UN agencies, international financial institutions (IFIs), and even NGOs, have adopted right to information policies of their own, providing a range of potential models, whose strengths and weaknesses informed our thinking.

A strong right to information policy should begin by recognizing a right of access, which applies to all information held by, generated by or for, or under the control of the organization. It should also note, as an interpretive guide, that the organization's operations should be carried out under a presumption of openness.

The DIDP begins by noting that it guarantees access to "documents concerning ICANN's operational activities, and within ICANN's possession, custody, or control". This is a relatively wide definition, though in order to ensure broad applicability, the caveat that the policy applies only to "operational activities" should be deleted.

Strong right to information policies include clear and simple procedures for making and responding to requests for information. The world's best right to information policies spell these out in detail, and in many cases a substantial proportion of the law or policy is devoted to this explanation.¹⁸ However, ICANN's description of the procedures for access is conspicuously skeletal, stating only that:

Responding to Information Requests

If a member of the public requests information not already publicly available, ICANN will respond, to the extent feasible, to reasonable requests within 30 calendar days of receipt of the request. If that time frame will not be met, ICANN will inform the requester in writing as to when a response will be provided, setting forth the reasons necessary for the extension of time to respond. If ICANN denies the information request, it will provide a written statement to the requestor identifying the reasons for the denial.

This provision should be expanded to include clearly defined procedures for lodging requests for information, including requirements that requesters should only have to provide the details necessary to identify and deliver the information. The DIDP should also impose clearer information for how ICANN will process requests received. Better practice among other access systems is to appoint a dedicated employee or team who will be tasked with processing requests. Although this need not necessarily be the employee or team's only task, if demand is not high enough to warrant dedicated staff, experience suggests that a right to information system is most effective when the response process is centralized, rather than distributed among employees in an ad hoc manner. Note that these dedicated staff may often need to consult with their colleagues in responding to a request, for example where a specialized determination must be

¹⁸ See, for example, articles 121-140 of Mexico's *General Act of Transparency and Access to Public Information*, available at: www.law-democracy.org/live/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Mexico-General-Act-of-Transparency-and-Access-to-Public-Information-compressed.pdf.

made, such as whether information under request would be harmful to the security and stability of the Internet. This employee or team’s responsibilities should include a commitment to provide reasonable assistance to requesters who need it, particularly where they are disabled, or to help clarify requests where the requester is unable to identify adequately the information they are seeking. Along with delegating these responsibilities, the DIDP should state that the dedicated employee or team’s responsibilities may include processing information to respond to a request, including potentially creating new documents from existing information, where this would not involve an unreasonable expenditure of time.

The DIDP should also commit to complying with requesters’ reasonable preferences regarding the form in which they wish to access the information (for example, if it is available as either a pdf or as a doc). While these guidelines may already be spelled out in ICANN’s internal procedural guides, it is also important to include this information as part of the DIDP, to ensure that requesters have a clear idea of what to expect.

Another problem with the DIDP is the timetable for response. 30 calendar days is generally reasonable, though it is worth noting that many countries, including Serbia, Denmark, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Indonesia, commit to responding to right to information requests within two weeks. However, while it is not uncommon for policies to grant institutions a degree of leeway regarding timeline extensions, the fact that there is no outside time limit for these extensions is a glaring problem with the DIDP. Many countries, such as India, do not allow for extensions at all past the original thirty day limit. However, among those that do, the vast majority cap extensions at an additional thirty days or less. If ICANN requires more than sixty days to process an information request, this is likely an indication that staff are not properly prioritizing DIDP requests, in line with the institutional importance of transparency, or that ICANN’s record management processes need to be improved. Strong right to information policies generally also state that information should be provided “as soon as reasonably possible”, in order to provide a clear indication that employees should aim for speedy disclosures.

Another major problem with the DIDP provision quoted above is that it only commits to responding “to the extent feasible, to reasonable requests”, which implies that staff have discretion to abandon DIDP requests if competing work pressures are too intense, or if they feel that the request is unreasonable. The former is obviously incompatible with a robust approach to transparency, while the latter is unnecessary in light of an existing exception allowing for dismissal of vexatious or unduly burdensome requests. The phrase “to the extent feasible” should be deleted, as should the word “reasonable”.

Similarly, the DIDP provision begins with a caveat that appears to suggest that ICANN will only respond to public requests for information if that information is not already publicly available. This, too, is problematic, since in many cases published information may be difficult to locate. In cases where a request is to be rejected on the grounds that the information is already available, ICANN staff reviewing the request will, presumably, have an understanding of where that information has been published. Rather than dismissing the request outright, staff should direct the requester as to where this information may be located, with as much specificity as possible.

Once information is published, ICANN should, by default, release it under a Creative Commons license for attributed reuse, unless there is a compelling reason not to (for example, if it contains information which is subject to copyright by a third party).

Probably the most controversial aspect of the DIDP, according to our consultations, is the list of exceptions. Every right to information system has exceptions to disclosure to protect information whose release would be likely to cause harm to a legitimate public or private interest. This is perfectly reasonable, and indeed essential to a robust and workable system. However, in line with the broader presumption of openness, these exceptions must be crafted carefully, and should only exclude information whose disclosure would cause real harm, such as by jeopardizing the security of the Internet or breaching a contract to which ICANN has committed.

In order to better understand this idea, it is worth exploring its foundations, which lie in Article 19(3) of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR).¹⁹ This recognizes restrictions to expression (including the right to access information) as being legitimate only where they are: i) prescribed by law; ii) for the protection of an interest that is specifically recognised under international law, which is limited to the rights and reputations of others, national security, public order, and public health and morals; and iii) necessary to protect that interest.

In the specific context of the right to information, this idea has been adapted into a similar three-part test, as follows:

- The information must relate to an interest which is clearly defined, and legitimate insofar as there is a core public interest underlying its protection.
- Disclosure of the information may be refused only where this would pose a risk of substantial harm to the protected interest (the harm test).
- The harm to the interest must be greater than the public interest in accessing the information (the public interest override).

The three parts of the test are cumulative, in the sense that an exception must pass all three parts to be legitimate, and together these constraints reflect the idea that restrictions on rights bear a heavy burden of justification, and in line with the broader public interest in transparency and openness.

The harm test flows directly from the requirement of necessity in the general test for restrictions on freedom of expression. If disclosure of the information poses no risk of harm, it clearly cannot be necessary to withhold the information to protect the interest.

Finally, the idea of weighing the public interest in openness against the potential harm from disclosure also flows from the necessity test. It is widely recognised that this part of the test involves a proportionality element. Thus, the European Court of Human Rights has, in the context of freedom of expression, repeatedly assessed whether “the inference at issue was ‘proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued’”.²⁰ If the overall public interest is served by disclosure, withholding the information cannot be said to be proportionate.

Although ICANN is not a State, it is instructive to apply a similar test to the restrictions in the DIDP, in order to assess how they measure up against strong transparency systems in force elsewhere. The most common complaint about the DIDP exceptions is that they are overly broad, an idea which is justified by comparisons against better practice laws and policies in

¹⁹ Adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI), 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976.

²⁰ See *Lingens v. Austria*, 8 July 1986, Application No. 9815/82, paras. 39-40.

force elsewhere. For example, the DIDP includes an exception for any information “that relates in any way to the security and stability of the Internet, including the operation of the L Root or any changes, modifications, or additions to the root zone.” There is no question that ICANN should withhold information whose disclosure would pose a threat to the security and stability of the Internet. However, the current phrasing of the exception goes far beyond that, and excludes any material “that relates in any way”. This could include, for example, descriptions of which departmental teams have been active in examining security issues, security gaps which have been repaired and no longer pose any active threat, etc.

The exception for “trade secrets and commercial and financial information not publicly disclosed by ICANN” is also unduly vague, and somewhat circular. Presumably, whenever financial or commercial information is subject to a request, it is being asked for because it has not been publicly disclosed. It is also unclear how this exception overlaps with the exception for “confidential business information and/or internal policies and procedures”. Both of these exceptions should be deleted, and replaced with an exception for “material whose disclosure would materially harm ICANN’s financial or business interests or the commercial interests of its stake-holders who have those interests”.

Where exceptions are applied to protect third parties, such as in the case of commercial interests or personal information, better practice access policies also include a mechanism to contact these parties to ask if they would consent to the disclosure or, conversely, whether they would take particular exception to the material being disclosed. If the third party consents, there is no need to withhold the information under the exception. The third party’s objections to disclosure should also be noted as part of the decision-making process, though they should not be granted an automatic veto over whether the information will be released, a decision which should remain in the hands of ICANN.

The DIDP exception for “drafts of all correspondence, reports, documents, agreements, contracts, emails, or any other forms of communication” also lacks a requirement for harm. While it is not uncommon for right to information systems to place draft documents off-limits while a deliberative or decision-making process is ongoing, once the process has been concluded there is no harm, and an obvious benefit, to allowing the public to see how the thought process evolved.

The exception for information requests which are “not reasonable, excessive or overly burdensome, not feasible, abusive or vexatious or made by a vexatious or querulous individual” also requires careful consideration. While exceptions for vexatious requesters are generally legitimate, experience suggests that they are also prone to abuse if their exercise is not closely watched. As a result, and because it is difficult to objectively define when a request should be considered abusive or vexatious, we recommend that the consent of the Ombudsman should be required in order to invoke this exception.

The DIDP also includes an exception for information subject to attorney-client privilege. While this is a broadly legitimate interest to protect, it is worth considering that attorneys at ICANN play a significantly different role than attorneys who serve typical private sector clients, due to ICANN’s unique role overseeing a global public resource. Since attorney-client privilege is waived at the discretion of the client, in some public sector contexts governments have announced policies that confidentiality will only be asserted over documents whose disclosure would harm their litigation or negotiating position in an ongoing or contemplated proceeding,

allowing for the release of the more general sorts of legal policy-making advice. ICANN should consider building a similar principle into the DIDP.

Consideration should also be given towards adopting open contracting rules, of the type that are found in most progressive democracies. These include policies that contracts with external parties will generally be open by default, including a rule that all contracts above a particular threshold (generally \$5,000 or \$10,000) should be published proactively online. Where contracting comes as a result of a tendering process, many governments routinely release details about bids received, including costing breakdowns and an explanation for why a particular bid was chosen over others.²¹ While open contracting does not fully preclude the use of non-disclosure clauses in agreements, their application should be limited to cases where legitimate harm would flow from disclosure, as identified by the DIDP's list of exceptions. For example, it may be reasonable to build confidentiality into security contracts which include information about steps to guarantee the security and stability of the Internet whose disclosure would undermine these safeguards.

There are a range of reasons to support open contracting, including in order to increase the efficiency and integrity of contracting processes. Open contracting helps to combat corruption, by facilitating oversight over where contracts are awarded and why. In addition, mechanisms to allow unsuccessful bidders to access and review why they lost out will allow them to strengthen their bids for the next round, promoting healthy competition, to the overall benefit of ICANN. However, in response to concerns raised by some of the participants in this consultation, we note that non-disclosure clauses which are already in place should be respected, so that, going forward, contractors can decide for themselves whether they wish to engage with this open and transparent way of doing business.²² It would also be important, going forward, to clearly communicate ICANN's open contracting policy to prospective partners.

Once an information request has been assessed according to the listed exceptions in the DIDP, the next step should be to apply the public interest test.²³ Properly drafted, a public interest test operates as an exception to the exceptions, providing for the release of information where an exception is *prima facie* engaged but where disclosure is still warranted due to the overriding public interest this serves. However, ICANN's DIDP public interest test is crafted to allow for general withholding of information based on the public interest even where no exception otherwise applies:

Information that falls within any of the conditions set forth above may still be made public if ICANN determines, under the particular circumstances, that the public interest in disclosing the information outweighs the harm that may be caused by such disclosure. Further, ICANN reserves the right to deny disclosure of information under conditions not designated above if ICANN determines that the harm in disclosing the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.²⁴

²¹ A good example here is the city of Richmond, Virginia's eProcurement Portal, available at: <https://eva.virginia.gov/pages/eva-public-access.htm>.

²² This issue is also discussed in the following section, with a specific focus on lobbying and interactions with governments.

²³ For greater clarity, references here to the applying the public interest test should not be confused with the inclusive, bottom-up multistakeholder community processes to determine the global public interest envisioned in ICANN's Articles of Incorporation

²⁴ Available at: www.icann.org/resources/pages/didp-2012-02-25-en.

A proper public interest override should be limited to the first sentence of this provision, allowing for additional disclosures, but not additional withholding. There are a number of reasons for this. First, a proper regime of exceptions should protect all legitimate secrecy interests, so that there is no need to provide for such discretionary extension of the regime. The overwhelming experience at the national level, where reverse public interest overrides are virtually unknown, amply demonstrates that all confidentially interests can in practice be protected effectively in this way. Second, the reverse public interest override fails to align with international better practice standards, which hold that restrictions on transparency should be the exception and may be legitimate only if drafted narrowly and very clearly. Third, and related to the previous point, affording this sort of discretion almost inevitably leads to abuse.

Where an exception is legitimately applied, and information is being withheld, the DIDP should follow the principle of severability, whereby severing (redacting) out the specific information subject to an exception and disclosing the remainder is considered preferable to refusing the request entirely. This, too, is relatively standard practice across progressive right to information systems.²⁵

Where an information request is refused, or the information is provided in a redacted or severed form, the DIDP should require that ICANN’s response explain the rationale underlying the decision, by reference to the specific exception(s) invoked, as well as information about appeal processes that are available.

Among the most important aspects of a robust right to information system is an effective, user-friendly and timely process for appealing against refusals, redactions, breaches of timelines, and other administrative failures. Our present understanding is that these appeals will be carried out under the IRP process, currently in its final stages of development. One particularly important aspect of this, which is a critical component of every robust information appeals system, is that reviews will be de novo, meaning that the Panel will consider whether, in their own judgment, ICANN’s decision was in accordance with the bylaws.

A further recommendation is that the Ombudsman’s mandate regarding the DIDP should be boosted to grant the office a stronger promotional role, including specific steps to raise public awareness about the DIDP and how it works, including by integrating understanding of transparency and the DIDP into ICANN’s broader outreach efforts. Another way to facilitate requests is to make it clear to external stakeholders what sort of information ICANN holds, to better facilitate filing targeted and clear DIDP requests. This can be done, for example, by publishing a list of the categories of information it holds and whether they are disclosed on a proactive basis, may be available via a request or are confidential.

Effective records management is another important element of strong transparency. An access to information policy is only meaningful where institutions properly document their decision-making and other administrative processes, an increasing number of jurisdictions have implemented staff protocols creating a “duty to document”, which requires employees to create and maintain full and accurate records of their organization, functions, policies, decisions, decision-making processes, procedures, and essential transactions, including noting the substance of in-person conversations and phone calls.

²⁵ See, for example, s. 25 of Canada’s Access to Information Act, available at: <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-1/FullText.html>.

Monitoring and evaluation are also essential to a successful right to information policy, and the Ombudsman should be tasked with carrying out reasonable measures to track and report basic statistics on the DIDP's use, such as the number of requests received, the proportion which were denied, in whole or in part, the average time taken to respond, and so on.

Because transparency standards evolve over time, it is also important for ICANN to commit to undertaking periodic reviews of the DIDP policy, for example every five years. In its 2010 Policy on Access to Information, for example, the World Bank noted that it had reviewed its information policy in 1993, 2001 and 2005.²⁶

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²⁶ See: www.worldbank.org/en/access-to-information/overview#3.

Subtheme 2: ICANN’s Interactions with Governments

ICANN currently discloses its federal “lobbying” activities two ways. First, it reports such activity pursuant to the U.S. federal Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA). Such reports are filed quarterly and are publicly available via www.house.gov and on ICANN’s website. These reports reveal the general amount expended by ICANN for “lobbying,” including both internal personnel and outside personnel. The LDA also requires reporting of which house of Congress and/or federal agencies were contacted by ICANN and what general issue(s) and specific legislation, if any, were discussed. Additionally, as a 501(c)(3) non-profit entity incorporated in the U.S., ICANN must abide by federal tax law with regard to its lobbying activities (must not exceed a certain threshold) and is legally obligated to disclose such interactions on its annual IRS Form 990 (reporting similarly what it reports via the LDA).

With regard to U.S. state lobbying, ICANN is presumably subject to the same reporting requirements as any other business. However, each state’s reporting requirements and threshold triggers differ. A quick search of California’s lobbying disclosure database does not reveal any filings made by ICANN, a California public benefit corporation.

In addition to hiring outside entities to engage in “lobbying,” ICANN can and does hire outside “vendors” to assist ICANN externally with “education/engagement.” Under federal tax law, ICANN is required in its Form 990 to disclose the identity and amounts paid to its five highest paid independent contractors (“Top 5”). Additionally, ICANN has on its own initiative decided to report amounts paid by ICANN to all contractors in excess of \$1,000,000 within a fiscal year. During the most recent fiscal year, according to ICANN, none of the vendors in the “education/engagement” category reached the \$1,000,000 limit nor did they qualify as a “Top 5” contractor, thus the issue of disclosure of specific amounts of their work has not been triggered.

Further, as noted in an August 5, 2016 email to the CCWG-Accountability list from Xavier Calvez, ICANN’s CFO, ICANN enters into vendor contracts that often include confidentiality clauses, including those requested by the vendors. According to Mr. Calvez, ICANN entered into seven contracts supporting “education/engagement”²⁷ services presumably during its most recently completed fiscal year. He noted that the contractual terms prohibit ICANN from disclosing the specific amount paid to each contractor and the specific activities undertaken by the contractor on behalf of ICANN. He was able to reveal the names of each contractor and that all seven contracts were related to the expiration of the IANA functions contract between ICANN and the U.S. government. None, according to Mr. Calvez, were engaged in “lobbying” on behalf of ICANN, and as such were not reported by ICANN in its LDA filings.

Regarding the \$1,000,000 threshold, it was determined by ICANN that such a threshold was sufficient for transparency purposes without being overly burdensome on staff to collect such data.

The recommendations in this report regarding proactive disclosure are not meant to solely encompass “education/engagement” vendors, per se. Certainly, such vendors, whether in regard to policy issues surrounding the IANA functions contract, or for other policy matters, should be disclosed to the public and are to be covered by these recommendations. However, these

²⁷ “Education/engagement” is a category created by ICANN for purposes of logging expenses related to the IANA functions contract’s expiration, and is not a category generally used outside that context, according to Mr. Calvez.

proactive disclosure recommendations are intended to capture any and all internal and external persons or entities informing or influencing governments on matters of public policy that are not otherwise disclosed under the LDA.

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Subtheme 3: Transparency of Board Deliberations

Transparency of internal deliberative processes is among the trickiest issues to deal with in any transparency system. Virtually every access to information policy has some form of exception to protect the integrity of the decision-making process. However, since this is potentially an extremely broad category, it is important to take a purposive approach when considering the scope of the exception. That is to say, only information whose disclosure would cause harm should be withheld.

Once again, while acknowledging that ICANN is not a government, the close relationship between this exception and parallel exceptions found in right to information laws around the world makes it instructive to consider how transparency of internal deliberative processes have been approached by different courts and oversight bodies.

The United States Supreme Court, in considering a parallel provision found in that country’s Freedom of Information Act, noted that “‘frank discussion of legal or policy matters’ in writing might be inhibited if the discussion were made public, and that the ‘decisions’ and ‘policies formulated’ would be the poorer as a result.”²⁸

However, taking this purposive approach to protecting the deliberative process, many countries, including the United States, explicitly limit the application of this exception so that it cannot apply to any factual information, technical reports or reports on the performance or effectiveness of a particular body or strategy, as well as any guideline or reasons for a decision which has already been taken.²⁹ This last point, whereby information about deliberative processes should be disclosed once the decision to which they relate has been finalized, is particularly important. As the Indian Central Information Commission pointed out, there is no need to protect the candour of a decision-making process if the decision in question has already been finalised.³⁰ As a result, authorities seeking to avoid disclosure of material under request on the grounds of protecting a deliberative process are often expected to identify a specific and ongoing decision-making process in order to justify their refusal.³¹

As with other exceptions, the exception for internal documents should not apply where the information is already publicly available. Uniquely, this exception only applies to communications made within or between public authorities. As a result, disclosure of the information to third-parties generally waives the admissibility of this exception.³² This makes sense, since once the confidentiality of the decision-making process has already been violated by disclosure to an outside party, it is difficult to argue that further disclosures would negatively impact the deliberative process.

Presently, although ICANN’s Bylaws mandate that minutes be posted for every Board meeting, the rules grant the Board considerable leeway in exempting matters from disclosure, allowing them to remove any material “not appropriate for public distribution” by a ¾ vote. The Bylaws

²⁸ *NLRB v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 421 U.S. 132 (1975), p. 150.

²⁹ See *EPA v. Mink*, 410 U.S. 73 (1973), p. 89. Also see Government of Ireland, *Short Guide to the FOI Acts*, Chapter 4. Available at: <http://foi.gov.ie/chapter-4-exemptions>.

³⁰ *Shri. Arvind Kejriwal sought from the CPIO, Ministry of Commerce & Industry*, 132/ICPB/2006. Similar reasoning can be found in: *Federal Open Market Committee v. Merrill*, 443 U.S. 340 (1979), pp. 360-363.

³¹ *Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico v. DOJ*, 823 F.2d 574, p. 585 (D.C. Cir. 1987); *Safecard Services Inc. v. SEC*, 926 F.2d 1197, pp. 1204-120 (D.C. Cir. 1991).

³² *Chilivis v. SEC*, 673 F.2d 1205, p. 1212 (11th Cir. 1982).

also mandate the removal of any material related to “personnel or employment matters, legal matters (to the extent the Board determines it is necessary or appropriate to protect the interests of ICANN), matters that ICANN is prohibited by law or contract from disclosing publicly.”

As expressed above, there are certainly legitimate cases where secrecy is necessary to protect the integrity of communications. However, the Bylaws could be improved by providing more guidance and structure for how material should be excised, particularly with regards to the discretionary removal for matters “not appropriate for public distribution”. In line with better practice, the Bylaws should state that material may only be removed from the minutes if its disclosure would cause harm to ICANN’s deliberative processes, or would fall under another exception listed in the DIDP. This would also mean that decisions to remove material from the record would potentially be subject to an IRP appeal, in order to ensure that this process is applied appropriately.

In cases where material needs to be withheld from the published record, the Bylaws should contemplate a process where, rather than excising it entirely, it is mandated to be withheld for a particular period of time. For example, when discussions relate to a policy shift which is set to be announced in a year’s time, and where premature disclosure would undermine the efficacy of this course of action, the Board could order that the material relating to the announcement be withheld from publication until after the announcement. Presumably, there will only be rare instances where particular subject matters will remain sensitive in perpetuity, so adding a time-limit to restrictions on disclosure should be considered the default option.

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Subtheme 4: Whistleblower Protection

General Comments

WS2 Transparency appreciates that ICANN responded to a recommendation from the second Accountability and Transparency Review and retained NAVEX Global to conduct a review of ICANN’s Anonymous Hotline Policy and Procedures. Overall, we feel that NAVEX produced a very solid analysis of Hotline policies and procedures and proposed appropriate recommendations for improvements.

The Staff Report notes that “ICANN is in the process of updating the Anonymous Hotline Policy and related procedures, as applicable and appropriate, to meet the recommendations and modifications proposed by the review.” In general, we urge that the NAVEX recommendations be implemented by June 2017 as they address several concerns we share about the need for improvements in policies and procedures. We offer additional recommendations below.

Clarity and availability of the existing policy and employee education around it

When we initially began this examination, WS Transparency participants were keenly frustrated by not being able to readily access the Hotline policy on ICANN’s public website. While we understand that ICANN employees are briefed on the Hotline policy annually, the inability of a member of the ICANN community to readily access the policy raised concerns about transparency and best practices with respect to ethics-related mechanisms.

We urge that the policy be clearly posted as “Employee Hotline Policy and Procedures” on the ICANN public website under the “Who we Are” or “Accountability and Transparency” portions as soon as possible. We further recommend inclusion of the term “whistleblower” in introductory text explaining the policy so that an ICANN community member -- who may not know that the policy is called a “Hotline Policy” – may easily locate it using “whistleblower” as the search term. For example: “The following outlines elements of ICANN’s Hotline Policy and Procedures. Some organizations refer to this as “whistleblower protections.” Both terms refer to an internal system for handling reports of suspected wrongdoing, mismanagement, and unethical conduct in an organization.”

Related to this, the numerous hotline contact methods³³ should be listed on the public website with hyperlinks provided to the relevant page or annex of the policy. In particular, since ICANN is a global organization, we agree with the NAVEX recommendation that the international toll-free access list not be buried at the end of the Hotline policy, but referenced up front, with a hyperlink to the actual list.

We share NAVEX’s concerns that the Hotline Policy and Procedures are two separate documents. Employees need a complete picture of what the policy is and how to avail themselves of it. Reading the policy document alone will not provide a potential reporter with important procedural information. Again, we urge use of the website, with appropriate hyperlinks to each document, with text explaining that the two documents are complementary and essential elements to the Hotline process.

³³ a) e-mail with email address; b) facsimile with phone number; c) web with URL; d) intranet with URL; and e) telephone via toll-free numbers both inside and outside North America

Even these basic changes, aimed at providing greater transparency concerning the Hotline policy and procedures, should help to build both employee and community trust in the process. The fact that the Hotline has received only three reports since its inception in 2008 may reflect a lack of understanding about the policy and how it works in practice. While there may be other explanations for its low use as we later explore, we believe a step in the right direction would be to provide clearer and more accessible information about the Hotline policy to via the public website.

Types of incidents reported

The ICANN Hotline policy is defined as a mechanism for employees to report “serious issues that could have a significant impact on ICANN’s operations.” This definition is too limiting -- and potentially intimidating to potential reporters – and may be another reason for low use of the Hotline. For example, if an employee feels he/she is being subjected to verbal abuse or other harassment, that person may be reluctant to avail themselves of the Hotline out of concern that the abuse isn’t “serious” enough because it does not involve direct financial losses to ICANN (as would suspected embezzlement or other accounting irregularities).

NAVEX recommends that ICANN drop the “serious” qualifier. We agree with that recommendation, but urge going one step further. WS2 Transparency recommends that ICANN not only clarify that employees should feel at liberty to report *all* issues and concerns related to behavior that may violate local laws and conflict with organizational standards of behavior, but also provide specific examples of such violations to guide a potential reporter. Such examples should include at minimum: verbal and sexual harassment, accounting irregularities, disregard or wrongful application of internal policies and standards of behavior, unethical conduct, abuse of authority, and reprisals for use of the Hotline process. The list should be as comprehensive as possible so an employee can feel confident that his/her concerns are legitimate, within scope, and warrant reporting.

Hotline Policy Scope

We note that the scope of the Hotline policy is limited to ICANN employees. We agree with the NAVEX report that it is appropriate to limit the scope of the Hotline policy to employees and rely on the Ombudsman to handle complaints from external stakeholders. However, NAVEX recommends that ICANN follow common practice and make the Hotline Policy and Procedures information accessible to Business Partners³⁴ and other “appropriate third parties as defined by ICANN” to report ethics or compliance matters.

WS2 Transparency feels that the definition of “Business Partners” warrants greater clarity given the breadth of the ICANN stakeholder ecosystem. The manner in which “Business Partners” is defined by NAVEX conceivably could encompass all Registries, Registrars, governments, and so on, with an actual or future contract of operation with ICANN. WS2 Transparency is reluctant to fully endorse this recommendation about expanding the scope of the Hotline Policy absent this definitional clarify.

Operation of Hotline process

³⁴ “Business Partner is defined by NAVEX as any party that has a contracting relationship with ICANN including vendors, suppliers, temporary workers, and contractors.

Internal administration of the Hotline process can be improved in several respects. The NAVEX report notes that ICANN does not utilize some type of case management system for tracking, documenting, reporting and anticipating potential problems areas. We concur that there should be some means of ensuring that all cases are documented and reported in a consistent way. This also would enable the development of more accurate statistics on Hotline reporting.

We further agree with NAVEX that such statistics should be provided to employees at least annually with a covering note from the ICANN President/CEO, followed by publication on the public website. This not only would help to inform employees that the system is being used, but also, as a complement to dropping the “serious issues” caveat, provide concrete examples of the types of issues reported. Importantly, publication of Hotline statistics would help to build employee and community trust in the Hotline system and ICANN’s commitment to upholding high standards of ethical behavior.

Another measure that would help to build employee trust in the Hotline system is for ICANN to formally acknowledge receipt of the report with 24-48 hours by a secure means specified by the reporter (e.g., email, personal email, phone call, etc.). The Hotline Policy document should be revised accordingly to reflect this.

In terms of Hotline procedures, we are concerned that the Hotline Committee’s determination of “urgent” and “non-urgent” is too arbitrary. This approach potentially is unfair to a beleaguered reporter who may be dealing with the debilitating effects of daily abuse. It also may delegate to “non-urgent” an underlying problem that was not appropriately addressed in the past and could quickly develop into something quite serious. The Hotline Committee should appreciate the courage involved in making a Hotline report and treat all reports with the respect for timely action that they deserve.

Addressing fear of retaliation

We have proposed several reasons why the Hotline has only received three reports since its inception in 2008: lack of clear and accessible information about Hotline Policy and Procedures; an overly narrow definition of “serious issues;” and insufficient trust in the system due to various operational shortcomings. We further propose that an employee’s fear of retaliation may be an important reason why so few Hotline reports have been filed. There are several ways in which these fears can be allayed, ranging from Hotline Policy revisions to improved in-house training programs.

The Hotline policy includes language indicating that retaliation will not be tolerated. But the policy could be improved as follows: (1) it should state unequivocally that alleged retaliation will be investigated with the same level of rigor as alleged wrongdoing; (2) it should guarantee remedy for reporters who suffer from retaliation; and (3) it should clarify that good-faith reporting of suspected wrong-doing will be protected from liability.

The NAVEX report recommends updating the Hotline Policy to define good-faith reporting and clearly state that such reporting is protected. In addition to this, we recommend that ICANN include language aimed at assuring the reporter that there are avenues for redress from possible retaliation. The language should make clear that investigations of alleged retaliation will be complete, balanced, fair and comprehensive, considering parties other than the reporter who also may be victims of such actions. Such changes will help to foster more of a “speak-up” culture and likely boost employee morale.

To complement these Policy changes, we encourage more candid discussion of retaliation in annual employee training programs. Employees should be provided examples of what constitutes retaliation for reporting suspected wrongdoing. The training also should underscore the premium placed on confidential reporting and how such confidentiality is maintained. The issue of confidentiality cannot be emphasized enough in the Policy itself as well as in posters, hand-outs and other informational documents and training programs.

Finally, in-house training should equip employees with step-by-step information on the Hotline system in practice, i.e., who in the organization literally answers the call, who will receive the report, how long it will take for the Hotline Committee to acknowledge receipt of the report (in the manner requested by the reporter), review the report, and determine the course of action.

From what little information is available to non-employees -- including WS-Transparency participants -- it has been difficult to determine the adequacy of in-house training.

Oversight and Audits

We strongly recommend that NAVEX (or a comparable and equally reputable consultancy on compliance and ethics) be retained to conduct a follow up review of the Hotline Policy and Procedures to determine the extent to which ICANN has implemented improvements recommended by NAVEX and WS2-Transparency. Owing to unusually low reporting, it is very important that the Hotline Policy and Procedures undergo regular third-party audits at least every two years. This would help to identify gaps and enable timely corrections as well as backstop other accountability mechanisms. The audit should be posted on ICANN's public website following initial review by employees.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I. The DIDP

- 1) The caveat that the DIDP applies only to “operational activities” should be deleted.
- 2) The DIDP should include a duty to document, whereby ICANN staff are required to create and maintain full and accurate records, in an accessible form, so as to be able to be used for subsequent reference, containing adequate and proper documentation of the office or authority’s organization, functions, policies, decisions, decision-making processes, procedures, and essential transactions.
- 3) The DIDP should be expanded to include clearly defined procedures for lodging requests for information, including requirements that requesters should only have to provide the details necessary to identify and deliver the information.
- 4) The DIDP should impose clear guidelines on ICANN for how to process requests, including delegating a specific employee or team with the responsibility of responding to DIDP requests, including a commitment to provide reasonable assistance to requesters who need it, particularly where they are disabled or unable to identify adequately the information they are seeking.
- 5) The DIDP should commit to complying with requesters’ reasonable preferences regarding the form in which they wish to access the information (for example, if it is available as either a pdf or as a doc).
- 6) The DIDP should specify that requests should receive a response “as soon as reasonably possible” and should cap timeline extensions to an additional 30 days.
- 7) The phrase “to the extent feasible, to reasonable requests” should be deleted from the provision on Responding to Information Requests.
- 8) In cases where information subject to request is already publicly available, ICANN staff should direct requesters, with as much specificity as possible, to where the information may be found.
- 9) The exception for information “that relates in any way to the security and stability of the Internet, including the operation of the L Root or any changes, modifications, or additions to the root zone” should be amended so that it only applies to information whose disclosure would be harmful to the security and stability of the Internet, including the operation of the L Root or any changes, modifications, or additions to the root zone.
- 10) The exception for “drafts of all correspondence, reports, documents, agreements, contracts, emails, or any other forms of communication” should be amended to clarify that this information should be disclosed unless it would be harmful to an ongoing deliberative or decision-making process.
- 11) The exceptions for “trade secrets and commercial and financial information not publicly disclosed by ICANN” and for “confidential business information and/or internal policies and procedures” should be replaced with an exception for “material whose disclosure would materially harm

ICANN’s financial or business interests or the commercial interests of its stake-holders who have those interests”.

- 12) Where an exception is applied to protect a third party, the DIDP should include a mechanism for contacting this third party to assess whether they would consent to the disclosure.
- 13) The exception for information requests which are “not reasonable, excessive or overly burdensome, not feasible, abusive or vexatious or made by a vexatious or querulous individual” should be amended to require the consent of the Ombudsman before it is invoked.
- 14) The following sentence should be deleted: “Further, ICANN reserves the right to deny disclosure of information under conditions not designated above if ICANN determines that the harm in disclosing the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.”
- 15) The DIDP exception for attorney-client privilege should be narrowed so that information will only be withheld if its disclosure would be harmful to an ongoing or contemplated lawsuit or negotiation, and explicitly mandate the disclosure of broader policy-making advice received from lawyers.
- 16) ICANN should consider adopting open contracting, whereby all contracts above \$5,000 are automatically disclosed, and non-disclosure clauses are limited in their application to the legitimate exceptions found in the DIDP.
- 17) The DIDP should include a severability clause, whereby in cases where information under request includes material subject to an exception to disclosure, rather than refusing the request outright, the information should still be disclosed with the sensitive aspects severed, or redacted, if this is possible.
- 18) Where an information request is refused, or the information is provided in a redacted or severed form, the DIDP should require that ICANN’s response include the rationale underlying the decision, by reference to the specific exception(s) invoked, as well as information about appeal processes that are available.
- 19) The Ombudsman’s mandate regarding the DIDP should also be boosted to grant the office a stronger promotional role, including by integrating understanding of transparency and the DIDP into ICANN’s broader outreach efforts, by publishing a list of the categories of information ICANN holds and by reasonable monitoring and evaluation procedures, such as publishing the number of requests received, the proportion which were denied, in whole or in part, the average time taken to respond, and so on.
- 20) ICANN should commit to reviewing the DIDP every five years.

II. ICANN’s Interactions with Governments

In the interest of providing the community greater clarity with regard to how ICANN engages government stakeholders beyond the formalized GAC interactions and beyond statutory “lobbying” activities and to ensure that the ICANN community and, if necessary, the Empowered Community is fully aware of ICANN’s interactions with governments, the Transparency Subgroup recommends that ICANN begin disclosing publicly the following (notwithstanding any contractual confidentiality provisions) on at least a yearly (but no more than quarterly) basis:

- All expenditures on an itemized basis by ICANN both for outside contractors and internal personnel devoted to “political activities”³⁵ both in the U.S. and abroad.
- All identities of those engaging in such activities, both internal and external, on behalf of ICANN.
- The type(s) of engagement used for such activities.³⁶
- To whom the engagement and supporting materials are targeted.
- The topic(s) discussed (with relative specificity).

III. Transparency of Board Deliberations

- 1) The DIDP exception for deliberative processes should not apply to any factual information, technical reports or reports on the performance or effectiveness of a particular body or strategy, as well as any guideline or reasons for a decision which has already been taken or where the material has already been disclosed to a third party.
- 2) The Bylaws should be revised so that material may only be removed from the minutes of Board meetings where it would be subject to a DIDP exception. Decisions to remove material from the minutes of Board meetings should be subject to IRP appeal.
- 3) Where material is removed from the minutes of Board meetings, the default should be to allow for its release after a particular period of time, once the potential for harm has dissipated.

IV. Whistleblower Protection

- 1) The policy should be clearly posted as “Employee Hotline Policy and Procedures” on the ICANN public website under the “Who we Are” or “Accountability and Transparency” portions as soon as possible.
- 2) Related to the above, the term “whistleblower” should be included in introductory text explaining the policy so that an ICANN community member - - who may not know that the policy is called a “Hotline Policy” – may easily locate it using “whistleblower” as the search term. For example: “The following outlines elements of ICANN’s Hotline Policy and Procedures. Some organizations refer to this as “whistleblower protections.”
- 3) The definition of incidents reported should be broadened from “serious issues” to encourage the report of *all* issues and concerns related to behavior that may violate local laws and conflict with organizational standards of behavior. Furthermore, the policy should provide specific examples of such violations to guide a potential reporter.
- 4) ICANN need to improve internal administration of the Hotline process by employing case management software to better enable tracking, documenting, reporting and anticipating potential problem areas.

³⁵ “Political activities” is to be defined as any activity that is intended to influence or inform a government directly or indirectly on a matter of public policy.

³⁶ E.g., newspaper op-eds, letters, advertisements, speeches, emails, phone calls, in-person meetings, etc...

- 5) **ICANN should regularly provide employees with data about use of the Hotline, that details not only the frequency of use but also the types of incidents reported.**
- 6) **ICANN should not prioritize receipt of reports as “urgent” and “non-urgent,” but treat every report as a priority warranting formal acknowledgment of receipt of a report within 48 hours at the latest.**
- 7) **ICANN needs to more effectively address potential fear of retaliation against the reporter by stating unequivocally that alleged retaliation will be investigated with the same level of rigor as alleged wrongdoing. ICANN should also guarantee remedy for reporters who suffer from retaliation as well as clarify that good-faith reporting of suspected wrong-doing will be protected from liability.**
- 8) **ICANN’s Hotline Policy and Procedures should undergo a third-party audit least every two years to help identify gaps and enable timely corrections. The audit, in turn, should be posted on the public website.**

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