
EVIN ERDOGDU:

Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening everyone. Welcome to the At-Large Capacity Building Program 2017, and our webinar on the topics ICANN policy development process.

We will not be doing a role call today, as it is a webinar. But if I could please remind all participants on the phone bridge as well as computers, to please mute your speakers and microphones when not speaking.

Please don't forget to state your name before speaking, not only for the transcript purposes, but to allow our interpreters to identify you on the language channels.

We have English, Spanish, and French interpretation, as well as we are captioning in English today.

I thank you all for joining, I'm now turning it over to Tijani Ben Jemaa, the Chair of the At-Large Capacity Building Working Group. Thank you very much, and over to you, Tijani.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Thank you, Evin. Tijani speaking. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening, everyone. This is the first 2017 webinar series. We have a program for this year, and this is the first webinar we will do. We made a survey about the topics to be covered, and we found that the policy development process is still an interesting topic to be covered.

That's why we invited today two, let's say, most eligible staff members about the policy development, [inaudible] which are Marika Konings

Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

and Mary Wong. So, we invited them today to make a presentation about the policy development. But before that, I will give the floor to Evin to make some housekeeping announcements. Evin, go ahead.

EVIN ERDOGDU: Thank you, Tijani. Sorry about that. Yes. Let's take a quick look at the housekeeping presentation. I am pulling it up right now.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: You don't have any announcements? Okay.

EVIN ERDOGDU: We do for the housekeeping. So, we'll have a question and answer part during this webinar. As you will see, it's located on the right-hand side of the AC room. So, if you have any questions, we do encourage you to type them in here, and they will be directed to our presenters.

We also have a pop quiz section. That will be located on the right side of the AC room when it is time for the quiz. And after the speakers' presentations, please be ready to answer the questions posted in the quiz. And finally, time permitting, we will have a user experience part. There will be a six-question survey at the end of the webinar which will take about five minutes to complete. Thanks so much, and back over to you, Tijani.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Thanks very much. This is Tijani speaking again. So as I said, we will have two speakers addressing the policy development process. Those are Marika Konings and Mary Wong. They will present us for a few minutes' presentation. [Inaudible] To ask questions in the chat, if you have questions during the presentation or at the end of the presentation, we will have the Q&A period that in it you can ask your questions. So Marika and Mary, who will start?

MARY WONG:

Hi, Tijani and everybody. This is Mary Wong. I will start the presentation and then hand it over to Marika, something like a third or halfway through, if that's all right. I'd like to echo the welcome to everybody, and on behalf of Marika, thank you so very much for inviting us to this webinar to talk a little about ICANN's Policy Development Processes. Both Marika and I support the Generic Names Supporting Organization or the GNSO, but today we are going to try and give a bit of a broader picture because there are also two of the supporting organizations in ICANN that also perform policy development work in their own spaces. So hopefully, after today, you will know a little more not just about how the Generic Names Supporting Organization performs its policy development work, but also how the Address Supporting Organization or the ASO, as well as the Country Code Names Supporting Organization, the ccNSO, does their policy work as well.

I am also very glad to see that we do have some very experienced ICANN friends in this webinar, and hopefully we will have enough time not just for Q&A but also for them to chip in with examples, questions, and so forth.

And so, I hope that you are seeing the slide and I just made it a little smaller because at least on my screen it jumped up as a giant third of a screen, so let me know if the size is not working for everybody.

And actually, I am going to start with this slide. And the reason Marika and I thought that we would start here, is that for everyone, or just about everyone who starts off as an ICANN participant, one of the things that we are very likely to be intimidated, potentially overwhelmed by, is all the acronyms that are used around ICANN land, and ICANN itself is, of course, an acronym. And in my introduction, when I spoke of the three supporting organizations, the Address Supporting Organization, the Country Code Names Supporting Organization, and the Generic Names Supporting Organization, I used the acronyms as well, ASO, ccNSO, and GNSO. So, I think as everyone knows, even if you are relatively new to ICANN, there is a language called ICANNese that is comprised sometimes almost entirely, it would seem, of short forms, abbreviations, or acronyms. Don't worry. The pop quiz today is not about what each of those acronyms are, although I am sure there are folks who are looking at this presentation who are trying to see if they know every single one, and I think there's at least a few people who do. But the point of this is to say that we all started there, we all felt a little bewildered at the very least, and hopefully after today you won't be in terms of knowing about policy development processes at ICANN.

So, we are going to look a little bit deeper into that by looking at who the supporting organizations are, the three that I mentioned, how they differ in some ways and how they develop a policy, what the different types of policies are that each are responsible for. We'll give some

examples of current topics that are under discussion or development in each of the three supporting organizations, and we'll actually talk a little bit about the role of other ICANN community groups besides the three supporting organizations as well, primarily the advisory committees such as the At-Large Advisory Committee or the ALAC, and of course, we would like to encourage everybody to get involved after today if you are not already, and we will end with some questions and discussion, hopefully.

So, moving quickly into why we are here today. Many of you will have already seen this slide, and we do have a number of slides along the same theme, but all are to emphasize some very significant, even critical characteristics about not just the ICANN community structures, but also how the community does its work, including its policy work. And everyone will already be very familiar with this, the bottom-up multistakeholder model. Like I said, these are key features of the ICANN community work. You will see on this slide the various supporting organizations, the three that I mentioned, as well as the four advisory committees all listed and visually portrayed as working together to evolve policy at ICANN through a bottom-up model where every single stakeholder is involved collectively to culminate in a common shared goal. So hopefully the illustrations that we'll give and the discussion we will have will illustrate this point even further.

So again, this is really something very unique in many ways to the ICANN community. Everyone is involved. It comes from bottom up. So even though ultimately, many of the policy decisions go to the Board for approval, their initiation, their discussions, and their ultimate final form,

if there is, indeed, to be a new policy or a change in policy, comes through the community, through the various groups working together.

And this slide emphasizes that policy at ICANN is community driven, and you see again these key words: Multistakeholder, bottom-up, as well as open and transparent. Just as today's webinar and many of, in fact, all of the meetings that our community engages in, they are recorded, they are transcribed, and they use meeting tools that we'll talk a little bit more about, that allow everyone to participate. And so, that is another salient feature of ICANN policy participation.

When we talk about participation, who are we talking about? And I have already mentioned the three supporting organizations and the four advisory committees, which are the structures or the groupings through which most people come to ICANN and participate, not all, but most.

What do they do, and how do they do it? In those many communities, there are many motivations, and there are also many talents. So, folks may advocate for a particular issue to be discussed within the community. They may ask that a certain issue be brought to the table at a particular time because it's critical, whether that be something to do with the Generic Names Supporting Organization, creating a new consensus policy for ICANN's contracted parties, or something within the country code community through the ccNSO.

As I mentioned, people also have many different types of talents and expertise, including technical, business, academic, and so on. And one of the things that we find is very helpful, especially for newcomers to

the ICANN community, looking at two things. One, which group should I participate in? And two, which issue do I want to spend my time on? If you ask yourself what is my motivation? Why would you like to contribute to certain outcomes? What are the sorts of issues that interest you that are already in discussion at ICANN? Or perhaps that are not yet being discussed in depth by the community, but that you believe should be? How would you bring these issues to the fore? So, having that sense of why you want to participate and on what topics is very helpful in allowing you to navigate through ICANN where there's always, and I won't hide this fact, a lot going on, not just lots of discussions, but many, many projects. And we know that because we value this bottom-up multistakeholder model, but we also know that people have limited time, and many people are volunteers and who are spending their own private time to do the work, that it is important sometimes in many cases to not just prioritize but to focus on the areas of greatest interest to you.

So hopefully that is helpful for those of you who are new to ICANN. I have already mentioned the three supporting organizations, and you see here on this slide their full names listed as well as the acronyms. And I also mentioned earlier that each of them is responsible for different types of policymaking, and coming through each of these organizations through the bottom-up process, once it's approved within these organizations, they are then sent to the ICANN Board for their review and for a final decision, or in some cases, a ratification of a global policy.

We thought that it would be helpful also to remind everyone that ICANN has a certain limited remit and scope, and that's encapsulated in

the ICANN bylaws. But that also means that there are a number of things that are related to internet policy that ICANN does not do, and we've given some of the more important examples on this slide, such as regulating internet content, controlling spam, providing internet security, acting as a law enforcement agency, or providing e-commerce or e-government services. While these are all very, very important, these are things that ICANN cannot do and does not do because it goes outside of our limit and scope.

I mentioned that we would give some examples of policy work at ICANN, and at this initial stage of the presentation, we thought that we would give some examples of policy that has already gone through the consensus building of the bottom-up multistakeholder process in each of the three supporting organizations.

Alfredo, I see that you have a question about how the ASO or the Address Supporting Organization, relates to the NRO or the Number Resource Organization. If you don't mind, we will hold that question until later in the presentation, but I have noted your question, and we will come back to it.

So, if you look at these examples, you will see, actually a very good indication, we think, of where each SO has its remit and its space in the ICANN policymaking world. So, you see that for the Address Supporting Organization, they are talking a lot about numbering resources and IP addresses, and you will see also that there is an emphasis here on Regional Internet Registries, or RIRs, another acronym, and that really is how the ASO does a lot of its policy work. In fact, all of its policy work, which starts in the regions through the RIRs and then comes through to

ICANN and ultimately, if all the five RIRs agree, then it may become a global policy to be ratified by the ICANN Board.

Alfredo, I see that Marika has typed in the chat, an answer to your question about the ASO and the NRO, and for those who are not in Adobe, I'll just quickly state that the functions of the Address Supporting Organization are carried out by the Address Supporting Organization Address Council, which consists of the members of the Number Council from the NRO. These Council members are elected and appointed by, again, the Regional Internet Registries or the RIRs. So, through the Numbering Resource Organization, the secretarial support is provided for the Address Supporting Organization. And the RIRs then delegate certain activities to the NRO.

There is a link that Marika has provided. We can send it around. And hopefully that will give people some information on the ASO, which, as hopefully you can see, concentrates on numbering resources and does its policy work at a regional level.

For the Country Code Names Supporting Organization or the ccNSO, I think it's fairly obvious, if not very obvious, that their remit is the country code face or country code top level domains, ccTLDs. One of the most important policy projects that came through the ccNSO was the introduction of internationalized domain names, or IDNs, in the country code space. That means domain names in non-Latin script, in a number of other scripts and languages.

And finally, in the Generic Names Supporting Organization, or the GNSO, which as I mentioned is the SO that Marika and I support

primarily, this is probably the one SO that you may hear a lot about simply because it deals with generic top-level domains or gTLDs, and as a consequence, there is always a lot of policy work and projects going on. And we've given three examples that we think are fairly well known to most of the community of the sort of consensus policies that the GNSO has developed in the past, such as the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, that is meant to combat cybersquatting at the second level of the domain name system, the Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy, which governs how you, as a registrant, may transfer your policy from one, I am sorry, transfer your domain name from one registrar to another, which is your choice, and there are certain rules to try to ensure that that is done in an orderly manner through the IRTP.

And we have, right now, a PDP that's going on, a policy development process, but that harks back to something that was done a few years ago before this current expansion round of new gTLDs, and that was the 2007 principles, recommendations, and implementation guidance for new gTLDs. And I mentioned before, Avri and Cheryl, who are actually taking the lead in that new policy development process that's based on this one, and they will look at some of the principles that were recommended by this one from 2007.

On this note, I am very pleased to then hand everyone over to Marika, who will take us through the rest of the presentation. Thanks very much for your attention, and over to you, Marika.

MARIKA KONINGS:

Thank you very much, Mary, and thank you all for joining this presentation, and of course for inviting us, I think.

Mary has already provided you with a lot of information. I am hoping in my part we can dive in a little bit deeper in relation to what the different supporting organizations actually do in practice and how they compare and contrast to each other.

Moving down to the next slide. So, with this table here, I wanted to provide you with a high-level overview of the differences between the three support organizations. As you already heard before, there are a lot of things that they have in common, but there are already some important differences that will hopefully help you understand how these different supporting organizations relate to ICANN, but also to appreciate where there are opportunities for you to influence and participate in the policy development process.

So, the Generic Names Supporting Organization, or GNSO, works primarily on generic top-level domain policies or gTLDs. For the GNSO, the entire policy development process takes place at ICANN. The contracts that ICANN has with GTO, the registrars and registries, have a clause within them that says if the policy development process has fulfilled all the requirements as outlined and the topic is considered within the scope of policy development, then ICANN-accredited registrars and GTO registry have the obligation to comply with these requirements that are set out by the policy.

And as you can imagine, that is quite unique, because it basically means when a registrar or registry signs their agreement with ICANN, they do

not know yet the policies of the future, which are basically decided through the multistakeholder process, as Mary referred to before as well, and another result of a bilateral negotiation, which you would usually expect in the context of a contract between ICANN and just a registry or registrar.

The Country Code Names Supporting Organization, or ccNSO, on the other hand, is responsible for global policies that relate to country code top-level domains or ccTLDs. But the scope for policy development in the ccNSO is much more limited compared to the scope for the GNSO. There are actually only a few issues that affect all ccTLDs and as such are in scope for ccTLD policy development, and those are called out in the ICANN bylaws.

So, most policy development for the ccNSO actually happens at the national level, often in similar ways as policy is developed at ICANN through multistakeholder participation. And some of you may have had that experience in participating in those processes at a national level.

The Address Supporting Organization, the ASO, works on global IP or internet protocol address policies. All policy development for the ASO actually happens at the regional level. It's only when an exactly similar policy is approved in all the Regional Internet Registries or RIRs, it is then communicated to the ICANN Board for ratification, and only when that happens, do they refer to a global policy. And I will shortly share some examples of policies that are currently under development by the different supporting organizations, but hopefully this will give you a sense of where the differences are between those different groups and probably as well why, for example, when you go to an ICANN meeting,

you see so many meetings of the GNSO and maybe to a lesser extent meetings of the ASO. Just not because they do less work, it's just that the work happens in different venues and different places.

So, I know that there's a lot of information on the slide that you see in front of you now, and for those listening to the recording, this is basically some infographics that have been created depicting the different policy development processes that each of the supporting organizations have. As noted before, there are a lot of common features, but also some different nuances within those.

I think the important thing to know is that all the processes are very detailed and include various checks and balances to ensure that the fundamental principles of bottom-up multistakeholder consensus-serving policy development are respected.

So, in addition to supporting organizations, there are also advisory committees. Of course, I am sure you are very familiar with the one that most of you probably held from the At-Large Advisory Committee, but there are also a number of other ones, the Governmental Advisory Committee, the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, and the Root Server System Advisory Committee. These advisory committees are responsible for giving advise to the ICANN Board on issues within their respective scope. Several of these advisory committees, and At-Large is one of those, also participate or give their views on policy development issues, especially within a GNSO context.

So, what are the mechanisms and tools we use for policy development? In most cases, the working group model is used, working groups that

meet on a weekly or biweekly basis for conference calls. Public comments are an important part of the process to make sure that there's broad input and participation in proposals that are being put forward and before these are finalized. We have a number of tools to facilitate online collaboration, such as wiki, Google Docs, updates, reports, and seminars to inform the ICANN community members and those outside of ICANN, and of course, Adobe Connect, what you are seeing now, is as well an important aspect in moving forward the work that is undertaken.

Now we go to some concrete examples, and I think some of these may already be familiar to you. First, actually looking at the ASO. As I noted before, from an ASO perspective, policy only reaches a level of a global policy when the same, exact same policy has been adopted by all the RIRs. So, the policy discussions first occur at the Regional Internet Registry level, and only when they've all adopted the identical policy will it bubble up to the ICANN level. There are actually currently no global policies on the discussion in the ASO, but of course, that doesn't mean that there are not other policy discussions ongoing that focus more on regional issues that each of the RIRs deal with.

Within the ccNSO, they are actually in the process of kicking off important policy development process in the relation to the delegation, transfer, revocation, and retirement of ccTLDs. So, they are in the process of mapping out the work in the form of charters and planning the work that needs to be undertaken in order to develop recommendations on those topics.

And then as you can see as well [inaudible] on the slide, most of the policy development is happening within the GNSO. What you see here is actually the four policy development processes that are currently in the working group phase, but there are also already a number of policy development processes that are actually in the implementation phase. And for those, there are also community groups that are involved in ensuring that the implementation is consistent with the intent of the policy recommendations. So, for those efforts that working groups are under way, and I will talk shortly as well in how you can participate in those efforts and make sure your voice is heard, the first one is the IGO-INGO Access to Curative Rights Protection Mechanisms. That work already started June 2014, and the group actually just published its initial report for public comments, and I am hoping that Mary can maybe put the link to that in the chat room so you can actually see how these working groups communicate out their work to the broader community, and basically request input from everyone on their proposed recommendations. Working groups then have an obligation to review the input received and update their recommendations if deemed appropriate based on the input provided.

There's also a lot of work going on in relation to next generation RDS or registration directory services, basically to replace WHOIS. This is a debate that's already been going on in ICANN for many, many, many years, so this is an attempt to look at this afresh and start off basically at the initial point of the finding, what are the requirements of a gTLD registration directory service, and based on that work, decide does the current WHOIS model meet those requirements, or can it be modified to meet those requirements, and if not, what can we do or how should

a next generation RDS look like? Again, this is a group that also will be meeting in Copenhagen, for those interested to observe, and please have a look at the ICANN meeting schedule, and you can find the meetings there.

Another important effort that's ongoing, and I see one of the co-chairs is actually with us, so I am sure she will be able to correct me if I say anything wrong or answer any questions you may have on that work, but it's the new gTLD subsequent procedures. Basically, that effort is looking at the original policy recommendations that underpins the previous new gTLD program, to actually determine are those policy recommendations still valid. Do any modifications need to be made as part of the implementation? Is there any further guidance that is needed, or is there anything that was completely missed and should be addressed here? That group is working as well. I think they've divided into a number of sub-teams trying to tackle a number of different issues and also planning a number of face to face meetings at ICANN, the ICANN meeting in Copenhagen.

Last but not least, at the review of all rights protection mechanisms, or RPMs, in all gTLDs, Mary is rated the expert on this topic as she is the lead support for that effort, but that group is basically looking at all the different rights protection mechanisms that exist, including the UDRP, and reviewing them, basically assessing are they working as intended and what data needs to be gathered to make that assessment, and then eventually coming up with recommendations to if or how some or all of these rights protection mechanisms should be modified or updated.

So as we've seen, the greater part of policy development ICANN is related to the GNSO. I just wanted to give you a little information about how you can participate in the development of GNSO policies. All GNSO working groups are open to everyone interested to participate. The only requirement is that you complete a statement of interest or SOI. In the GNSO world, it's not a problem to have an interest, as long as you state it up front so everyone is clear about your motives and intentions.

If it's not possible to make the commitment to participate as a member, as it does require time and dedication, I think as you've seen from the previous slide some of these efforts are already under way over a two-year time span or may definitely go to a two-year time span, meeting on a weekly basis, a lot of conversations on the mailing list, you know, when possible they also may need a face-to-face at an ICANN meeting. But again, it takes a significant commitment to keep up with that type of work, and it's not possible for everyone. So there are also other opportunities to participate, for example, in the form of an observer. An observer, you can sign up so you receive all the mailing list communications, and it allows you to keep up with the conversations and the work that's under way.

Similarly, and I think Mary already referred to it before as well, all the meetings are recorded and transcribed, mailing lists are publicly archived, so anyone can go in at any time and listen to anything, any meeting they are interested in.

As I noted before as well, public comments is a very important feature of the way the GNSO conducts its policy work.

Draft documents go out on a regular basis for public comment, either through the ICANN public comment forum or specific input is requested through the different ICANN supporting organizations and advisory committees. So that is another way in which you can make sure your voice is heard.

Participating in an ICANN meeting can be very helpful, whether it's in person or remotely, but I think it's really important to remember that most of the work on policy development actually occurs between ICANN meetings, through online tools such as emails and conference calls. So GNSO working groups usually try to take advantage to meet in person at ICANN meetings for those that are actually in attendance, but that's actually a small fraction of the actual work that takes place. Where the bulk of that really takes place online remotely through conference calls and mailing lists. And I think we are getting to the end of our contribution.

Here are some links and information for how you can stay up to date and obtain further information on some of the groups that we've spoken about as well as the processes to follow the ongoing work of the different groups. I would strongly recommend you sign up for the ICANN regional newsletters if you have not done so yet. And the Policy Team also organizes a Policy Update webinar, which is geared to prepare people for upcoming ICANN meetings, but also good checkpoint to see where the different initiatives stand. Can also encourage you to review, if you are specifically interested in some of the GNSO policy development issues, the GNSO policy briefings which are also published just before an ICANN meeting and give you a one, two page update on each of these efforts, including a background and some of the history

for those who are new to it, to get you up to speed, and some insight on where our working groups are at and what issues they are dealing with.

So I think that's all I had from my side, and I believe I am handing it back to Evin.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA::

Thank you very much, Marika, [CROSSTALK] on behalf of the presentation. If people who have questions, they will be able to ask them, but before that, Evin will proceed, so Evin, please.

EVIN ERDOGDU:

Thank you very much, Tijani. Thank you, Marika and Mary. As you will all see, we now have in the bottom right corner of your AC room a pop quiz question. The first question, which I'll give about one to two minutes to answer, is which key word describes the ICANN policy development process? And of the multiple choice answers, you have multistakeholder, government-led, or national-level.

Thank you very much. We will now move to the second and final question in the pop quiz. Question number two, do you have to be a member of an ICANN supporting organization, advisory committee, or GNSO stakeholder group or constituency to join a GNSO policy working group? And either yes or no for that one.

Great. It looks like the pop quiz is complete. I will go back to the first one to have our presenters take a look at it.

And over to you all if you would like to go over the pop quiz at all.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Thank you very much. So, the answer for the first question was multistakeholder, as you know, and second, you don't need to be a member of anything to participate in the GNSO working group. Those were the right answers. Now, questions? You have questions to the presenters?

EVIN ERDOGDU: Now we will have our question and answer session.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: I don't see a hand, so everything is... Okay, Mary, yes, go ahead. Mary?

MARY WONG: Hi, Tijani. I think, Satish, and I apologize if I am mispronouncing your name, but he typed a question in the Adobe Chat, and I will read it again for the transcript and for people who are just on the phone. The question is: What is the process to create a new cross-community working group, and who needs to approve it?

If I may, I think that's a great question. We did not, as you'll notice, touch on cross-community working groups or CCWGs, there is another acronym for you, because cross-community working groups are not policymaking bodies. So, that's one quite critical distinction between a CCWG and the policy groups, either within the GNSO or the ccNSO and such.

So, cross-community working groups would focus on topics that are of interest across various parts of the community, for example, between two or three different supporting organizations and advisory committees, that want to come together and work on a topic of mutual interest to develop recommendations.

The other thing to note is that those recommendations need not go up to the Board necessarily. It depends on the nature of the topic. It could simply be recommendations or best practices for the rest of the community.

Marika has pointed out that there may have been a webinar in the past on cross-community working groups, and if there is, I think there would be materials available that we can look for. But to answer your question, there has actually been a group that worked recently on a set of uniform principles for the formation and the operation of cross-community working groups, and those recommendations have been finalized and are in the process of being circulated to the different supporting organizations and advisory committees. You will be pleased to know that those principles essentially follow much of the pattern of the CCWGs in the past.

The other point I will note here, is that while the two more recent, actually, I will add three because there is now a third one, CCWGs may have been very high-profile ones with a lot of members, such as the one for the IANA stewardship transition, the ongoing accountability work, as well as the new one on the GNSO's option proceeds. We have actually used cross-community working groups quite a lot in the past for a

number of more specific projects, again, not policy work, and on topics that at least two SOs or ACs have agreed is of mutual interest to them.

Marika has put a link to the material on the ICANN wiki space, and so hopefully that answers the question. It is something that is started by the community, a couple of community groups, and so if you have a topic that's not within a specific policy remit of the ASO, ccNSO or GNSO but nonetheless is something you feel is of great cross-community interest, you can bring it up through, in this case the At-Large or the ALAC and see if there are other groups in the community that share that interest and if it's something that will rise to the level of a CCWG.

So thank you very much for the question, and hopefully this is helpful.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Thank you, Mary. Any other questions? I don't see any hands. If you are not connected, you are only on the phone bridge, please speak up. So, if there is no questions, I will ask Evin to proceed to the evaluation questions. Evin, you remember or you want to ask questions? So, being [inaudible].

EVIN ERDOGDU:

Sure. Thank you, Tijani. I will open the survey, if you would like to go ahead and answer this. It's in the same area of your Adobe Connect room as the previous pop quiz.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: No, no, no. Excuse me, excuse me, excuse me. I am speaking about the evaluation questions, not about the captioning.

EVIN ERDOGDU: Oh, okay, I am sorry. That is my mistake. I think, I don't think I have that in the poll right now. I am sorry, Tijani.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: No problem. Are you able to go ahead with the evaluation questions?

EVIN ERDOGDU: I don't have them on me at the moment.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: You don't have them. Okay. Very good. So, go ahead with the captioning questions. No problem. Since I don't see any hands.

EVIN ERDOGDU: Sure. If anyone has a question, of course, I would assume they are welcome to ask, but I will go ahead and start with the captioning survey.

As you all see, it's in the bottom right-hand corner of your Adobe Connect room screen. Each question is translated into both Spanish and French, as well as the answers. I will read in English.

The first question is the captioning feature of the Adobe Connect room is part of a pilot. Please select one of the answers below. It is very

helpful, helpful, less relevant, not helpful, or no vote. And I will leave you for about one minute to answer.

Okay. Great. Moving on to the second question. Please self-identify all categories that describe who you are. So, you may check multiple answers. First being a person with disabilities. Second, participant for whom English is a second language. Third, participant who does not speak English. Fourth, participant who has limited or low bandwidth. Fifth, all of the above, and sixth, none of the above. And I will leave you another minute to answer.

Great. Thank you. Now moving on to the third question. What benefits did you get from accessing the captioning stream? You may choose as many answers as possible, and the answers are greater understanding of the topics, ability to understand the session more effectively, provided the correct spelling of technical terminology, able to more fully participate and engage with the presenter, or all of the above.

Okay. Now to question 4. Where else do you think captioning should be required? Working groups, task forces, ad hoc groups, RALO calls, ALAC calls, CCWG calls, other constituencies, or all of the above?

Okay. Moving to 5, this is an open-ended answer. Where else do you think captioning should be required? I will give one minute for responses.

Great. Moving on to the final question, any final comments? It's also open ended, and I will leave another minute.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Thank you very much, Evin. If you have any comments, another comments about the captioning, please put them here on the Adobe Connect, or if you remember when we finish this webinar, you can send an email with any other comments.

Now, coming back to our webinar, I have a hand. I have Glen McKnight. Glen, please go ahead.

Glen, I don't hear you. Star seven to unmute. Do you hear me, Glen?

Waiting for Glen, I will ask a question for Marika and Mary. Can you please enumerate, not describe, enumerate, the steps of the policy development in GNSO, including the public comment period? Yes, Marika.

MARIKA KONINGS:

Yes this is Marika. I am happy to give that a shot. Although, probably a presentation in and out of itself as there are a lot of details are involved, but at a very high level, the process starts out whereby a policy development process is initiated by someone requesting an issue report. An issue report is a document where we try to outline what is the issue. Does it fall within the scope of GNSO policy development? What is some of the information available? And what are some of the questions that may need to be addressed in order to actually assess, you know, is this an issue and what are potential ways of addressing it.

Then the GNSO Council decides is this, indeed, something that is suitable, timely, for policy development. And just to note that the preliminary issue or issue report that is already a public comment as

well just so people can weigh in and make sure that we've captured everything accurately.

Then the GNSO Council decides whether or not to move forward with the policy development process. If they agree to do that, a charter is adopted, developed, created. There is one that's part of the issue report. But there is an option as well to draft one from scratch. So charter that basically outlines the scope and the mode of operandi for the working group based on the charter, a working group is then formed. The working group conducts its deliberations over a certain amount of time, and there are a number of requirements within the policy development process that need to be met, including a public comment period on the initial report. When they have finalized their work, it is then submitted to the GNSO Council for its consideration. Once the GNSO Council has adopted it, it's submitted to the ICANN Board for their adoption. And before the ICANN Board does that, there's another round of public comment.

As I said, this is a really short version. Mary helpfully put in the graphic which provides a little bit more details, but as I know we are running towards the end of the call, I just wanted to share that briefly with you and hopefully that gives you a high-level overview of the PDP. Mary is putting up what we refer to as the snake that outlines those high-level steps that I just tried to describe.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Thank you very much, Marika. Very helpful. Now, Glenn, are you able to speak? Glenn, are you still there?

I don't hear anything from you, so if there is another question for our presenters, we still have two minutes. Any questions?

No questions. So Marika and Mary, you were very, very clear, and thank you very much. You have the proof that you were clear, no one asked questions. So it is wonderful. I thank you very much. I want also to thank our interpreters, our staff, and all of you who attended. I hope it was helpful for you. Thank you very much, everyone. This webinar is now adjourned two minutes before its end. Bye.

EVIN ERDOGDU:

Thank you all very much. The webinar is now adjourned. We will be sending out the capacity-building survey as well as the captioning survey to all participants following the call. The audio will now be disconnected, and have a lovely rest of the day. Thank you very much.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]