

ANNEX TO ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-01
Business Confidential and Proprietary - Not For Distribution Outside of ICANN

TITLE: Delegation of فلسطين. ("Falasteen") representing the Occupied Palestinian Territory in Arabic

IANA REFERENCE: 319775

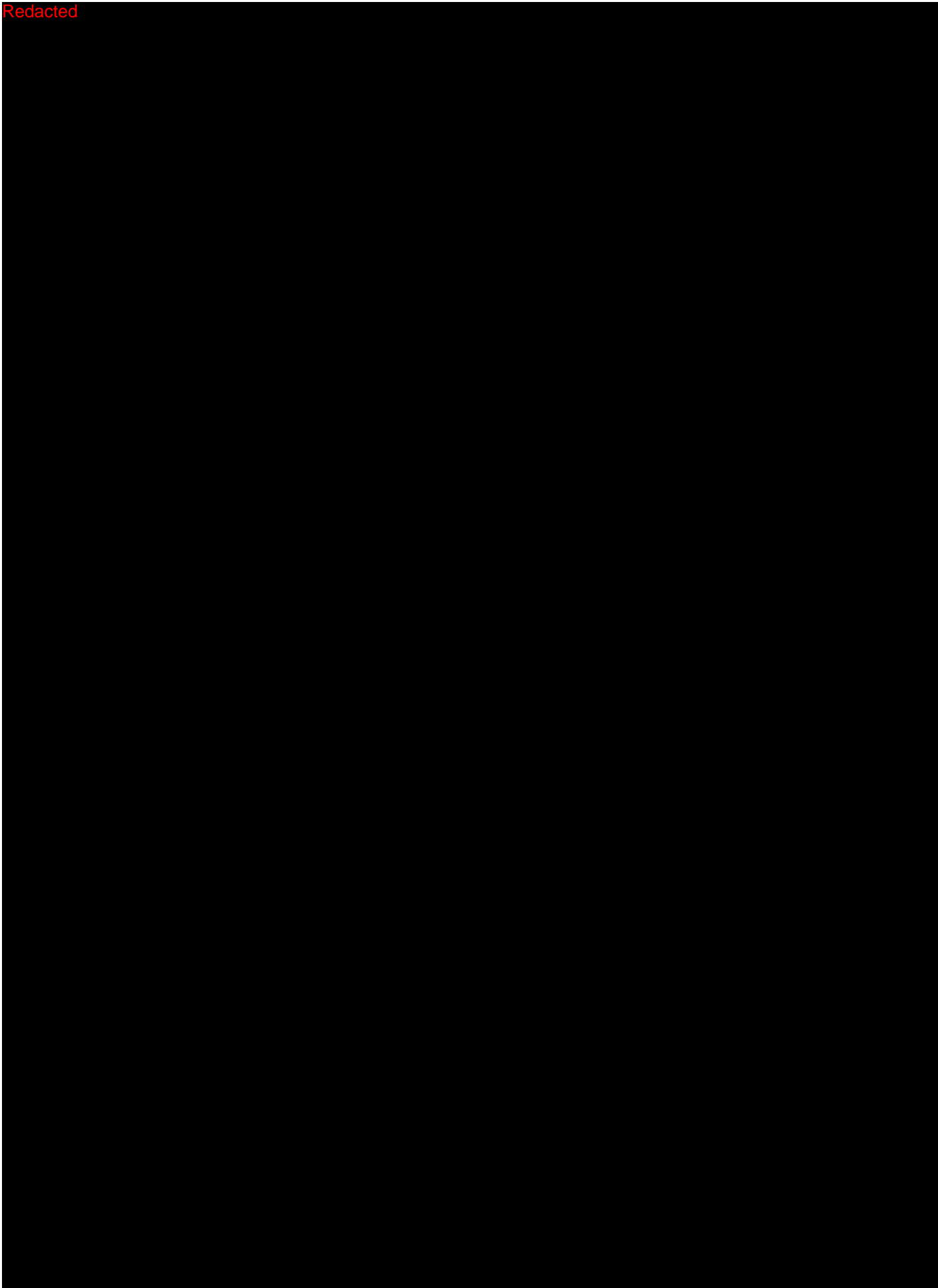
In accordance with ICANN's obligations for managing the DNS root zone, IANA¹ receives requests to delegate, redelegate and revoke top-level domains. This application has been compiled by IANA for presentation to the ICANN Board of Directors for review and appropriate action.

Redacted



¹ The term IANA is used throughout this document to refer to the department within ICANN that performed the IANA functions.

Redacted



Redacted



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2010-08-05-01 Annex Palestine-enclosures

Draft Public Report —

**Delegation of فلسطين. ("Falasteen") representing the
Occupied Palestinian Territory in Arabic**

ICANN has received a request to delegate فلسطين. as a country-code top-level domain representing the Occupied Palestinian Territory. ICANN Staff have assessed the request, and provide this report for the ICANN Board of Directors to consider.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The "PS" ISO 3166-1 code, from which this application's eligibility derives, is designated for use to represent the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

String

The domain under consideration for delegation at the DNS root level is "فلسطين". This is represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the 2003 IDNA specification as "xn--ygb2ammx". The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+0641 U+0644 U+0633 U+0637 U+064A U+0646.

In Arabic language, the string has a meaning equivalent to "Palestine" in English. Its pronunciation in English is transliterated as "Falasteen". The string is expressed using the Arabic script.

Chronology of events

The Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority (PNINA) was established by two presidential degrees in early 2003. The organisation is comprised of representative of both the public and private sectors. Its goals are to operate the ".PS" top-level domain and a number of sub-domains.

In December 2009, an application was made to the "IDN Fast Track" process to have the string "فلسطين" recognised as representing the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The request was supported by Palestinian Minister of Telecom and Information Technology, with additional community support from The Islamic University of Gaza, the Palestinian Information and Communication Technologies Association, the Palestine Chapter of the Internet Society, and the Palestinian IT Association of Companies.

On 1 March 2010, review by the IDN Fast Track DNS Stability Panel found that "the applied-for string associated with the application from [the Occupied Palestinian Territory] (a) present none of the threats to the stability or security of the DNS ... and (b) present an acceptable low risk of user confusion". The request for the string to represent the Occupied Palestinian Territory was subsequently approved.

Proposed Sponsoring Organisation and Contacts

The proposed sponsoring organisation is the Ministry of Telecom and Information Technology, a governmental department of the Palestinian National Authority.

The proposed administrative contact is Suleiman Zuhairi, the Chairman of the Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority. The administrative contact is understood to be based in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The proposed technical contact is Marwan Radwan, the General Manager of the Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

String Eligibility

The top-level domain “فلسطين” is eligible for delegation under ICANN policy, as the string has been deemed an appropriate representation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory through the ICANN Fast Track String Selection process, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory is presently listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Public Interest

Dr Mashhour Abudaka, Palestinian Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technology, has written in support of delegation of the domain to the Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority. The Minister stated “PNINA proved to be a very stable and professional institution that successfully managed the .PS ccTLD for the last seven plus years and its governing board represents all stakeholders of the ICT sector in Palestine.”. No expression of support from government has been received supporting the specific configuration of this request, namely, to delegate the Ministry itself as the sponsoring organisation operating the domain.

Support to delegate the domain to the Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority was also received from the Palestinian IT Association of Companies, the Palestinian Information and Communication Technologies Association, and the Palestine Chapter of the Internet Society.

The application is consistent with known applicable local laws in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority undertakes to operate the domain in a fair and equitable manner. No undertaking has been received from the Ministry in this respect.

Based in country

The proposed sponsoring organisation is a governmental entity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority is a some form of independent entity established by presidential decree, located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The proposed administrative contact is understood to be resident in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The registry is to be operated in the country.

Stability

The application does not involve a transfer of domain operations from an existing domain registry, and therefore stability aspects relating to registry transfer have not been evaluated.

The application is not known to be contested.

Competency

The Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority is the established operator of the .PS top-level domain. Satisfactory detail on the technical and operational infrastructure and expertise that will be used to operate the proposed new domain has been provided.

Specific Risks

All supporting documentation and information provided, including governmental support, has been to support delegation to the Palestinian National Internet Naming Authority (PNINA). However, the actual application calls for the domain to be delegated to the Ministry. After consultation, it is understood that this specific request configuration is due to the political and operational instability within the region, with PNINA located in Gaza and the Ministry located in Ramallah. Normally, a non-operation entity could not be adequately assessed as a sponsoring organisation, as the delegation process involved performing due diligence on operational capacity, and is based on the assumption the sponsoring organisation is the active operator of the domain. However, for the purposes of this application, we have considered PNINA as the de facto proposed sponsoring organisation, while recognising the desire of the applicant to have the Ministry listed formally as the sponsoring organisation due to unique circumstances. It should be noted the Ministry is involved in PNINA's operations, including its representative acting as chair of the organisation's Board.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is tasked with managing the Domain Name System root zone as part of a set of functions governed by a contract with the U.S. Government. This includes managing the delegations of top-level domains.

A subset of top-level domains are designated for the local Internet communities in countries to operate in a way that best suits their local needs. These are known as country-code top-level domains, and are assigned by ICANN to responsible trustees (known as “Sponsoring Organisations”) who meet a number of public-interest criteria for eligibility. These criteria largely relate to the level of support the trustee has from their local Internet community, their capacity to ensure stable operation of the domain, and their applicability under any relevant local laws.

Through an ICANN department known as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), requests are received for delegating new country-code top-level domains, and re delegating or revoking existing country-code top-level domains. An investigation is performed on the circumstances pertinent to those requests, and, when appropriate, the requests are implemented. Decisions on whether to implement requests are made by the ICANN Board of Directors, taking into account ICANN’s core mission of ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems.

Purpose of evaluations

The evaluation of eligibility for country-code top-level domains, and of evaluating responsible trustees charged with operating them, is guided by a number of principles. The objective of the assessment is that the action enhances the secure and stable operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems. The evolution of the principles has been documented in “Domain Name System Structure and Delegation” (RFC 1591), “Internet Domain Name System Structure and Delegation” (ICP-1), and other informational memoranda.

In considering requests to delegate or redelegate country-code top-level domains, input is sought regarding the proposed new Sponsoring Organisation, as well as from persons and organisations that may be significantly affected by the change, particularly those within the nation or territory to which the ccTLD is designated.

The assessment is focussed on the capacity for the proposed sponsoring organisation to meet the following criteria:

- The domain should be operated within the country, including having its sponsoring organisation and administrative contact based in the country.
- The domain should be operated in a way that is fair and equitable to all groups in the local Internet community.

- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the prospective trustee is the appropriate party to be responsible for the domain, with the desires of the national government taken very seriously.
- The domain must be operated competently, both technically and operationally. Management of the domain should adhere to relevant technical standards and community best practices.
- Risks to the stability of the Internet addressing system must be adequately considered and addressed, particularly with regard to how existing identifiers will continue to function.

Method of evaluation

To assess these criteria, information is requested from the applicant regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and method of operation. In summary, a request template is sought specifying the exact details of the delegation being sought in the root zone. In addition, various documentation is sought describing: the views of the local internet community on the application; the competencies and skills of the trustee to operate the domain; the legal authenticity, status and character of the proposed trustee; and the nature of government support for the proposal. The view of any current trustee is obtained, and in the event of a redelegation, the transfer plan from the previous sponsoring organisation to the new sponsoring organisation is also assessed with a view to ensuring ongoing stable operation of the domain.

After receiving this documentation and input, it is analysed in relation to existing root zone management procedures, seeking input from parties both related to as well as independent of the proposed sponsoring organisation should the information provided in the original application be deficient. The applicant is given the opportunity to cure any deficiencies before a final assessment is made.

Once all the documentation has been received, various technical checks are performed on the proposed sponsoring organisation's DNS infrastructure to ensure name servers are properly configured and are able to respond to queries for the top-level domain being requested. Should any anomalies be detected, IANA staff will work with the applicant to address the issues.

Assuming all issues are resolved, an assessment is compiled providing all relevant details regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and its suitability to operate the top-level domain being requested. This assessment is submitted to ICANN's Board of Directors for its determination on whether to proceed with the request.

2010-08-05-02 Annex Tunisia

ANNEX TO ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-02
Business Confidential and Proprietary - Not For Distribution Outside of ICANN

TITLE: Delegation of تونس. ("Tunis") representing Tunisia in Arabic

IANA REFERENCE: 327310

In accordance with ICANN's obligations for managing the DNS root zone, IANA¹ receives requests to delegate, redelegate and revoke top-level domains. This application has been compiled by IANA for presentation to the ICANN Board of Directors for review and appropriate action.

Redacted



¹ The term IANA is used throughout this document to refer to the department within ICANN that performs the IANA functions.

Redacted



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2010-08-05-02 Annex Tunisia-enclosures

**Draft Public Report —
Delegation of تونس ("Tunis") representing Tunisia in Arabic
to Agence Tunisienne d'Internet**

ICANN has received a request to delegate تونس. as a country-code top-level domain representing Tunisia. ICANN Staff have assessed the request, and provide this report for the ICANN Board of Directors to consider.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The "TN" ISO 3166-1 code, from which this application's eligibility derives, is designated for use to represent Tunisia.

String

The domain under consideration for delegation at the DNS root level is “تونس”. This is represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the 2003 IDNA specification as “xn--pgbs0dh”. The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+062A U+0648 U+0646 U+0633.

In Arabic language, the string has a meaning equivalent to “Tunisia” in English. Its pronunciation in English is transliterated as “Tunis”. The string is expressed using the Arabic script.

Chronology of events

The proposed sponsoring organisation, Agence Tunisienne d'Internet (ATI), was founded as a “Société Anonyme” (i.e. a public limited company) in 1996. In that year it obtained the delegation of the .TN domain — the country-code top-level domain for Tunisia.

In December 2009, an application was made to the "IDN Fast Track" process to have the string "تونس" recognised as representing Tunisia. The request was supported by Government of Tunisia, with additional community support provided.

On 1 March 2010, review by the IDN Fast Track DNS Stability Panel found that "the applied-for strings associated with the applications from [Tunisia] (a) present none of the threats to the stability or security of the DNS ... and (b) present an acceptable low risk of user confusion". The request for the string to represent Tunisia was subsequently approved.

On May 20 2010, Agence Tunisienne d’Internet presented an application to ICANN for delegation of “تونس” as a top-level domain.

Proposed Sponsoring Organisation and Contacts

The proposed sponsoring organisation is Agence Tunisienne d’Internet.

The proposed administrative contact is Kamel Saadaoui, Chief Executive Officer of Agence Tunisienne d’Internet. The administrative contact is understood to be based in Tunisia.

The proposed technical contact is Atef Loukil, Chief Engineer of the Network Information Center of Agence Tunisienne d’Internet.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

String Eligibility

The top-level domain is eligible for delegation under ICANN policy, as the string has been deemed an appropriate representation of Tunisia through the ICANN Fast Track String Selection process, and Tunisia is presently listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Public Interest

Support for the application to delegate the domain to Agence Tunisienne d’Internet has been received from Mohamed Naceur Ammar, the Minister of Communication Technologies of Tunisia.

Letters of support for the application have been received on behalf of Computing Center El Khawarizmi, the Academic sector network services provider; the Mediterranean Federation of Internet Associations; the Internet Society of Tunisia: Orange Tunisie, Topnet, Arab World Internet Institute, the Tunisian Association for Communication and Space Sciences, and Hexabyte. The applicant has advised that no structured community outreach was performed relating to the selection of the proposed sponsoring organisation, and that its mandate is derived from appointment by the Ministry.

The application is consistent with known applicable local laws in Tunisia.

The proposed sponsoring organisation undertakes to operate the domain in a fair and equitable manner.

Based in country

The proposed sponsoring organisation is constituted in Tunisia. The proposed administrative contact is understood to be resident in Tunisia. The registry is to be operated in the country.

Stability

The application does not involve a transfer of domain operations from an existing domain registry, and therefore stability aspects relating to registry transfer have not been evaluated.

The application is not known to be contested.

Competency

The application is to delegate the new top-level domain to the current operator of the .TN domain. The organisation is the current operator of the .TN domain, and has provided satisfactory details on the technical and operational infrastructure and expertise that will be used to operate the proposed new domain.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is tasked with managing the Domain Name System root zone as part of a set of functions governed by a contract with the U.S. Government. This includes managing the delegations of top-level domains.

A subset of top-level domains are designated for the local Internet communities in countries to operate in a way that best suits their local needs. These are known as country-code top-level domains, and are assigned by ICANN to responsible trustees (known as “Sponsoring Organisations”) who meet a number of public-interest criteria for eligibility. These criteria largely relate to the level of support the trustee has from their local Internet community, their capacity to ensure stable operation of the domain, and their applicability under any relevant local laws.

Through an ICANN department known as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), requests are received for delegating new country-code top-level domains, and re delegating or revoking existing country-code top-level domains. An investigation is performed on the circumstances pertinent to those requests, and, when appropriate, the requests are implemented. Decisions on whether to implement requests are made by the ICANN Board of Directors, taking into account ICANN’s core mission of ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems.

Purpose of evaluations

The evaluation of eligibility for country-code top-level domains, and of evaluating responsible trustees charged with operating them, is guided by a number of principles. The objective of the assessment is that the action enhances the secure and stable operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems. The evolution of the principles has been documented in “Domain Name System Structure and Delegation” (RFC 1591),

“Internet Domain Name System Structure and Delegation” (ICP-1), and other informational memoranda.

In considering requests to delegate or redelegate country-code top-level domains, input is sought regarding the proposed new Sponsoring Organisation, as well as from persons and organisations that may be significantly affected by the change, particularly those within the nation or territory to which the ccTLD is designated.

The assessment is focussed on the capacity for the proposed sponsoring organisation to meet the following criteria:

- The domain should be operated within the country, including having its sponsoring organisation and administrative contact based in the country.
- The domain should be operated in a way that is fair and equitable to all groups in the local Internet community.
- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the prospective trustee is the appropriate party to be responsible for the domain, with the desires of the national government taken very seriously.
- The domain must be operated competently, both technically and operationally. Management of the domain should adhere to relevant technical standards and community best practices.
- Risks to the stability of the Internet addressing system must be adequately considered and addressed, particularly with regard to how existing identifiers will continue to function.

Method of evaluation

To assess these criteria, information is requested from the applicant regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and method of operation. In summary, a request template is sought specifying the exact details of the delegation being sought in the root zone. In addition, various documentation is sought describing: the views of the local internet community on the application; the competencies and skills of the trustee to operate the domain; the legal authenticity, status and character of the proposed trustee; and the nature of government support for the proposal. The view of any current trustee is obtained, and in the event of a redelegation, the transfer plan from the previous sponsoring organisation to the new sponsoring organisation is also assessed with a view to ensuring ongoing stable operation of the domain.

After receiving this documentation and input, it is analysed in relation to existing root zone management procedures, seeking input from parties both related to as well as independent of the proposed sponsoring organisation should the information provided in

the original application be deficient. The applicant is given the opportunity to cure any deficiencies before a final assessment is made.

Once all the documentation has been received, various technical checks are performed on the proposed sponsoring organisation's DNS infrastructure to ensure name servers are properly configured and are able to respond to queries for the top-level domain being requested. Should any anomalies be detected, IANA staff will work with the applicant to address the issues.

Assuming all issues are resolved, an assessment is compiled providing all relevant details regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and its suitability to operate the top-level domain being requested. This assessment is submitted to ICANN's Board of Directors for its determination on whether to proceed with the request.

2010-08-05-03 Annex Sri Lanka

ANNEX TO ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-03
Business Confidential & Proprietary - Not For Distribution Outside of ICANN

TITLE: Delegation of .ලංකා ("Lanka") and .இலங்கை ("Ilangai") representing Sri Lanka

IANA REFERENCE: 325054, 325055

In accordance with ICANN's obligations for managing the DNS root zone, IANA¹ receives requests to delegate, redelegate and revoke top-level domains. This application has been compiled by IANA for presentation to the ICANN Board of Directors for review and appropriate action.

Redacted



¹ The term IANA is used throughout this document to refer to the department within ICANN that performed the IANA functions.

Redacted



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2010-08-05-03 Annex Sri Lanka-enclosures

Draft Public Report —

Delegation of the .ලංකා (“Lanka”) domain representing Sri Lanka in Sinhalese, and .இலங்கை (“Ilangai”) domain representing Sri Lanka in Tamil, to L K Domain Registry

ICANN has received a request to delegate the .ලංකා domain, and .இலங்கை domain, as country-code top-level domains representing Sri Lanka, to LK Domain Registry. ICANN Staff have assessed the request, and provide this report for the ICANN Board of Directors to consider.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The "LK" ISO 3166-1 code, from which these applications' eligibility derive, is designated for use to represent Sri Lanka.

String

The domains under consideration for delegation at the DNS root level are:

1. The string “ලංකා”, represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the 2003 IDNA specification as “xn--fzc2c9e2c”. The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+0DBD U+0D82 U+0D9A U+0DCF. In Sinhalese language, the string has a meaning equivalent to “Lanka” to English. Its pronunciation in English is transliterated as “Lanka”. The string is expressed using the Sinhala script.
2. The string “இலங்கை”, represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the 2003 IDNA specification as “xn--xkc2al3hye2a”. The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+0B87 U+0BB2 U+0B99 U+0BCD U+0B95 U+0BC8. In Tamil language, the string has a meaning equivalent to “Sri Lanka”. Its pronunciation in English is transliterated as “Ilangai”. The string is expressed using the Tamil script.

Chronology of events

The LK Domain Registry was registered as a not-for-profit organisation on 25 June 2008, formalising an operation that had been ongoing for some time managing the .LK top-level domain.

In 2007, the Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka convened a task force to work on internationalised domain names. The task force commenced work in May 2008, deciding to engage in the ICANN IDN Fast Track process. Invitations were sent to the community to participate in the working group's activities, both in national newspapers and through specific invitations to key stakeholders. The Task Force was comprised of representatives of a number of government agencies, The University of Colombo School of Computing, the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, and two key ISPs — Sri Lanka Telecom and Eureka.

The Task Force concluded which specific strings should be applied for as representations of the country, as well as concluding the existing sponsoring organisation for .LK, LK Domain Registry, “would be most suitable” to operate the domains. The decision was reported to be unanimous, and that “it would be financially infeasible to set up a separate body to register IDN domain names [sic]”.

In January 2010, an application was made to the “IDN Fast Track” process to have the strings “ලංකා” and “இலங்கை” recognised as representing Sri Lanka. The request was supported by the Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka, the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, and the Sri Lankan Department of Official Languages.

On 1 March 2010, review by the IDN Fast Track DNS Stability Panel found that “the applied-for strings associated with the applications from [Sri Lanka] (a) present none of the threats to the stability or security of the DNS ... and (b) present an acceptable low risk of user confusion”. The request for the strings to represent Sri Lanka was subsequently approved.

On 14 May 2010, the application by LK Domain Registry to delegate these two top-level domains was presented to ICANN.

Proposed Sponsoring Organisation and Contacts

The proposed sponsoring organisation is LK Domain Registry, a company limited by guarantee in Sri Lanka.

The proposed administrative contact is Gihan Dias, the Chief Executive Officer of LK Domain Registry. The administrative contact is understood to be based in Sri Lanka.

The proposed technical contact is Chamara Disanayake, the Manager of Engineering of LK Domain Registry.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

String Eligibility

The top-level domains “ලංකා” and “இலங்கை” are eligible for delegation under ICANN policy, as the strings have been deemed appropriate representations of Sri Lanka through the ICANN Fast Track String Selection process, and Sri Lanka is presently listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Public Interest

Support for the application to delegate the domain to LK Domain Registry has been received from Jayantha Fernando, Director of the Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka, an agency under the Sri Lankan Presidential Secretariat, representing the Government of Sri Lanka.

In addition to the reported consensus building achieved by the members of the task force, form letters of support for the application have been received from the Lanka Internet Network Group, and the Licensed Internet Service Providers Association.

The application is consistent with known applicable local laws in Sri Lanka.

The proposed sponsoring organisation undertakes to operate the domain in a fair and equitable manner.

Based in country

The proposed sponsoring organisation is constituted in Sri Lanka. The proposed administrative contact is understood to be resident in Sri Lanka. The registry is to be operated in the country.

Stability

The application does not involve a transfer of domain operations from an existing domain registry, and therefore stability aspects relating to registry transfer have not been evaluated.

The application is not known to be contested.

Competency

The proposal is to have the existing operation of the .LK top-level domain operate the two proposed new top-level domains. Satisfactory detail on the technical and operational infrastructure and expertise that will be used to operate the proposed new domain has been provided.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is tasked with managing the Domain Name System root zone as part of a set of functions governed by

a contract with the U.S. Government. This includes managing the delegations of top-level domains.

A subset of top-level domains are designated for the local Internet communities in countries to operate in a way that best suits their local needs. These are known as country-code top-level domains, and are assigned by ICANN to responsible trustees (known as “Sponsoring Organisations”) who meet a number of public-interest criteria for eligibility. These criteria largely relate to the level of support the trustee has from their local Internet community, their capacity to ensure stable operation of the domain, and their applicability under any relevant local laws.

Through an ICANN department known as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), requests are received for delegating new country-code top-level domains, and re delegating or revoking existing country-code top-level domains. An investigation is performed on the circumstances pertinent to those requests, and, when appropriate, the requests are implemented. Decisions on whether to implement requests are made by the ICANN Board of Directors, taking into account ICANN’s core mission of ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems.

Purpose of evaluations

The evaluation of eligibility for country-code top-level domains, and of evaluating responsible trustees charged with operating them, is guided by a number of principles. The objective of the assessment is that the action enhances the secure and stable operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems. The evolution of the principles has been documented in “Domain Name System Structure and Delegation” (RFC 1591), “Internet Domain Name System Structure and Delegation” (ICP-1), and other informational memoranda.

In considering requests to delegate or redelegate country-code top-level domains, input is sought regarding the proposed new Sponsoring Organisation, as well as from persons and organisations that may be significantly affected by the change, particularly those within the nation or territory to which the ccTLD is designated.

The assessment is focussed on the capacity for the proposed sponsoring organisation to meet the following criteria:

- The domain should be operated within the country, including having its sponsoring organisation and administrative contact based in the country.
- The domain should be operated in a way that is fair and equitable to all groups in the local Internet community.
- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the prospective trustee is the appropriate party to be responsible for the domain, with the desires of the national government taken very seriously.

- The domain must be operated competently, both technically and operationally. Management of the domain should adhere to relevant technical standards and community best practices.
- Risks to the stability of the Internet addressing system must be adequately considered and addressed, particularly with regard to how existing identifiers will continue to function.

Method of evaluation

To assess these criteria, information is requested from the applicant regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and method of operation. In summary, a request template is sought specifying the exact details of the delegation being sought in the root zone. In addition, various documentation is sought describing: the views of the local internet community on the application; the competencies and skills of the trustee to operate the domain; the legal authenticity, status and character of the proposed trustee; and the nature of government support for the proposal. The view of any current trustee is obtained, and in the event of a redelegation, the transfer plan from the previous sponsoring organisation to the new sponsoring organisation is also assessed with a view to ensuring ongoing stable operation of the domain.

After receiving this documentation and input, it is analysed in relation to existing root zone management procedures, seeking input from parties both related to as well as independent of the proposed sponsoring organisation should the information provided in the original application be deficient. The applicant is given the opportunity to cure any deficiencies before a final assessment is made.

Once all the documentation has been received, various technical checks are performed on the proposed sponsoring organisation's DNS infrastructure to ensure name servers are properly configured and are able to respond to queries for the top-level domain being requested. Should any anomalies be detected, IANA staff will work with the applicant to address the issues.

Assuming all issues are resolved, an assessment is compiled providing all relevant details regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and its suitability to operate the top-level domain being requested. This assessment is submitted to ICANN's Board of Directors for its determination on whether to proceed with the request.

2010-08-05-04 Annex Thailand

ANNEX TO ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-04

Business Confidential & Proprietary - Not for Redistribution Outside of ICANN

TITLE: Delegation of .ไทย ("Thai") representing Thailand in Thai

IANA REFERENCE: 316861

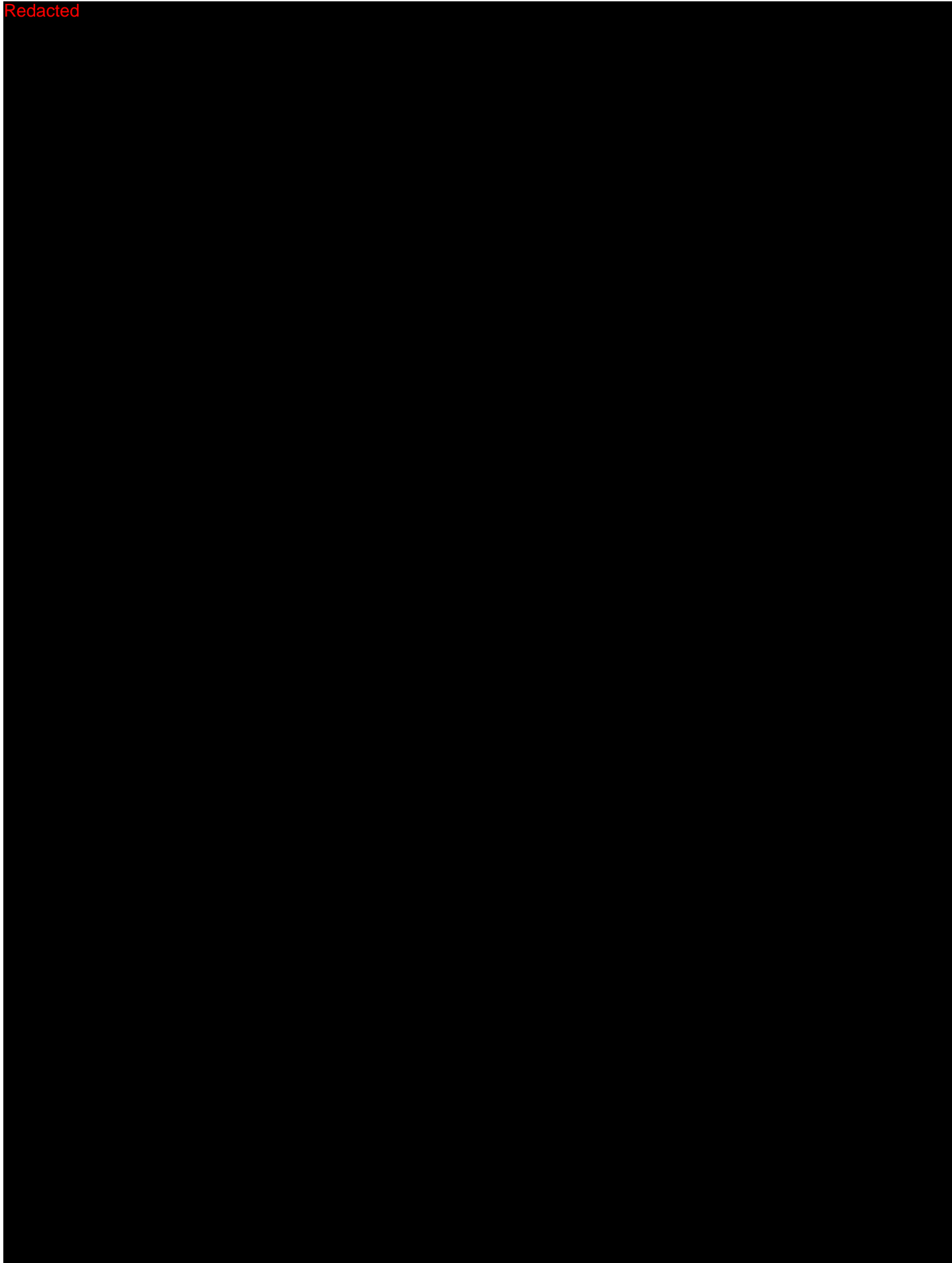
In accordance with ICANN's obligations for managing the DNS root zone, IANA¹ receives requests to delegate, redelegate and revoke top-level domains. This application has been compiled by IANA for presentation to the ICANN Board of Directors for review and appropriate action.

Redacted



¹ The term IANA is used throughout this document to refer to the department within ICANN that performed the IANA functions.

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2010-08-05-04 Annex Thailand-enclosures

**Draft Public Report —
Delegation of the .ไทย (“Thai”) domain representing Thailand
in Thai**

ICANN has received a request to delegate the .ไทย domain, a country-code top-level domain representing Thailand, to the Thai Network Information Center Foundation. ICANN Staff have assessed the request, and provide this report for the ICANN Board of Directors to consider.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The “TH” ISO 3166-1 code, from which this application’s eligibility derives, is designated for use to represent Thailand.

String

The domain under consideration for delegation at the DNS root level is “ไทย”. This is represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the 2003 IDNA specification as “xn--o3cw4h”. The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+0E44 U+0E17 U+0E22.

In Thai language, the string has a meaning equivalent to “Thai” in English, and is pronounced the same. The string is expressed using the Thai script.

Chronology of events

The Thailand Network Information Center was founded in 1988, as a joint venture between the Asian Institute of Technology and Chulalongkorn University. Its structure was formalised in 2007 when it was turned into the Thai Network Information Center Foundation.

In January 2009, Thai ISPs, business leaders, and government participants held a public forum to discuss, “International Domain Naming System: Effects to the Thai People.” The recommendations arising from this public forum led to the development of a project for identifying an appropriate string and the involvement of key community and government officials to pursue the IDN Fast Track process.

In December 2009, an application was made to the "IDN Fast Track" process to have the string “ไทย” recognised as representing Thailand. The request was supported by the National Science and Technology Development Agency, as a representative of the Thailand Government, and the Department of Linguistics of Chulalongkorn University.

On 22 March 2010, review by the IDN Fast Track DNS Stability Panel found that “the applied-for string and declared variants associated with the application from [Thailand] (a) present none of the threats to the stability or security of the DNS ... and (b) present an acceptably low risk of user confusion”. The request for the string to represent Thailand was subsequently approved.

On 19 April 2010 TNIC presented an application to ICANN for delegation of “ไทย” as a top-level domain.

Proposed Sponsoring Organisation and Contacts

The proposed sponsoring organisation is the Thai Network Information Center Foundation, a foundation established under Thailand law.

The proposed administrative contact is Kanchana Kanchanasut, Vice Chairman of the Thai Network Information Center Foundation. The administrative contact is understood to be based in Thailand.

The proposed technical contact is Pensri Arunwatanamongkol, of the Thai Network Information Center Foundation.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

String Eligibility

The top-level domain “ไทย” is eligible for delegation under ICANN policy, as the string has been deemed an appropriate representation of Thailand through the ICANN Fast Track String Selection process, and Thailand is presently listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Public Interest

The Government of Thailand is in support of this application, as stated in a letter from Thaweesak Koanantakool, PhD., Vice President of the National Science and Technology Development Agency. Further, the support for the Thai Network Information Center Foundation to be the sponsoring organisation is explicitly stated. Additional support has been received from Thaneerat Siriphachana, Acting Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, the Thai Webmaster Association, the Thai Internet Service Provider Association, the Office of Higher Education

The application is consistent with known applicable local laws in Thailand.

The proposed sponsoring organisation undertakes to continue to operate the domain in a fair and equitable manner, using the same policies used for the “.TH” domain today.

Based in country

The proposed sponsoring organisation is constituted in Thailand. The proposed administrative contact is understood to be resident in Thailand. The registry is to be operated in the country.

Stability

This application does not involve a transfer of domain operations from an existing domain registry, and therefore stability aspects relating to registry transfer have not been evaluated.

Name servers are located on two topologically diverse networks, but within the same geographic area. This meets the formal minimum standard for diversity within the authoritative server set. The main disaster recovery provision the applicant has stated is of periodic backups made offsite and escrow of data on a regular basis, however, principal operations are all in the same physical location.

The application is not known to be contested.

Competency

The proposed sponsoring organisation is the current registry for the “.TH” domain. The applicant has provided detail on the operational capacity of the registry to operate the new domain, and has satisfactory registry operational and technical expertise through their existing registry operations.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is tasked with managing the Domain Name System root zone as part of a set of functions governed by a contract with the U.S. Government. This includes managing the delegations of top-level domains.

A subset of top-level domains are designated for the local Internet communities in countries to operate in a way that best suits their local needs. These are known as country-code top-level domains, and are assigned by ICANN to responsible trustees (known as “Sponsoring Organisations”) who meet a number of public-interest criteria for eligibility. These criteria largely relate to the level of support the trustee has from their local Internet community, their capacity to ensure stable operation of the domain, and their applicability under any relevant local laws.

Through an ICANN department known as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), requests are received for delegating new country-code top-level domains, and redelegating or revoking existing country-code top-level domains. An investigation is performed on the circumstances pertinent to those requests, and, when appropriate, the requests are implemented. Decisions on whether to implement requests are made by the

ICANN Board of Directors, taking into account ICANN's core mission of ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems.

Purpose of evaluations

The evaluation of eligibility for country-code top-level domains, and of evaluating responsible trustees charged with operating them, is guided by a number of principles. The objective of the assessment is that the action enhances the secure and stable operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems. The evolution of the principles has been documented in "Domain Name System Structure and Delegation" (RFC 1591), "Internet Domain Name System Structure and Delegation" (ICP-1), and other informational memoranda.

In considering requests to delegate or redelegate country-code top-level domains, input is sought regarding the proposed new Sponsoring Organisation, as well as from persons and organisations that may be significantly affected by the change, particularly those within the nation or territory to which the ccTLD is designated.

The assessment is focussed on the capacity for the proposed sponsoring organisation to meet the following criteria:

- The domain should be operated within the country, including having its sponsoring organisation and administrative contact based in the country.
- The domain should be operated in a way that is fair and equitable to all groups in the local Internet community.
- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the prospective trustee is the appropriate party to be responsible for the domain, with the desires of the national government taken very seriously.
- The domain must be operated competently, both technically and operationally. Management of the domain should adhere to relevant technical standards and community best practices.
- Risks to the stability of the Internet addressing system must be adequately considered and addressed, particularly with regard to how existing identifiers will continue to function.

Method of evaluation

To assess these criteria, information is requested from the applicant regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and method of operation. In summary, a request template is sought specifying the exact details of the delegation being sought in the root zone. In addition, various documentation is sought describing: the views of the local internet community on the application; the competencies and skills of the trustee to operate the domain; the legal authenticity, status and character of the proposed trustee;

and the nature of government support for the proposal. The view of any current trustee is obtained, and in the event of a redelegation, the transfer plan from the previous sponsoring organisation to the new sponsoring organisation is also assessed with a view to ensuring ongoing stable operation of the domain.

After receiving this documentation and input, it is analysed in relation to existing root zone management procedures, seeking input from parties both related to as well as independent of the proposed sponsoring organisation should the information provided in the original application be deficient. The applicant is given the opportunity to cure any deficiencies before a final assessment is made.

Once all the documentation has been received, various technical checks are performed on the proposed sponsoring organisation's DNS infrastructure to ensure name servers are properly configured and are able to respond to queries for the top-level domain being requested. Should any anomalies be detected, IANA staff will work with the applicant to address the issues.

Assuming all issues are resolved, an assessment is compiled providing all relevant details regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and its suitability to operate the top-level domain being requested. This assessment is submitted to ICANN's Board of Directors for its determination on whether to proceed with the request.

2010-08-05-05 Annex Jordan

ANNEX TO ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-05
Business Confidential and Proprietary - Not For Distribution Outside of ICANN

TITLE: Delegation of الاردن ("al-Ordon") representing Jordan in Arabic

IANA REFERENCE: 318028

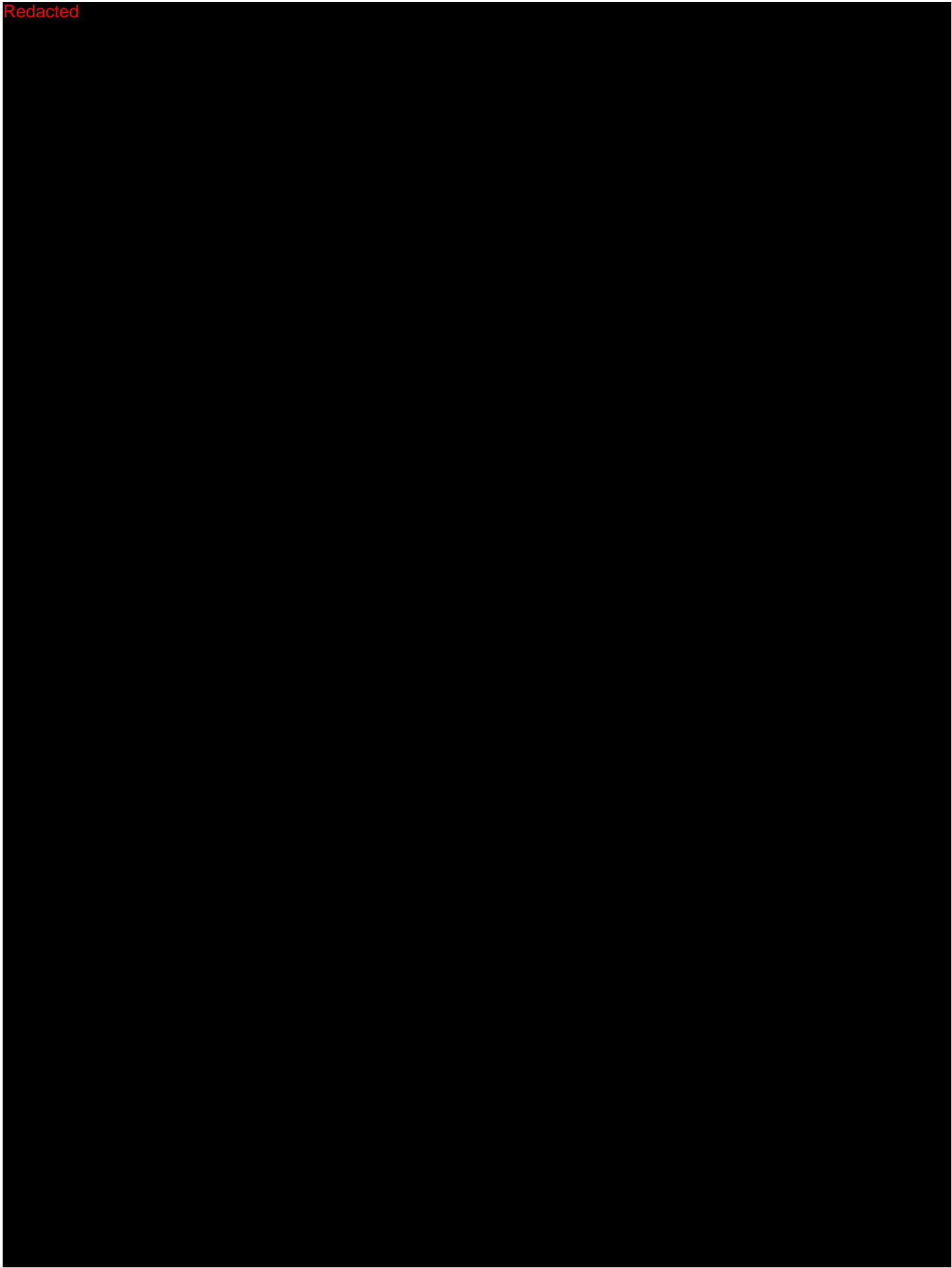
In accordance with ICANN's obligations for managing the DNS root zone, IANA¹ receives requests to delegate, redelegate and revoke top-level domains. This application has been compiled by IANA for presentation to the ICANN Board of Directors for review and appropriate action.

Redacted

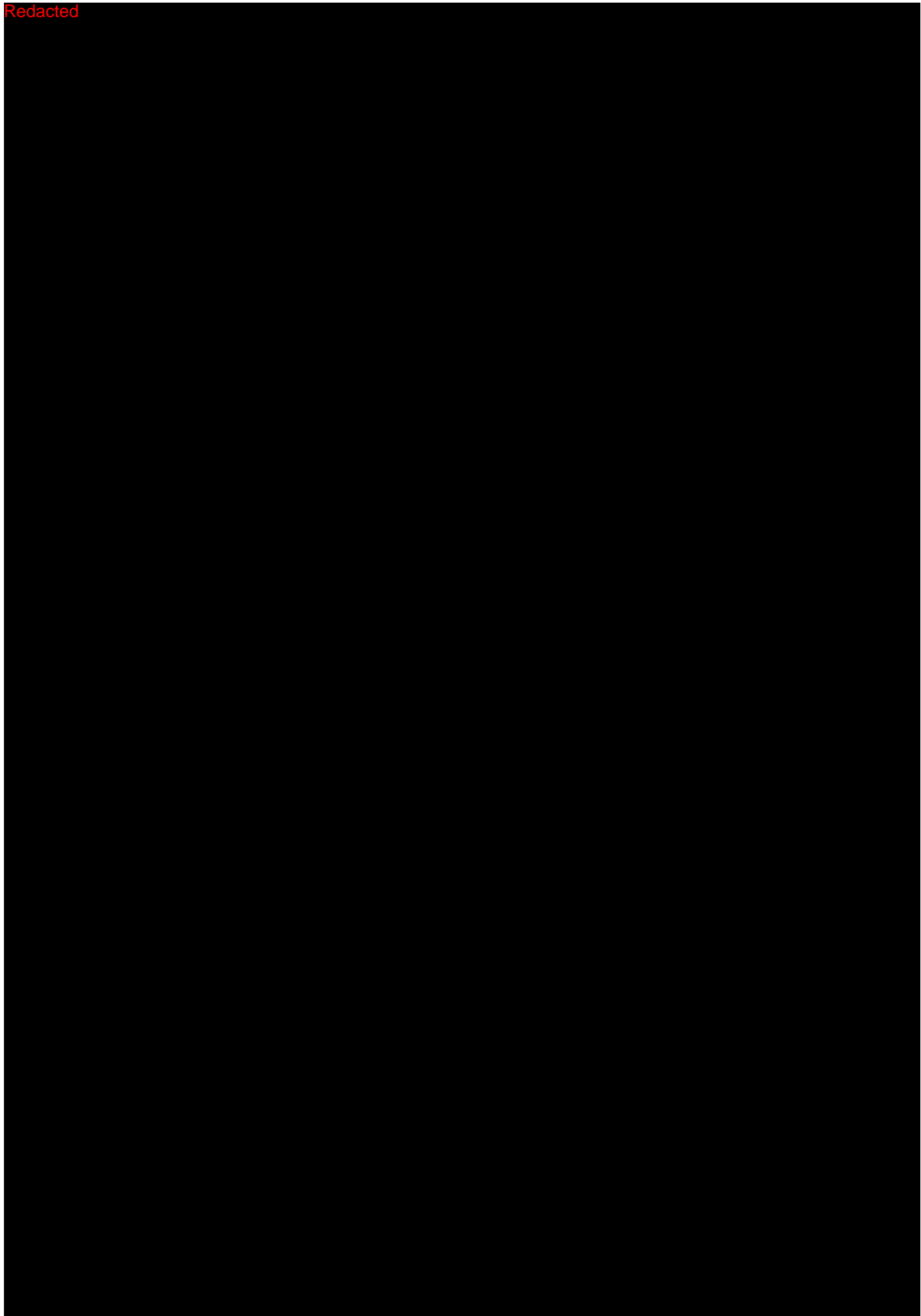


¹ The term IANA is used throughout this document to refer to the department within ICANN that performed the IANA functions.

Redacted



Redacted



Redacted



Submitted by: Kim Davies
Position: Manager, Root Zone Services
Date Noted: 16 July 2010
Email and Phone Number kim.davies@icann.org; +1 310 430 0455

2010-08-05-05 Annex Jordan-enclosures

Draft Public Report —

Delegation of the الاردن. (“al-Ordon”) domain representing Jordan in Arabic to the National Information Technology Center

ICANN has received a request to delegate the الاردن. domain, a country-code top-level domain representing Jordan, to the National Information Technology Center. ICANN Staff have assessed the request, and provide this report for the ICANN Board of Directors to consider.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The “JO” ISO 3166-1 code, from which this application’s eligibility derives, is designated for use to represent Jordan.

String

The domain under consideration for delegation at the DNS root level is “الاردن”. This is represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the 2003 IDNA specification as “xn--mgbayh7gpa”. The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+0627 U+0644 U+0627 U+0631 U+062F U+0646.

In Arabic language, the string has a meaning equivalent to “Jordan” in English. Its pronunciation in English is transliterated as “al-Ordon”. The string is expressed using the Arabic script.

Chronology of events

In December 2009, an application was made to the "IDN Fast Track" process to have the string "الاردن" recognised as representing Jordan. The request was supported by the Minister of Information and Communication Technology.

On 21 April 2010, review by the IDN Fast Track DNS Stability Panel found that “the applied-for string and declared variants associated with the application from Jordan (a) present none of the threats to the stability or security of the DNS ... and (b) present an acceptably low risk of user confusion”. The request for the string to represent Jordan was subsequently approved.

On 22 April 2010, the application to delegate “الاردن” as a top-level domain to NITC was received by ICANN. ICANN advised the applicant that supporting documentation was required to justify the delegation.

On 26 April 2010, NITC conducted a meeting to conduct a “community consultation session ... to choose the registry that will best lead Jordan’s IDN ccTLD initiative”. NITC said five organisations attended — Talal Abu Ghazaleh Domains, Jordan University, Zain, Royal Scientific Society, and Al-Balqa Applied University. Subsequent to this meeting, the organisations in attendance signed form letters informing ICANN that they had reached consensus regarding NITC’s operation of the domain at a meeting in January 2010.

Proposed Sponsoring Organisation and Contacts

The proposed sponsoring organisation is the National Information Technology Center, a governmental entity of Jordan.

The proposed administrative contact is Nasser Khalaf, the Director General of the National Information Technology Center. The administrative contact is understood to be based in Jordan.

The proposed technical contact is Fahd A. Batayneh, Senior Systems Engineer at the National Information Technology Center.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

String Eligibility

The top-level domain “الاردن” is eligible for delegation under ICANN policy, as the string has been deemed an appropriate representation of Jordan through the ICANN Fast Track String Selection process, and Jordan is presently listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Public Interest

The Government of Jordan is making the request directly through the National Information Technology Center, the current TLD operator for the .JO domain.

The application is consistent with known applicable local laws in Jordan.

The proposed sponsoring organisation undertakes to continue to operate the domain in a fair and equitable manner, using the same policies used for the “.JO” domain today.

Based in country

The proposed sponsoring organisation is constituted in Jordan. The proposed administrative contact is understood to be resident in Jordan. The registry is to be operated in the country.

Stability

This application does not involve a transfer of domain operations from an existing domain registry, and therefore stability aspects relating to registry transfer have not been evaluated.

Name servers are located on three topologically diverse networks, with one name server located in a separate geographic area. This meets the formal minimum standard for diversity within the authoritative server set. The main disaster recovery provision the applicant has stated is of periodic backups made offsite, however, principal operations are all in the same physical location.

The application is not known to be contested.

Competency

The proposed sponsoring organisation is the current registry for the “.JO” domain. The applicant has provided detail on the operational capacity of the registry to operate the new domain, and has satisfactory registry operational and technical expertise through their existing registry operations.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is tasked with managing the Domain Name System root zone as part of a set of functions governed by a contract with the U.S. Government. This includes managing the delegations of top-level domains.

A subset of top-level domains are designated for the local Internet communities in countries to operate in a way that best suits their local needs. These are known as country-code top-level domains, and are assigned by ICANN to responsible trustees (known as “Sponsoring Organisations”) who meet a number of public-interest criteria for eligibility. These criteria largely relate to the level of support the trustee has from their local Internet community, their capacity to ensure stable operation of the domain, and their applicability under any relevant local laws.

Through an ICANN department known as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), requests are received for delegating new country-code top-level domains, and re delegating or revoking existing country-code top-level domains. An investigation is performed on the circumstances pertinent to those requests, and, when appropriate, the requests are implemented. Decisions on whether to implement requests are made by the

ICANN Board of Directors, taking into account ICANN's core mission of ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems.

Purpose of evaluations

The evaluation of eligibility for country-code top-level domains, and of evaluating responsible trustees charged with operating them, is guided by a number of principles. The objective of the assessment is that the action enhances the secure and stable operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems. The evolution of the principles has been documented in "Domain Name System Structure and Delegation" (RFC 1591), "Internet Domain Name System Structure and Delegation" (ICP-1), and other informational memoranda.

In considering requests to delegate or redelegate country-code top-level domains, input is sought regarding the proposed new Sponsoring Organisation, as well as from persons and organisations that may be significantly affected by the change, particularly those within the nation or territory to which the ccTLD is designated.

The assessment is focussed on the capacity for the proposed sponsoring organisation to meet the following criteria:

- The domain should be operated within the country, including having its sponsoring organisation and administrative contact based in the country.
- The domain should be operated in a way that is fair and equitable to all groups in the local Internet community.
- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the prospective trustee is the appropriate party to be responsible for the domain, with the desires of the national government taken very seriously.
- The domain must be operated competently, both technically and operationally. Management of the domain should adhere to relevant technical standards and community best practices.
- Risks to the stability of the Internet addressing system must be adequately considered and addressed, particularly with regard to how existing identifiers will continue to function.

Method of evaluation

To assess these criteria, information is requested from the applicant regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and method of operation. In summary, a request template is sought specifying the exact details of the delegation being sought in the root zone. In addition, various documentation is sought describing: the views of the local internet community on the application; the competencies and skills of the trustee to operate the domain; the legal authenticity, status and character of the proposed trustee;

and the nature of government support for the proposal. The view of any current trustee is obtained, and in the event of a redelegation, the transfer plan from the previous sponsoring organisation to the new sponsoring organisation is also assessed with a view to ensuring ongoing stable operation of the domain.

After receiving this documentation and input, it is analysed in relation to existing root zone management procedures, seeking input from parties both related to as well as independent of the proposed sponsoring organisation should the information provided in the original application be deficient. The applicant is given the opportunity to cure any deficiencies before a final assessment is made.

Once all the documentation has been received, various technical checks are performed on the proposed sponsoring organisation's DNS infrastructure to ensure name servers are properly configured and are able to respond to queries for the top-level domain being requested. Should any anomalies be detected, IANA staff will work with the applicant to address the issues.

Assuming all issues are resolved, an assessment is compiled providing all relevant details regarding the proposed sponsoring organisation and its suitability to operate the top-level domain being requested. This assessment is submitted to ICANN's Board of Directors for its determination on whether to proceed with the request.

2010-08-05-06 Annex RSEP Request for .Travel

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-06

SUBMISSION TITLE: RSEP Request for Allocation of One & Two-Character Domains in .TRAVEL

BACKGROUND & DISCUSSION

Individual Registry Proposals

ICANN has previously approved requests from several gTLD registries to allocate one and two-character domain names:

Dot-NAME (2006, two-characters at the third-level only, Board approval):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2006004>

puntCAT (2007, staff approval of limited release of UA, UB, UV.cat):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2007001>

Dot-JOBS (2007, staff approval of limited release of two-character names only):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2007002>

Dot-Coop (2007, staff approval of release of go.coop):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2007005>

Dot-Pro (2008, staff approval of release of three-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008003>

Dot-Coop (2008, Board approval of one and two-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008005>

Dot-Mobi (2008, Board approval of single character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008006>

Dot-BIZ (2008, Board approval of one and two-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008010>

Dot-Mobi (2008, staff approval of two-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008011>

Dot-Pro (2009, Board approval of one, two, remaining three-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2009002>

Dot-INFO (April 2010, Board approval of one & two character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#201001>

The Tralliance proposal passed through the initial phase of the registry service evaluation process. No security, stability or competition issues were found. The proposed contract amendments were posted for public comment from 10 June to 10 July 2009. Two comments were received, although one was unrelated to the proposal from .travel. The other comment received was critical of the proposed release of one and two-character .travel names by Tralliance, and asked that ICANN freeze consideration of the proposed amendment until a review of the

registry’s activities with respect to self-management of .travel domain names could be reviewed. ICANN’s Contractual Compliance team did conduct a review from early 2009 through June 2010, and closed its review after Tralliance took corrective measures.

The staff recommendation is that the proposed service and amendment to allocate one and two-character .travel domain names is the same as amendments approved for other existing gTLD registries. Tralliance intends to follow a Phased Allocation process for the introduction of one and two-character domain names, the same as processes approved for Neustar, RegistryPro and Afilias. Tralliance had initially sought to include a mechanism to self-manage up to 10 one and two-character .travel domain names for registry use, but that element was removed from the proposal in August 2009 following the close of the comment period on the original proposal. This addresses the concern raised in the public comment forum.

From early 2009 through June 2010, ICANN’s Contractual Compliance Team conducted and closed a review of .travel domain names potentially infringing on well-known trademarks, based on concerns of self-management of .travel domain names by entities affiliated or controlled by Tralliance officers.

PROPOSED CONTRACT AMENDMENT

Old Text in dot-TRAVEL Agreement Appendix 6
<p>B. Additional Second-Level Reservations. In addition, the following names shall be reserved at the second level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All single-character labels. – All two-character labels shall be initially reserved. The reservation of a two-character label string shall be released to the extent that the Registry reaches agreement with the government and country-code manager, or the ISO 3166 maintenance agency, whichever appropriate. The Registry may also propose release of these reservations based on its implementation of measures to avoid confusion with the corresponding country codes.
Proposed New Text in dot-TRAVEL Agreement Appendix 6
<p>B. Additional Second-Level Reservations. In addition, the following names shall be reserved at the second level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All single and two-character labels that were previously reserved by the Registry in the Registry Agreement may be allocated through ICANN-accredited registrars, based upon implementation of a phased allocation program as further set forth in Appendix 7.

Proposed New Text in dot-TRAVEL Agreement Appendix 7, Section 9

Dot-TRAVEL One and Two Character Phased Allocation Program (“Phased Allocation Program”). The domain names included within the scope of the Allocation Program shall be limited to one and two-character dot-TRAVEL domain names. Registry Operator reserves the right to not allocate all single and two-character dot-TRAVEL domain names.

Pursuant to the Allocation Program, Registry Operator may elect to allocate the domain names by applying one or more the following processes: 1) request for proposals and allocation based on evaluation criteria, 2) auction, or 3) first come, first served registration.

For the reasons set forth below, ICANN staff believes that the Tralliance proposal and amendment should be approved.

Discussion of Issues

1. ICANN conducted the threshold security, stability and competition review on the proposed service, and did not identify any significant issues.

In order to proceed with implementation, Tralliance was advised that an amendment to Appendix 6 and 7 of the dot-TRAVEL Agreement should be made to provide for the release of one and two-character domain names via a Phased Allocation process.

Tralliance agreed to proceed with the amendment in order to implement the Phased Allocation process, and provided ICANN staff with a proposed amendment to the dot-TRAVEL Registry Agreement.

2. Allocation of one and two-character domain names was previously approved by the Board for a gTLD registry.

The ICANN Board has previously approved requests by gTLD registries to release and allocate one and two-character domain names, such as requests by .NAME to release two-character domains at the third level and requests from DotCoop, dotMobi, Neustar, Afilias, puntCAT and RegistryPro.

3. The GNSO Reserved Names Working Group opened the door to new allocation mechanisms for one and two-character domain names.

There has been significant bottom-up discussion in the community on single-character second-level domain names (SC SLDs) and potential allocation mechanisms. In May 2007, a multi-stakeholder working group of the GNSO Council recommended that single-character domain names “be released at the second-level in future gTLDs and that those currently reserved in existing gTLDs should be released. This release should be contingent upon the use of appropriate allocation frameworks.” The RN WG final report is located at <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/final-report-rn-wg-23may07.pdf>.

For two years, community feedback has been received on an ICANN SC SLD Allocation Framework¹ and on proposals from gTLD registries such as DotCoop, dotMobi, Neustar, Afilias, puntCAT and RegistryPro. The Allocation Framework notes that it is up to gTLD registries to propose the mechanism of allocation for SC SLDs, but that the mechanism should be fair. RFPs are a fair and efficient method of allocating domain names.

POTENTIAL OBJECTIONS AND PROPOSED RESPONSES

One germane comment was received during the comment period, which ran from 10 June to 10 July 2009. The comment, available at <http://forum.icann.org/lists/tralliance-amendment/msg00001.html>, noted that caution on the proposed amendment was strongly advised. The commenter referred to previous correspondence he had made to ICANN’s Contractual Compliance team regarding allegations of self-dealing by the registry and Tralliance officers, and suggested that ICANN freeze consideration of the proposal until such time as Tralliance’s officers and their activities toward .travel had been thoroughly scrutinized. The commenter was also opposed to Tralliance’s plan to self-manage up to 10 one and two-character .travel domain names.

Tralliance subsequently removed the self-management aspect of its proposal in August 2009, and requested that Tralliance be permitted to follow the same phased allocation program that had been approved for other gTLD registries.

The ICANN Contractual Compliance team conducted a review with Tralliance of .travel domain name registrations to address concerns of registry self-dealing and potentially infringing .travel domain names. Tralliance management took steps to delete 479 potentially infringing domain names, and Compliance closed its review in June 2010.

Detail on the Contractual Compliance review

¹ SC SLD Allocation Framework, <http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/proposed-scsld-allocation-framework-13jun08.htm>.

During calendar year 2009, ICANN received complaints about the business conduct of Labitrav, a .travel registrant and Tralliance, the registry operator of .travel. The companies in question are separate, privately-held legal entities incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida. Both entities are owned in whole or substantial majority, by the same party.

The complaints alleged that Labitrav was infringing the intellectual property rights of various brand and trademark holders, as well as, engaging in cybersquatting activities. Tralliance was alleged to be in breach of its Registry Agreement with ICANN because the domain names registered by Labitrav did not appear to have any travel orientation. Therefore, it was alleged that the registrations may have amounted to breaches of Part 1 (Travel Charter) of Appendix S to the Registry Agreement and the .travel Registry Policies published by Tralliance Registry Management Company. The allegations of contractual breach put forward by the complainants and ICANN was disputed by Tralliance. It proved to be unnecessary to pursue or resolve this interpretation of the contract due to the subsequent cooperation of and actions taken by Tralliance and Labitrav during the review.

In August and September 2009, Contractual Compliance compiled a working list of 479 potentially infringing .travel domain name registrations filed by Labitrav. The list of names is confidential and proprietary to ICANN.

In October 2009, Contractual Compliance held meetings with the Registry Liaison, Registrar Liaison and Legal departments to review the working list and determine what action(s) ICANN would take against Labitrav and Tralliance. It was determined that Contractual Compliance would initiate a compliance review of ICANN's working list with Tralliance and Labitrav in an attempt to resolve potential contract compliance issues and other non-contract issues through "cooperative engagement" as set forth in Section 5.1(a) of the .Travel Registry Agreement.

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On 7 June 2010, David Giza reported the investigation would be closed on 11 June 2010 with the deletion of the last of the infringing names. On 11 June 2010, David Giza sent an email stating the investigation was closed.

During the ICANN Brussels meeting, Tralliance asked ICANN staff if the proposed Phased Allocation Program could move forward and be considered by the ICANN Board at its earliest available meeting.

Resource implications – there are no anticipated resource implications for ICANN with the introduction of this service by Tralliance.

Submitted by:	Patrick Jones
Position:	Senior Manager, Continuity & Risk
Date Noted:	22 July 2010
Email and Phone Number	Patrick.jones@icann.org, 202-570-7115

2010-08-05-07 Annex SSAC Membership Bylaws Changes

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-07

TITLE: SSAC Related Changes to ICANN Bylaws

BACKGROUND:

As part of its program of Organizational Reviews, ICANN has undertaken a review of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC). In 2009, the ICANN Board appointed an SSAC Review Working Group (WG), which engaged in extensive consultations with the SSAC community. In its final report published 29 January 2010 <http://www.icann.org/en/reviews/ssac/ssac-review-wg-final-report-29jan10-en.pdf> [PDF, 282 KB], the SSAC Review WG recommended SSAC membership appointments be for a term of three years renewable by the Board at the recommendation of the SSAC Chair indefinitely, and that the terms be staggered to allow for the terms of one-third of the SSAC members to expire at the end of every year. On 12 March 2010, the Board received the SSAC final report and directed the SIC to identify actions necessary to address the recommendations within the report, at <http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-12mar10-en.htm#1.6>. Article XI, Section 2(2)(b) <http://www.icann.org/en/general/bylaws.htm#XI> of the Bylaws states that the SSAC chair and members shall be appointed by the Board, and does not state any term for such appointments. Staff supporting the Board Structural Improvements Committee (SIC) have identified that a Bylaws amendment is required in order to implement the recommended change to the SSAC membership appointments, and the SIC recommended that the Board approve that proposed Bylaws amendments to this effect are posted for public comment.

On 25 June 2010 the Board approved resolution 2010.06.25.04 directing the ICANN CEO to have staff draft proposed Bylaws amendments addressing the recommendations arising out of the SSAC review WG and to post the proposed amendments for public comment for a period of no less than 30 days.

Following the Board's directive, staff identified the required Bylaws revisions and posted the proposed revisions for public comment on 2 July 2010. The proposed revisions also change the Bylaws references to the SSAC from "SAC" to the acronym in common use today. The public comment forum was opened on 02 July 2010 and

will close on 01 August 2010, prior to the meeting and in sufficient time to identify any additional comments or concerns arising out of that public comment period. As of 22 July 2010, one comment has been submitted in the public comment forum, and it is in favor of approving the proposed revisions.

Staff continues to monitor the public comment forum and will update the Board prior to a decision if any comments are received that recommend changes to the proposed Bylaws or do not support the proposed Bylaws revisions. In that event, staff will provide a revised recommendation, if applicable. The current draft of the Summary and Analysis document to be posted in the public comment forum is attached as Exhibit A.

Staff is therefore recommending that the Board approve the proposed Bylaws Revisions as attached to the Board Submission.

GENERAL COMMENTS & CONTRIBUTORS:

The public comment period was opened on 02 July 2010 and will close on 01 August 2010. At the time this summary was prepared, one community submission was posted to the forum. The contributor is listed below.

Michele Neylon, Blacknight; Mr. Neylon stated that he thought the proposed Bylaws change was reasonable and he would support it.

Submitted by:	Julie Hedlund
Position:	Director, SSAC Support
Date Noted:	22 July 2010
Email and Phone Number	Julie_hedlund@icann.org ; 202-549-3799

2010-08-05-07 Annex SSAC Membership Bylaws Changes Attachment

ATTACHMENT TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-07

TITLE: Proposed Amendment to Article XI of the ICANN Bylaws to Implement Improvements Relating to Membership in the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

REDLINED LANGUAGE:

Article XI: Advisory Committees

Section 2. Security and Stability Advisory Committee

a. The role of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (“SSAC”) is to advise the ICANN community and Board on matters relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. It shall have the following responsibilities:

b. The SSAC's chair and members shall be appointed by the Board. SSAC membership appointment shall be for a three-year term, commencing on 1 January and ending the second year thereafter on 31 December. The chair and members may be re-appointed, and there are no limits to the number of terms the chair or members may serve. The SSAC chair may provide recommendations to the Board regarding appointments to the SSAC. The SSAC chair shall stagger appointment recommendations so that approximately one-third (1/3) of the membership of the SSAC is considered for appointment or re-appointment each year. (Note: The first full term under this paragraph shall commence on 1 January 2011 and end on 31 December 2013. Prior to 1 January 2011, the SSAC shall be comprised as stated in the Bylaws as amended 25 June 2010, and the SSAC chair shall recommend the re-appointment of all current SSAC members to full or partial terms as appropriate to implement the provisions of this paragraph.)

c. The SSAC shall annually appoint a non-voting liaison to the ICANN Board according to Section 9 of Article VI.

* As the Security and Stability Advisory Committee is commonly referred to as the “SSAC”, staff also proposed an administrative change to the Bylaws to replace all instances of the term “SAC” with the term “SSAC”.

2010-08-05-07 Annex SSAC Membership Bylaws Changes Attachment

ATTACHMENT TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-07

TITLE: **Proposed Amendment to Article XI of the ICANN Bylaws to Implement Improvements Relating to Membership in the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)**

REDLINED LANGUAGE:

Article XI: Advisory Committees

Section 2. Security and Stability Advisory Committee

a. The role of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (“SSAC”) is to advise the ICANN community and Board on matters relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. It shall have the following responsibilities:

b. The SSAC's chair and members shall be appointed by the Board. SSAC membership appointment shall be for a three-year term, commencing on 1 January and ending the second year thereafter on 31 December. The chair and members may be re-appointed, and there are no limits to the number of terms the chair or members may serve. The SSAC chair may provide recommendations to the Board regarding appointments to the SSAC. The SSAC chair shall stagger appointment recommendations so that approximately one-third (1/3) of the membership of the SSAC is considered for appointment or re-appointment each year. (Note: The first full term under this paragraph shall commence on 1 January 2011 and end on 31 December 2013. Prior to 1 January 2011, the SSAC shall be comprised as stated in the Bylaws as amended 25 June 2010, and the SSAC chair shall recommend the re-appointment of all current SSAC members to full or partial terms as appropriate to implement the provisions of this paragraph.)

c. The SSAC shall annually appoint a non-voting liaison to the ICANN Board according to Section 9 of Article VI.

* As the Security and Stability Advisory Committee is commonly referred to as the “SSAC”, staff also proposed an administrative change to the Bylaws to replace all instances of the term “SAC” with the term “SSAC”.

**2010-08-05-08 Annex SSAC Appointments Cover Letter
22 July 2010-1**



22 July 2009

To: ICANN Board
From: SSAC Chair
Via: SSAC Liaison to the ICANN Board

The purpose of this letter is to bring you up-to-date on proposed changes to the Security and Stability Advisory Committee.

In its final report published 29 January 2010 <http://www.icann.org/en/reviews/ssac/ssac-review-wg-final-report-29jan10-en.pdf> [PDF, 282 KB], the SSAC Review WG recommended SSAC membership appointments be for a term of three years renewable by the Board at the recommendation of the SSAC Chair indefinitely, and that the terms be staggered to allow for the terms of one-third of the SSAC members to expire at the end of every year.

The Committee recommends the Board appoint SSAC members to initial member terms that are staggered to allow for the terms of one-third of the SSAC members to expire at the end of every year. The attached Board Submission details the proposed member appointments to initial one-, two-, and three-year terms with approximately one-third of the SSAC member terms to expire at the end of every year.

The SSAC welcomes comments from the Board concerning this request.

Steve Crocker
Chair, ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee

2010-08-05-09 Annex RSSAC Review WG final report



Review of the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Final Report of the RSSAC Review Working Group

8 June 2010



Table of contents

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
1. BACKGROUND.....	5
CHRONOLOGY	5
STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENT REPORT	6
PUBLIC COMMENTS.....	6
2. WG CONCLUSIONS ON INDEPENDENT REVIEWERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.....	7

0. Executive Summary

With the present report the RSSAC Review Working Group submits its draft conclusions on the review process of the Root Server System Advisory Committee of ICANN (RSSAC)¹ to public comment.

What are the purposes of RSSAC?

RSSAC is currently an **advisory body of the Board of ICANN**² which provides **operational advice** on a number of issues, such as:

- Operation of the root name servers of the DNS;
- Requirements of root name servers (host hardware capacities, operating systems, software versions, network connectivity, physical environment);
- Security aspects of the root name server system;
- Number, location and distribution of the root name servers.

How well is RSSAC serving those purposes?

The WG shares the view expressed by independent reviewers that those purposes are **not being served in an optimal way**. There are four main reasons for this:

- **Communication** between ICANN and the RSSAC is scarce; independent reviewers noticed a 'lack of regular communication and agreement over the expectations between the RSSAC and the Board'. Given these circumstances the further remark issued by the reviewers does not come as a surprise: 'RSSAC is largely reactive and issues-based, rather than providing advice proactively to the Board of ICANN'. One additional aspect of this scarce communication lies within the insufficient documentation of RSSAC committee and meeting processes, noticed by reviewers.
- **Lack of knowledge**. RSSAC does not have a sufficient level of knowledge of ICANN, and ICANN does not have a sufficient level of knowledge of RSSAC. There are two main reasons for this problem, namely:
 - RSSAC does not meet at ICANN meetings. While there are reasons for this choice (RSSAC needs to meet at IETF meetings, where Root Operators interact with the large technical internet community), this has not only caused a lowering of visibility of RSSAC in ICANN and of ICANN in RSSAC, but also a very limited interaction between RSSAC and the other SO/ACs.
 - The absence of a coordinated point of contact between ICANN and the Root Operators. On the one hand, contacts are delegated to the operational level (through IANA and the 'L' Root Operator), and on the other hand, ICANN did not entrust any senior management staff with the duty to represent the whole Organization at the RSSAC.
- **Outdated mandate**. The mandate of RSSAC, as spelled out in the Bylaws, is obsolete and requires revisions: for example, the issues related to location, number and

¹ *The review process of RSSAC –steered by a specific review Working Group reporting to the Board of ICANN through the Structural Improvements Committee - included an external review performed by an independent selected contractor, and a series of interactions of the WG with interested members of the community. In order to formulate its draft final conclusions the WG considered the evidence gathered by reviewers, their recommendations, and the feedback sought and received from community.*

² *As defined by Article XI, Section 2/3 of the [Bylaws](#)*

distribution of servers are considered as outdated following the introduction of Anycast servers to the root server system.

- **Lack of shared understanding** of Root Operators' responsibilities, RSSAC role, and ICANN mission. For instance, reviewers' remark that RSSAC has never provided the ICANN Board with advice on operational matters such as operating systems for root servers, and this because Root Operators consider that this Bylaws' requirement lies with them, not with ICANN's.

What measures to increase RSSAC effectiveness?

To increase the effectiveness of RSSAC, reviewers propose two types of measures:

- **Structural changes** to its mandate and reporting. Two main changes are proposed in this respect:
 - The re-launch of the RSSAC as a strategy group run jointly by ICANN and the Root Operators which responds not only to the Board of ICANN, but also to the ICANN community, the Root Server Operators and the whole Internet community.
 - The re-definition of the RSSAC mandate, with a more strategic focus (it shall provide 'unbiased strategic advice') and a different spelling out of the discrete activities delegated to RSSAC.
- **Operational changes**, such as: the establishment of a process for the Chair appointment, the location of RSSAC meetings and others.

Conclusions of the Working Group

The Working Group considers that **structural changes to the RSSAC cannot be imposed without full cooperation from Root Servers**. During its work the Working Group sought feedback from Root Operators, asking them to react to independent reviewers' proposals with a set of remarks. Unfortunately Root Operators did not express themselves with consensus of opinions on such a coherent set of proposals.

The Working Group decided therefore to close its mandate by:

- Recommending that the Board of ICANN **not implement any structural changes to RSSAC, in the absence of the Root Operators' consent**.
- Asking the Board of ICANN via the Structural Improvements Committee to **invite Root Operators to consider the structural changes suggested by external reviewers** and to **formulate** to the Board of ICANN, a **coherent set of proposals** for addressing the recommendations of reviewers, in order to initiate a dialogue with ICANN on the implementation of measures that could be accepted by both parties.
- Commenting and **concluding on the operational measures** suggested by independent reviewers.
- Recommending that ICANN identify a member of the senior management team with the duty to represent the whole Organization in communications with RSSAC, particularly with regard to the operational implementation of ICANN policies in the areas of new TLDs (new gTLDs, ccTLDs, and IDN TLDs), and the continued roll-out of DNSSEC and IPv6.

1. Background

As part of its program of Organizational Reviews, ICANN has undertaken a review of the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC), whose role³ is to advise the ICANN Board *'about the operation of the root name servers of the domain name system. The RSSAC shall consider and provide advice on the operational requirements of root name servers, including host hardware capacities, operating systems and name server software versions, network connectivity and physical environment. The RSSAC shall examine and advise on the security aspects of the root name server system. Further, the RSSAC shall review the number, location, and distribution of root name servers considering the total system performance, robustness, and reliability.'*

Organizational Reviews are part of ICANN's program of continuous improvement and are intended to ensure an in-depth examination of the role and operation of key structures of ICANN, with support from external, independent professional consultants.

As specified in Article IV, Section 4 of ICANN's [Bylaws](#), the "goal of the review, to be undertaken pursuant to such criteria and standards as the Board shall direct, shall be to determine (i) whether that organization has a continuing purpose in the ICANN structure, and (ii) if so, whether any change in structure or operations is desirable to improve its effectiveness."

Supervision of the Organizational Review processes is performed by the Structural Improvements Committee (hereinafter SIC), which is a standing Committee of the Board. The SIC is authorized to set up specific Working Groups (hereinafter, WG) for each of the Reviews.

With support from ICANN staff, the Review WGs have two main tasks:

- To ensure that the selected external reviewers carry out their task in full autonomy and independence of judgment, basing their conclusions and recommendations on evidence and in observance of the selected methodologies and workplan;
- After delivery of the reviewers' report, to formulate a report to the Board through the Structural Improvements Committee on measures to be adopted as to increase effectiveness of the key structure under review.

Chronology

In June 2008 the Board of ICANN approved the composition of a specific RSSAC Review WG, which includes the following individuals: Harald Alvestrand (Chair), Steve Crocker and Bruce Tonkin. The WG was supported by Marco Lorenzoni, ICANN Director for Organizational Reviews.

Following an open selection procedure, the Board of ICANN appointed Westlake Consulting Limited in October 2008 so as to undertake the independent, external review of the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC).

In February 2009 the independent reviewers delivered their draft report, which was presented for discussion at the ICANN Meeting in Mexico City in March 2009. The final

³ See previous footnote2

version of independent reviewers' report was released the following month and then posted for [public comments](#).

The independent reviewers' report was then presented at the March 2009 RSSAC meeting in San Francisco, in order to obtain feedback from the RSSAC community.

Following discussion with community, at the San Francisco meeting the WG offered to Root Operators the possibility to formulate a coherent set of comments on the report of external reviewers, for WG consideration. This was considered as an essential part of the review process, as the WG believes that no structural changes to RSSAC could be implemented if not negotiated and agreed by both ICANN and the Root Operators.

Some Root Operators volunteered to establish an informal Design Team with the intent to consider reviewers' report and issue recommendations to the WG. The WG Chair was invited to participate. An informal presentation of the Design Team's current state of thinking to the WG was organized during the Seoul ICANN meeting in October 2009. However, the Design Team did not reach consensus with the Root Operators community on the preliminary ideas that were informally presented in Seoul, and no paper expressing the views of Root Operators on possible actions leading to a reform of RSSAC was produced in the following year.

Structure of the Present Report

The present report contains three sections, namely:

- Section 0 – The Executive Summary of the report.
- Section 1 – The present Section, containing background information
- Section 2 – This section presents the conclusions of the WG on each of the Recommendations formulated by reviewers. It is organized along the lines of the recommendations issued by the independent reviewers, so as to facilitate reading and reference.

Public Comments

The draft final report was published for public comment from 27 April to 5 June 2010. No comments on the subject matter were received during that period, only five mails that were clearly off-topic. Accordingly, no changes in substance have been made in the final version of the WG report.

2. WG conclusions on Independent Reviewers' Recommendations

The Reviewers' Final Report contains 8 recommendations numbered from 1 to 8; recommendations from 1 to 3 are of a structural nature (they envisage radical changes to the present structure and mandate of RSSAC), while the residual ones are of an operational nature.

During a working session at the Nairobi ICANN meeting in March 2010, the WG acknowledged the absence of the expected Root Operators' comments on the external reviewers' report. The WG unanimously considers that:

- There are sufficient reasons suggesting that the overall structure and mandate of the RSSAC should be reconsidered. Based on the evidence collected during their review, the independent reviewers envisage some structural changes to RSSAC, its mandate and its reporting line. However, the WG is well aware that no structural changes can be addressed unless formulated in collaboration with Root Operators, which have not expressed themselves with consensus of opinion yet. The Working Group decided therefore to close its mandate by:
 - Recommending the Board of ICANN not to implement any structural changes to RSSAC, in the absence of Root Operators' consent.
 - Asking the Board of ICANN via the Structural Improvements Committee to invite Root Operators to consider the structural changes suggested by external reviewers and to formulate to the Board of ICANN, a coherent set of proposals for addressing the recommendations of reviewers, in order to initiate a dialogue with ICANN on the implementation of measures that could be accepted by both parties. This coherent set of proposal needs to be endorsed by all Root Operators.
- Recommendations of an operational nature can be addressed by ICANN even in absence of a preliminary agreement from Root Operators; this report presents the draft conclusion of the WG in this sense.

The present Section presents a short summary of each recommendation issued by reviewers, and – per each of them – a comment presenting the conclusions of the WG.

Readers are recommended to read the Reviewers' Final Report as a background to this report.

Reviewers' Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Relaunch RSSAC as a strategy group, run jointly by ICANN and the Root Server Operators.2. Amend the Bylaws' so as to set out RSSAC's new purpose, namely: <i>The role of the Root Server System Advisory Committee ("RSSAC") shall be to provide a source of unbiased strategic advice to ICANN, the Root Server Operators and the Internet Community about the best way ahead for the Root Server System. The role will include the following functions:</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>To analyze, assess and monitor, at a strategic level,</i>
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	<p><i>proposed changes to the root server system in order to provide timely advice to the Root Server Operators and ICANN on the implications, desirability and risks of such changes;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To provide reassurance and transparency to the Internet Community that these tasks are under control and that they can have confidence in the reliability and robustness of the root server system;</i> • <i>To identify strategic risks to the root server system, and to ensure that planning is in place to address failures of critical systems, including – but not limited to – the demise or critical breakdown of one or more Root Server Operators, or ICANN or IANA;</i> • <i>To ensure the performance of the root server system is monitored in the light of anticipated or actual changes to the system or in global Internet usage;</i> • <i>To provide a means of liaison between the Root Server Operators, ICANN and the Internet Community.</i> <p>3. The ‘new’ RSSAC to be composed of 9 members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Root Server Operators appointed by the operators; • 1 appointed by IANA; and • 4 appointed by the Board/NomCom of ICANN. <p>Members must have a strong technical understanding of the Root Server System.</p>
<p>WG’s Conclusion</p>	<p>These recommendations suggest structural changes to RSSAC and its mandate, and cannot be addressed in the absence of a full collaboration with Root Operators.</p>

<p>Reviewers’ Recommendation</p>	<p>4. RSSAC to appoint its Chair from among the members for two years and with a limit of three consecutive two-year terms.</p>
<p>WG’s Conclusion</p>	<p>ICANN Bylaws stipulate that the initial Chair of the RSSAC is to be elected by the ICANN Board, and that subsequent Chairs shall be elected by the RSSAC, based on procedures to be adopted by RSSAC members.</p> <p>In reality -as noted by reviewers- the second part of this Bylaws provision was never implemented, and the same initial Board-nominated RSSAC Chair is still in function since 1999. This reviewers’ recommendation puts into practice the provision of ICANN Bylaws, and as such is endorsed by the WG.</p> <p>Suggested length of tenure and maximum number of terms for the future RSSAC Chair are based on standard practices, and RSSAC is invited to consider them when setting its own operating procedures.</p>

<p>Reviewers’ Recommendation</p>	<p>5. On inward and outward Liaisons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep the current Liaison from the RSSAC to the Board; • To establish both an inward and an outward Liaison
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	<p>to/from SSAC;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To establish an inward Liaison from IETF/IAB so as to obtain additional technical input;• To dismiss the current outward Liaison to the NomCom because of the new suggested structure of RSSAC.
WG's Conclusion	<p>The WG agrees with the rationale behind reviewers' proposals aimed at strengthening the relations between RSSAC, SSAC and IETF via the introduction of inward and outward Liaisons, and remarks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An inward Liaison from SSAC to RSSAC is regularly appointed, and this process shall be maintained;• An outward RSSAC Liaison to SSAC used to be appointed, but the position is currently vacant; the WG recommends to fill this vacancy, in coordination with SSAC;• It is indubitably worth discussing/analyzing the recommendation in favor of the establishment of an inward Liaison from IETF/IAB, in dialogue with the IETF/IAB. <p>The WG agrees furthermore with the recommendation to keep the current RSSAC Liaison to the Board. It does not address the recommendation to dismiss the present Liaison to the NomCom, as reviewers presented it as a consequence of their envisaged restructuring of RSSAC, which is not discussed in the present report. This recommendation should be analyzed when discussing the overall structure and function of the RSSAC.</p>

Reviewers' Recommendation	<p>6. RSSAC meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• RSSAC to meet at each ICANN meeting with provision for it to hold additional meetings in between;• Sessions to be public unless a majority of the members believe it appropriate to have a closed session for part of a meeting;• All Root Server Operators and members of the Board to be invited and to have speaking rights at the discretion of the Chair;• Other attendees may be granted speaking rights at the discretion of the Chair;• If RSSAC went into closed session under exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Chair, the Root Server Operators, ICANN Board, appointed Liaisons and technical staff would be invited to join.
WG's Conclusion	<p>The WG agrees with reviewers that the conducting of RSSAC meetings at IETF meetings and the low participation of RSSAC members in ICANN meetings is one of the reasons why several ICANN community members have poor knowledge of RSSAC</p>

operations. However, it is aware that there are operational reasons which suggest the running of RSSAC meetings in parallel with IETF meetings.

On balance of these remarks, and in view of ensuring a higher level of visibility of RSSAC work to the ICANN communities, it recommends that RSSAC should consider organizing at least one of its yearly meetings in parallel with an ICANN meeting.

The WG agrees with all the residual measures suggested in this recommendation, aimed at achieving a greater transparency of the work of RSSAC.

Reviewers' Recommendation

7. ICANN to nominate two members of staff to support the RSSAC:

- One technical fellow to perform research and drafting of reports; this support, initially, would be part-time, with perspective of growing demand. Role to be separated from L-root operations;
- One administrative, part-time support for tasks such as meeting support, logistics, website maintenance, support to Chair between meetings etc.

WG's Conclusion

The WG considers that this recommendation is well-motivated, and recommends that –should RSSAC request in this sense, ICANN would deliver the required two part-time resources so as to support RSSAC works. The role of this supporting staff should be separated from the managing of the 'L' Root and the IANA function.

From a broader perspective, the WG considers that the very coordination of the relation between ICANN and the Root Server Operators deserves further analysis.

In general, one remarks that Root Server Operators are committed to serving the data provided to them by IANA, but otherwise they consider themselves to be independent from, and only partially related to ICANN.

ICANN currently has two structural relationships with RSSAC: one via IANA, and another one via the 'L' Root Server operation. Due to their specific focus and fields of activity, none of these operational relations however represents ICANN as a whole, to the Root Server Operators.

The RSSAC review WG recommends that ICANN identify a member of the senior management team with the duty to represent the whole Organization in communications with RSSAC, particularly with regard to the operational implementation of ICANN policies in the areas of new TLDs (new gTLDs, ccTLDs, and IDN TLDs), and the continued roll-out of DNSSEC and IPv6. This senior contact would then coordinate

ICANN interaction with RSSAC, either by direct involvement or through others, including but not necessarily limited to the 'L' Root Operator and the IANA staff.

Reviewers' Recommendation	8. Fund travel and accommodation for RSSAC members to and from ICANN meetings and other relevant technical meetings.
WG's Conclusion	The WG recommends that ICANN funds travel and accommodation for RSSAC members to participate in ICANN meetings, whenever a RSSAC meeting is organized during an ICANN meeting.

2010-08-05-11 Annex Approval of At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. [To be assigned by Secretary]

SUBMISSION TITLE: [August 2010 – Approval of ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan]

Please see appended Exhibit A: “ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Plan”

Please see appended Exhibit B: “ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan: Summary”

Submitted by: David Olive; Heidi Ullrich

Positions: VP, Policy Development; Director for At-Large

Date Noted: 28 July 2010

Email and Phone Number Policy-Staff@icann.org; 202-570-7126

2010-08-05-11 ALAC-At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan (7 June2010)

ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan

7 June 2010

Executive Summary

A. Introduction

- This Project Plan outlines the approach developed by the ALAC and At-Large staff to implement the recommendations outlined in the [Final Report of the ALAC Review Working Group on ALAC Improvements](#) (9 June 2009).

B. Board Guidance

- This Project Plan conforms to all guidance contained in the ICANN Board's [Resolution 2009.06.26.30](#) (9 June 2009).
- Specifically, the Plan has been developed jointly by the ALAC and ICANN's At-Large staff, in consultation with ICANN's Legal staff, and contains an implementation timeline.

C. Budgetary Implications

- ICANN's [draft FY11 Operating Plan and Budget](#) allocates \$50,000 for the implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements. We expect this amount to fund the cost of all or most of this Project Plan's explicit expenses currently anticipated within FY11.
- If these funds do not prove adequate, the ALAC and At-Large staff will propose tasks in the process to be extended into FY12.

D. Liability

- The At-Large staff, in consultation with ICANN's Legal staff, has concluded that the potential liability of enacting this Improvements Implementation Project Plan is minimal.
- In addition, simple steps have been built into the plan to reasonably ensure that this liability is further minimized.

E. Bylaw Changes

- ICANN Legal has identified a small number of minor changes to the ICANN bylaws required by the ALAC/At-Large Improvements; all changes currently identified fall within Article XI, Section 2, Number 4 (At-Large Advisory Committee).

F. Appendices, Including the Implementation Summary for Each Recommendation

- Appendix 1 summarizes the implementation plan for each At-Large recommendation, including a discrete task list, targeted completion dates, expected sources of costs, assigned work team and a description of task interdependencies.
- All tasks are currently scheduled for completion in FY11 (no later than March 2011).

A. Introduction

Statement of ALAC Executive Committee

On June 2, 2010, the Executive Committee of the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), ALAC Liaison to the ICANN Board, and At-Large staff participated in a teleconference in which they reviewed, in detail, this ALAC/At-Large¹ Improvements Implementation Project Plan, which had previously been developed collaboratively by the full ALAC and At-Large staff.

As a result, the ALAC Executive Committee unanimously states its support of this document and requests that it be presented to the SIC for submission to the ICANN Board.

Project Plan: Purpose and consultation with ICANN Legal

This Project Plan outlines the approach developed jointly by the ALAC and At-Large staff to implement the 13 recommendations outlined in the [Final Report of the ALAC Review Working Group on ALAC Improvements](#) (Final Report; 9 June 2009).

In developing this plan, the ALAC and At-Large staff consulted closely with ICANN's Legal staff – and incorporated its advice fully – regarding the implications in a number of areas, including:

- Compliance with guidance from the ICANN Board;
- Budgetary implications;
- Potential liabilities (and the steps planned to mitigate them); and
- Proposed ICANN bylaw changes.

Implementation status of each recommendation

The below ALAC/At-Large Improvements Status table summarizes the progress to date, estimated completion timetable and potential sources of specific costs for each ALAC/At-Large Improvements recommendation.

Recommendation	Status (% completed)				Estimated completion	Expected sources of At-Large costs
	25%	50%	75%	100%		
1: ICANN bylaws	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
2: Board member	[Progress bar: 100%]				Dec 2010	None expected at present
3: ALS-RALO-ALAC structure	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
4: ALS education/engagement	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials
5: Strategic/operational plans	[Progress bar: 25%]				Sep-Dec 2010	Possible extra day at meeting
6: Cost models	[Progress bar: 100%]				Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
7: Communication tools	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	Trial of communication tools
8: Public comment period	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	Trial of language services
9: Translation processes	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	Trial of language services
10: Home of individual users	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	Trial activities as community rep
11: Board statement re Rec 10	[Progress bar: 100%]				Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
12: Input from consumer reps	[Progress bar: 100%]				Jun-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials
13: Policy advice mechanisms	[Progress bar: 25%]				Jan-Mar 2011	None expected at present

¹ Throughout, "ALAC/At-Large" is used to indicate that certain of the Final Report's recommendations refer to the ALAC, while others refer to the At-Large structure (ALAC, RALOs and ALSes).

B. Board Guidance

Guidance from ICANN's Board regarding this plan is contained within the Board's [Resolution 2009.06.26.30](#) (26 June 2009), which states:

Resolved (2009.06.26.30), the Board directs ICANN Staff to assist the At-Large Community in developing a proposed implementation plan and timeline for the recommendations in the report (except for the recommendation to provide At-Large with voting seats, which will be discussed by the Board at its next meeting). These plans and timeline should be submitted to the Structural Improvements Committee for review and Board approval.

This Project Plan conforms to all guidance offered in this resolution. Specifically:

- The Project Plan has been ***developed jointly by the ALAC and ICANN's At-Large staff, in full consultation with ICANN's Legal staff.***
- It contains an implementation timeline consisting of target completion dates for each of the Final Report's recommendations, as well as for the individual tasks into which these recommendations have been divided. We list these target completion dates in the below section entitled "Implementation Summary for Each Recommendation."

Collaboration by the ALAC and At-Large staff

The collaboration on this Project Plan by the ALAC, Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs) and At-Large staff has included:

- In-depth development of the Project Plan during the full ALAC monthly teleconferences on March 23, April 27/29 and May 25, 2010, and during the ALAC Executive Committee teleconferences on April 19, May 17 and June 3, 2010;
- The assignment by the ALAC to each Final Report recommendation of a work team of At-Large Community members (from the ALAC and its relevant subcommittees) and/or the At-Large staff;
- Ongoing briefings of, and input from, the RALOs; and
- The full incorporation into the Project Plan of input from the ALAC Chair, ALAC members and RALO officers.

C. Budgetary Implications

ICANN's [draft FY11 Operating Plan and Budget](#) allocates \$50,000 for the implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements. ***We expect that this amount will fund the cost of all or most of the explicit ALAC/At-Large Improvements-related expenses currently anticipated within FY11.***

However, if these funds do not prove adequate, the ALAC and At-Large staff will, in a collaborative effort, identify and propose tasks in the implementation process that can reasonably be extended into FY12. The extension of such tasks into FY12 would, we believe, be in accordance with the following statement (page 8) in the [draft FY11 Operating Plan and Budget](#):

While the budget contains resources for the implementation of improvements suggested by organizational reviews, since specific recommendations are not known in advance, it is unlikely that review recommendations can be funded in a single yearly budget. Any unfunded recommendations will be considered and prioritized in next year's plan.

In the case of the current ALAC/At-Large Improvements, the recommendations upon which they are based are, at this point, known. However, various steps in the implementation of these recommendations are still being determined by the assigned work teams.

Explicit At-Large costs

Any explicit At-Large costs expected, at present, to emerge from the implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements recommendations (i.e., recommendation-specific costs) are listed in Appendix 1 (Implementation Summary for Each Recommendation). In the table dedicated to each recommendation in this appendix, these costs are described in the column entitled "Expected sources of At-Large costs."

Other costs

Of course, the ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation project will necessitate other costs not allocated to the ALAC/At-Large Improvements budget. These include, for example, the time of ICANN staff members, professional services, teleconference services and language services.

D. Liability

The At-Large staff, in consultation with ICANN's Legal staff, has concluded that ***the potential liability of enacting this Improvements Implementation Project Plan is minimal***. In addition, simple steps have been built into the plan to reasonably ensure that this liability is further minimized.

Here, we have considered liability broadly, from not only a legal perspective but also from the perspective of any potential compromise of the effects, obligations, legitimacy or credibility of the ALAC, RALOs, At-Large Community and ICANN.

The broadest potential risks within this Project Plan that were identified include, in particular, those listed here – along with the simple steps that have been built into the implementation process to mitigate these risks:

- There is the potential risk that the ALAC/At-Large Improvements recommendations to be implemented might not serve ICANN's fulfillment of its [Affirmation of Commitments](#) (Affirmation; 30 September 2009) or the goals outlined in the [ICANN Strategic Plan 2010–2013](#). To ensure this is not the case, the At-Large staff has conducted a careful analysis of the effects each recommendation would have on the fulfillment of both ICANN's Affirmation and current Strategic Plan. The staff concluded that, on the contrary, the ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation plan would *contribute significantly* to both. Please see Appendix 4 (ICANN Affirmation of Commitments and Strategic Plan 2010–2013) for the detailed results of this analysis.

- There is the potential risk of not meeting the ICANN community's expectations regarding the ALAC/At-Large Improvements, particularly regarding community outreach and engagement. The primary possible causes of this would likely be inadequate ICANN staffing, ICANN funding or volunteer participation. Regardless of the cause, a failure to meet expectations would impact ICANN's credibility with the At-Large Community, as well as in other venues where Internet users interact, including but not limited to the IGF and regional Internet/technology activities. This potential risk can be mitigated by:
 - ICANN's following through with the commitments it has made in association with the ALAC/At-Large Improvements; and
 - The ALAC's focusing on the matter of ensuring volunteer participation. The ALAC has already initiated several activities, both globally and within regions, to address this latter issue.

- The recommendations calling for ALAC and At-Large involvement in the Supporting Organizations' (SOs') PDP processes require the agreement of, cooperation of and coordination with those groups. There is the potential risk that this needed agreement and cooperation might not be forthcoming. This risk seems minimal because there are now active efforts in other parts of ICANN to improve coordination and communication. Nevertheless, steps toward mitigating this risk will include:
 - The At-Large staff's close coordination with the SOs to ensure that the recommendations are not implemented unilaterally;
 - Very active ALAC Liaison participation in several key SOs and Advisory Committees (ACs); and
 - The Legal staff's review and the required public comments process regarding any bylaw changes to help ensure that unilateral or premature changes are not imposed.

E. Bylaw Changes

The ICANN Legal Department has identified ***a small number of minor changes to the ICANN bylaws required by the ALAC/At-Large Improvements***. The text of these proposed changes is now being developed by the ICANN Legal staff, in consultation with the ALAC and At-Large staff.

As the ALAC/At-Large Improvements work continues, more areas of the bylaws may require amendment (for example, the ALAC/At-Large recommendations may require changes to PDP descriptions). Such further bylaw changes will be presented after full consultation with the relevant SOs and ICANN Legal staff.

All of the proposed changes currently ripe for amendment are expected to occur within Article XI (Advisory Committees), Section 2 (Specific Advisory Committees), Number 4 (At-Large Advisory Committee), Paragraphs a, e, and j of the bylaws. The existing text of these paragraphs is shown in the table below.

Par.	Present bylaw text	Proposed text
a	The role of the At-Large Advisory Committee (“ALAC”) shall be to consider and provide advice on the activities of ICANN, insofar as they relate to the interests of individual Internet users.	To be determined
e	The ALAC shall annually appoint one non-voting liaison to the ICANN Board of Directors, without limitation on re-appointment, and shall, after consultation with each RALO, annually appoint five voting delegates (no two of whom shall be citizens of countries in the same Geographic Region, as defined according to Section 5 of Article VI) to the Nominating Committee.	To be determined
j	<p>The ALAC is also responsible, working in conjunction with the RALOs, for coordinating the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping the community of individual Internet users informed about the significant news from ICANN; 2. Distributing (through posting or otherwise) an updated agenda, news about ICANN, and information about items in the ICANN policy-development process; 3. Promoting outreach activities in the community of individual Internet users; 4. Developing and maintaining on-going information and education programs, regarding ICANN and its work; 5. Establishing an outreach strategy about ICANN issues in each RALO's Region; 6. Making public, and analyzing, ICANN's proposed policies and its decisions and their (potential) regional impact and (potential) effect on individuals in the region; 7. Offering Internet-based mechanisms that enable discussions among members of At-Large Structures; and 8. Establishing mechanisms and processes that enable two-way communication between members of At-Large Structures and those involved in ICANN decision-making, so interested individuals can share their views on pending ICANN issues. 	To be determined

F. Appendices

Attached are the following appendices:

- Appendix 1: Implementation Summary for Each Recommendation (including constituent tasks, target completion dates, potential sources of costs, assigned work teams and descriptions of task interdependencies);
- Appendix 2: Milestones Completed in the ALAC/At-Large Implementation Improvements;
- Appendix 3: Note Regarding Recommendation 2: Call for an At-Large-Selected Director on ICANN’s Board; and
- Appendix 4: ICANN Affirmation of Commitments and Strategic Plan 2010–2013.

*Appendix 1***Implementation Summary for Each Recommendation**

In this Appendix, we list the following details regarding our planned implementation of each recommendation:

- The tasks into which we have broken down each recommendation's implementation;
- The targeted completion date of each recommendation and its constituent tasks;
- The potential sources of task-specific costs;
- The work team managing each recommendation; and
- A description of the interdependencies of the tasks within each recommendation and between recommendations.

Targeted completion dates

Based on our current estimate, ***the target completion date for each recommendation overall is in FY11, no later than March 2011.***

Reporting

Progress on the implementation of each recommendation will be reported bimonthly to the ALAC Executive Committee, monthly to the full ALAC and periodically to all subscribers of the relevant At-Large mailing lists. Regular briefings will also be made to the SIC and/or ICANN Board. In addition, ICANN's Policy staff will receive progress updates weekly.

Finally, the ongoing progress will be chronicled in the [ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Status Log](#) available on the new [ALAC/At-Large Improvements Workspace](#).

Regional diversity

In this Appendix is listed the work team assigned by the ALAC to the implementation of each of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements recommendations. A quick review of these work teams reveals the high level of regional diversity that characterizes the implementation of each recommendation individually, as well as the ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation project as a whole.

Implementation Summary table for each recommendation

Following is the Implementation Summary for each recommendation.

Recommendation 1: ICANN bylaws to reflect ALAC's continuing purpose			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
1.1	Amend Bylaws Article XI,s2(4)(a) to clarify purposes, as proposed	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
1.2	Review proposed IIC/post-JPA accountability mechanisms to ensure congruence with recommendation	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
1.3	ALAC engagement in ICANN Structural Improvements Programs	Jun-Dec 2010	None expected at present
1.4	Extend ALAC Chair term to two years	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present

Work team: ICANN Legal staff, in consultation with the ALAC and the At-Large staff

Dependency between tasks: Tasks within Rec. 1:

- Also cover Rec. 10; and
- Must be done in conjunction with those of Rec. 11.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 2: At-Large-selected ICANN Board member			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
2.1	Identify all the steps required to implement the addition of one voting member appointed from the At-Large Community to the ICANN Board	Completed	None expected at present
2.2	Submit the final selection process to the Board via the SIC for approval	Mar-Apr 2010	None expected at present
2.3	Implement or confirm related Bylaw changes	Mar-Apr 2010	None expected at present
2.4	Once approved, begin selection process, in a careful and systematic manner, within the At-Large Community	May 2010	See note re costs below
2.5	Endorsement of selection choice by ALAC	May 2010	None expected at present
2.6	Approval of selection choice by ICANN Board and seating of Board member	Dec 2010 (AGM Meeting)	None expected at present
2.7	Consider options regarding At-Large Liaison to Board vis-à-vis new Director	Jan–Mar 2011	None expected at present

Work teams: The At-Large Board Selection Design Team (ABSdt) and Board Candidate Evaluation Committee (BCEC)

Dependency between tasks: Tasks within Rec. 2 must be carried out in the order listed above.

Overall target completion date: December 2010 at AGM Meeting (with follow-up in January–March 2011)

Note regarding costs: According to ICANN Legal staff, the cost of performing due diligence on the slate of Board candidates is to be borne not by the ALAC but by ICANN's Legal Department.

Recommendation 3: ALS-RALO-ALAC structure to remain			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
3.1	Ensure existing structure does not present obstacles to community operation and development	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present

Work team: ALAC and Regional Secretariats

Dependency between tasks: The implementation of Rec. 3 (the role of ALSes), 4 (ALS education and engagement), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 4: ALS education and engagement			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
4.1	External education	Jun-Sep 2010	Initial development of materials (e.g., brochures, radio, podcasts, webinars, online videos)
4.2	Internal engagement	Sep-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials (e.g., brochures, radio, podcasts, webinars, online videos)
4.3	External outreach and recruitment	Sep-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials (e.g., brochures, radio, podcasts, webinars, online videos)
4.4	Explore whether additional measures need be taken to involve individual Internet users in At-Large work, where they wish to contribute in their personal capacities	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
4.5	Internal leadership engagement and development	Sep-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials (e.g., brochures, radio, podcasts, webinars, online videos)
4.6	Compliance	Jan-Mar 2011	None expected at present

Work team: ALAC and Regional Leaders

Dependency between tasks:

- Task 4.1 must be done in conjunction with 4.3. Task 4.2 must be done in conjunction with 4.5.
- The implementation of Rec. 3 (the role of ALSes), 4 (ALS education and engagement), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010 (with compliance in January–March 2011)

Recommendation 5: Strategic and operational plans			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
5.1	Identify barriers within ALAC processes used to contribute to strategic planning and propose follow-up	Sep-Dec 2010	Possible extra day at ICANN meeting for At-Large Leaders regarding Improvements Implementation planning
5.2	Identify barriers within ALAC processes used to contribute to operational planning and propose follow-up	Sep-Dec 2010	Possible extra day at ICANN meeting for At-Large leaders regarding Improvements Implementation planning

5.3	Review ongoing At-Large staff support levels and budget allocations in FY2009-10 and increase support as provided throughout this project, consistent with recommendations in Final Report	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
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Work team: The Finance and Budget Subcommittee of the ALAC

Dependency between tasks: The implementation of Rec. 5 (strategic and operational plans), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 6: Accurate cost models			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
6.1	Review of additional At-Large information that would be useful, subsequent to improvements in financial reporting in FY2009-2010	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
6.2	Regarding meeting accommodations, ensure that At-Large representatives are given treatment equal to that of other funded communities	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present

Work team: A subset of the Finance and Budget Subcommittee of the ALAC

Dependency between tasks: No significant dependencies.

Overall target completion date: June–September 2010

Recommendation 7: Choice of communication and collaborative tools			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
7.1	Review of communication and collaboration needs considered unmet by ALSes and RALOs globally	Mar-Jun 2010	None expected at present
7.2	Review of technologies already used by At-Large and across ICANN that could fill all or some of the 7.1 needs of the ALSes and RALOs	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
7.3	Review of currently available technologies not already used by At-Large or elsewhere in ICANN that could fill the 7.1 needs of the ALSes and RALOs	Jun-Sep 2010	Trial and evaluation of certain communication/collaboration technologies to fill the needs of ALSes and RALOs
7.4	Create and conduct implementation plan for training ICANN's IT Support in the 7.3 technologies (and, as needed, in keeping IT Support current in 7.2 technologies)	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present

7.5	Based on At-Large's choice of communication and collaboration tools to best fill its needs, make recommendations for use, or not, of these tools across ICANN	Jun-Dec 2010	None expected at present
7.6	Create and conduct implementation plan for the periodic identification of technologies, either newly introduced to the market or updated, that can better fill the 7.1 needs of the ALSes and RALOs than those technologies currently being used	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present

Work team: ALAC and Regional Leaders

Dependency between tasks:

- Tasks within Rec. 7 must be carried out in the order listed above.
- For budgetary reasons, task 7.2 must be (done before and) given priority over Task 7.3.
- The implementation of Rec. 3 (the role of ALSes), 4 (ALS education and engagement), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.
- The implementation of Rec. 5 (strategic and operational plans), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 8: Public comment period			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
8.1	Develop ALAC process for requesting extended consultation window	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
8.2	Develop ICANN staff and Board process for implementing extension requests received	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
8.3	Review of public comment processes	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
8.4	Review measures to make policy development activities across ICANN's communities more accessible. Propose measures for community review.	Sep-Dec 2010	Trial and evaluation of certain translation and interpretation services

Work team: Completion to be confirmed with the Public Participation Committee of the ICANN Board

Dependency between tasks:

- Tasks within Rec. 8 and Rec 13 are corequisites.
- Task 8.4 must be done in conjunction with the tasks of Rec. 9.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 9: Translation and interpretation processes			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
9.1	Interim measures (near term)	Jun-Sep 2010	Trial and evaluation of certain translation and interpretation services
9.2	Adoption of Translation Policy	Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
9.3	Implementation of Translation Policy (by Public Participation Committee)	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present

Work team: ALAC and Regional Leaders; collaboration with Public Participation Committee

Dependency between tasks:

- Tasks within Rec. 9 must be carried out in the order listed above.
- Tasks within Rec. 9 must be carried out in conjunction with Task 8.4.
- The implementation of Rec. 3 (the role of ALSes), 4 (ALS education and engagement), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.
- The implementation of Rec. 5 (strategic and operational plans), 7 (communication and collaborative tools) and 9 (translation and interpretation) are corequisites.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 10: ALAC/At-Large is home of individual Internet users			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
10.1	ALAC is the primary ICANN home for the voice and concerns of the individual Internet user	Sep-Dec 2010	Trial activities as community representative

Work team: Completion to be confirmed with ICANN Board and new At-Large-selected Director

Dependency between tasks: Tasks within Rec. 10 are covered under Rec. 1.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 11: Board statement recognizing Recommendation 10			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
11.1	Statement from Board that clearly recognizes At-Large as primary ICANN home of individual Internet users and clarifies relationship between ALAC and GNSO's User Home	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present

Work team: Completion to be confirmed with ICANN Board and new At-Large-selected Director

Dependency between tasks: Tasks within Rec. 11 must be done in conjunction with those of Rec. 1.

Overall target completion date: September–December 2010

Recommendation 12: Input from consumer representatives			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
12.1	At-Large outreach to consumer representatives	Jun-Sep 2010	Initial development of materials (e.g., brochures, radio, podcasts, webinars, online videos)
12.2	GNSO outreach to consumer representatives	Jun-Sep 2010	Initial development of materials (e.g., brochures, radio, podcasts, webinars, online videos)

Work team: Completion to be confirmed with ICANN Board

Dependency between tasks: Tasks of Rec. 12 should be done in conjunction with those of Task 4.3 and, less so, 4.1.

Overall target completion date: June–December 2010

Recommendation 13: Policy advice mechanisms to be strengthened			
Task No.	Implementation task	Targeted completion date	Expected sources of At-Large costs
13.1	Review ALAC's/At-Large's Policy Advice Development processes and propose measures to reduce barriers	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
13.2	Strengthen policy-development processes within the SOs and ACs for requesting and considering ALAC input	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
13.3	"Processes between SOs, ACs and the Board need to be developed/strengthened to provide feedback on how ALAC advice has been considered and used within their processes"	Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
13.4	Ensure the GNSO PDP incorporates measures that guarantee input from ALAC is requested, included, and considered integral to the process	Jun-Sep 2010 (already underway)	None expected at present
13.5	Ensure the ccNSO PDP incorporates measures that guarantee input from ALAC is requested, included, and considered integral to the process	Dec 2010-Mar 2011	None expected at present
13.6	Ensure the ASO PDP incorporates measures that guarantee input from ALAC is requested, included, and considered integral	Dec 2010-Mar 2011	None expected at present

Work team: ALAC Executive Committee and At-Large staff

Dependency between tasks: Tasks within Rec. 8 and Rec 13 are corequisites.

Overall target completion date: January–March 2011

Appendix 2

Milestones Completed in the ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation

A. Background

The ALAC/At-Large Improvements project began with an independent review of the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), conducted by Westlake Consulting Limited. The [findings of this review](#) (25 July 2008) were then further examined by the ALAC Review Working Group through a series of consultations with the ICANN community.

The conclusions of this Working Group, incorporating input from two public comment periods, were published in the [Final Report of the ALAC Review Working Group on ALAC Improvements](#) (9 June 2009). The report's 13 recommendations focus on At-Large's organization, effectiveness, participation and relationship to other ICANN entities. On 22 June 2009, the [Structural Improvements Committee approved](#) a recommendation to the Board to accept the Final Report.

This project plan describes the approach to be taken in implementing the Final Report's 13 recommendations – that is, the ALAC/At-Large Improvements.

B. Summary of Progress to Date

Progress on the implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements is currently well underway. To date, this progress can primarily be categorized in three parts:

- The creation of – and initiation of work on – a task list for each of the Final Report's 13 recommendations;
- The identification of the primary agent(s) responsible for the implementation of each recommendation; and
- The hiring of a new ICANN staff member dedicated to supporting this implementation work.

Task list for each Final Report recommendation

On 4 August 2009, the ALAC adopted a [resolution](#) (AL.ALAC/RES.0809/1) endorsing specific steps toward the implementation of the Final Report's 13 recommendations. In accordance with this resolution:

- The At-Large staff divided each recommendation into a list of smaller constituent tasks, found in our [Simplified Improvements Implementation Outline](#) (26 April 2010) and summarized in Appendix 1 above.
- In Seoul, on 25 October 2009, [the ALAC and Regional Leaders](#) assigned relative priorities to these tasks.

The current target completion dates (see Appendix 1 above) of the Implementation tasks are based on these priorities.

The work on the tasks for each recommendation is well underway. For a list of those tasks already near completion or completed, see our [Simplified Improvements Implementation Outline](#) (26 April 2010). The percentage of each recommendation completed is also summarized in the ALAC/At-Large Improvements Status table in this Project Plan's Introduction.

Primary agents responsible for implementation

In a [teleconference for At-Large Working Group officers and Regional Leaders](#) on 8 April 2010, it was decided that the bulk of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements would be implemented by the ALAC and its relevant existing subcommittees, supported by the At-Large staff. Having reserved the right to form ad hoc work teams, these groups then assigned each recommendation a work team created from their members.

It has been the responsibility of each work team to further subdivide its recommendation's list of constituent tasks into manageable action items whose progress can be easily monitored.

New ALAC/At-Large Improvements Project Manager

The new ALAC/At-Large Improvements Project Manager joined the At-Large staff on 12 February 2010. This position is dedicated to supporting the At-Large Community in its implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements, and the new Project Manager has already taken on the central role in providing this support.

*Appendix 3***Note Regarding Recommendation 2: Call for an At-Large-Selected Director on ICANN's Board**

The implementation of Recommendation 2, calling for the addition of an At-Large-selected Director to ICANN's Board, has, until recently, proceeded along a route parallel to but largely separate from the implementation of the Final Report's other recommendations. This separation was for the purpose of jumpstarting the implementation of Recommendation 2, which was expected to be – and has indeed been – quite work intensive.

And the separation has proven successful on two fronts.

First, the implementation of Recommendation 2 is now well underway:

- Recently, the ALAC submitted its [ALAC Report to the ICANN Board Structural Improvements Committee on Processes to Be Used by the At-Large Community to Select an ICANN Director](#), containing its selection-process recommendations and incorporating both At-Large and public comments.
- In its 9 April 2010 meeting, the Structural Improvements Committee (SIC) expressed its strong commitment to having the Director seated at ICANN's December 2010 Annual General Meeting.
- The At-Large Board Candidate Evaluation Committee (BCEC), [currently meeting weekly](#), plans to schedule a call for candidate applications (i.e., Statements of Interest) posthaste, now that it has received feedback from ICANN Legal regarding final, minor changes to various related forms, including the draft Statement of Interest, Confidential Applicant Reference Form and Director's Criteria, drafted by the At-Large Board Selection Design Team (ABSdt).

With these milestones in place, the implementation of Recommendation 2 is approximately in sync with the timetable presented in the [ALAC and At-Large Community White Paper: Call for community Comment on the 'Proposed process for the 2010 selection of an ICANN At-Large Board Member'](#) (11 January 2010; revised 4 February 2010). For that reason, the ALAC has reincorporated the implementation of Recommendation 2 into the overall ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation project.

Second, the established selection process fully conforms to the Recommendation 4 section of the [ALAC Report to the ICANN Board Structural Improvements Committee on Processes to be Used by the At-Large Community to Select an ICANN Director](#), which states:

The Board seat should be selected by the fifteen ALAC members plus the five RALO Chairs (all with equally weighted votes). The RALO-appointed ALAC members and the RALO Chairs may be directed by their ALSes if the RALO desires (and in accordance with their respective Rules of Procedure). This methodology gives ALSes large control over who is selected, without the complexity of two-level vote weighting and centralized ALS [s]elector verification. The vote should be by secret ballot.

Specifically, the BCEC's call for candidates' Statements of Interest will result in a slate of community-evaluated candidates from which the members of the ALAC and the RALO Chairs will select – in a vote informed and directed by the ALSes – the new Board member. Following the necessary due diligence of these candidates, the vote will be conducted via a seven-day electronic poll. This poll will be scheduled for a time that will allow the At-Large-selected Board Member to be seated at ICANN's December 2010 Annual General Meeting.

In addition, in all matters related to the At-Large Board Selection Process, the members of ALAC, the BCEC and the RALO officers must abide by quorum requirements at all levels.

Appendix 4

ICANN Affirmation of Commitments and Strategic Plan 2010–2013

The implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements – that is, of the Final Report’s 13 recommendations – will contribute significantly to ICANN’s fulfillment of both its [Affirmation of Commitments](#) (Affirmation; 30 September 2009) and the goals outlined in the [ICANN Strategic Plan 2010–2013](#). Taken as a whole, the recommendations, once implemented, will specifically help fulfill:

- Affirmation sections 7, 9.1(a), 9.1(c), 9.1(d), 9.1(e) and 9.3; and
- Numerous elements within the following two strategic focus areas highlighted in the Strategic Plan 2010–2013: A healthy Internet eco-system and consumer choice, competition and innovation.

In addition, the entire At-Large Review and Improvements process, of course, helps fulfill ICANN’s goal of reviewing its Support Organizations (SOs) and Advisory Committees (ACs) – part of ICANN’s 2010–2013 strategic focus on a healthy Internet eco-system.

The chart below lays out the specific sections of the Affirmation and elements of the Strategic Plan 2010–2013 that are served by each of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements recommendations.

This ALAC/At-Large Improvements recommendation helps fulfill...	...these Affirmation of Commitments sections and...	...these Strategic Plan 2010-2013 goals
1. ICANN’s bylaws should reflect ALAC’s roles in ICANN’s policy development, operations and structure, accountability and outreach.	9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users: (c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input (d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN’s decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community	A healthy Internet eco-system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN’s stewardship • Increasing participation
2. At-Large should be given one voting seat on the ICANN Board.	9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users: (a) continually assessing and improving ICANN Board of Directors (Board) governance which shall include an ongoing evaluation of Board performance, the Board selection process, the extent to which Board composition meets ICANN’s present and future needs, and the consideration of an appeal mechanism for Board decisions (c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input (d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN’s decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community	A healthy Internet eco-system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN’s stewardship • Increasing participation

3. The ALS-RALO-ALAC structure should remain for now.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Increasing participation • Contributing to international forums
4. Educating and engaging the ALSes should be an immediate priority.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN's stewardship • Increasing participation • Contributing to international forums
5. ALAC should develop strategic and operational plans as part of ICANN's planning process.	<p>7. ICANN commits to adhere to transparent and accountable budgeting processes, fact-based policy development, cross-community deliberations, and responsive consultation procedures that provide detailed explanations of the basis for decisions, including how comments have influenced the development of policy consideration,....</p> <p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN's stewardship • Contributing to international forums • Efforts to meet commitments
6. ALAC should put more effort into developing accurate cost models.	<p>7. ICANN commits to adhere to transparent and accountable budgeting processes, fact-based policy development, cross-community deliberations, and responsive consultation procedures that provide detailed explanations of the basis for decisions, including how comments have influenced the development of policy consideration, and to publish each year an annual report that sets out ICANN's progress against ICANN's bylaws, responsibilities, and strategic and operating plans. In addition, ICANN commits to provide a thorough and reasoned explanation of decisions taken, the rationale thereof and the sources of data and information on which ICANN relied.</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accountability and transparency • Efforts to meet commitments • Implement impact reporting
7. ALAC should choose its own communication and other collaborative tools.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN's stewardship • Increasing participation • Contributing to international forums

8. ALAC may request an extension of the public comment period to 45 days.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(e) assessing the policy development process to facilitate enhanced cross community deliberations, and effective and timely policy development</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Increasing participation • Contributing to international forums
9. ICANN should strengthen its translation and interpretation processes.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN's stewardship • Increasing participation • Contributing to international forums • Efforts to meet commitments
10. ALAC is the primary home of the individual Internet user in ICANN.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Increasing participation
11. The Board should make a clear statement recognizing 10 above.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>(d) continually assessing the extent to which ICANN's decisions are embraced, supported and accepted by the public and the Internet community</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN's stewardship • Increasing participation
12. ICANN should allow consumer-interest groups to participate in its key decisions and policy processes.	<p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p> <p>9.3 Promoting competition, consumer trust, and consumer choice: ICANN will ensure that as it contemplates expanding the top-level domain space, the various issues that are involved (including competition, consumer protection, security, stability and resiliency, malicious abuse issues, sovereignty concerns, and rights protection) will be adequately addressed prior to implementation....</p>	<p>Consumer choice, competition and innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registrants Rights Charter • Improve policy processes • SO and AC support

<p>13. The processes via which ALAC provides policy advice should be strengthened in ALAC, the SOs, ACs, and Board.</p>	<p>7. ICANN commits to adhere to transparent and accountable budgeting processes, fact-based policy development, cross-community deliberations, and responsive consultation procedures that provide detailed explanations of the basis for decisions, including how comments have influenced the development of policy consideration,....</p> <p>9.1 Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users:</p> <p>(c) continually assessing and improving the processes by which ICANN receives public input</p>	<p>A healthy Internet eco-system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have a voice • Improved accountability and transparency • Enhanced trust in ICANN’s stewardship • Increasing participation
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2010-08-05-11 Annex ALAC, At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan - Summary

ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Project Plan: Summary

A. Introduction

- The Project Plan outlines the approach developed by the ALAC and At-Large staff to implement the recommendations outlined in the [Final Report of the ALAC Review Working Group on ALAC Improvements](#) (9 June 2009).
- The implementation of these recommendations will significantly contribute to two focus areas of the [ICANN Strategic Plan 2010–13](#): a healthy Internet eco-system and consumer choice, competition and innovation. (For details, see Appendix 4 of the full [Project Plan](#).)

B. Board Guidance

- The planned implementation conforms to all guidance contained in the ICANN Board's [Resolution 2009.06.26.30](#) (9 June 2009).
- Specifically, the plan has been developed jointly by the ALAC and At-Large staff, in consultation with ICANN's Legal staff, and contains an implementation timeline. (For the targeted completion dates, see the chart on p. 2 of this Summary.)

C. Budgetary Implications

- ICANN's [draft FY11 Operating Plan and Budget](#) allocates \$50,000 for the implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements. We expect this to cover all or most explicit expenses currently anticipated in FY11. (These expenses are summarized in the chart on p. 2 of this Summary and are detailed in Appendix 1 of the full [Project Plan](#).)
- If the \$50,000 does not prove adequate, the ALAC and At-Large staff will propose implementation tasks within specific recommendations to be extended into FY12.

D. Liability

- The At-Large staff, in consultation with ICANN's Legal staff, has concluded that the potential liability of enacting this implementation plan is minimal.
- In addition, simple steps have been built into the plan to minimize this liability is further.

E. Bylaw Changes

- ICANN's Legal staff has identified a small number of minor changes to the ICANN bylaws necessitated by the ALAC/At-Large Improvements.
- The Legal staff's recommended bylaw amendments regarding the At-Large-selected ICANN Board member are now in their [public comment period](#), ending on 31 July.

F. Implementation Steps and targeted deadlines

- A discrete task list for the implementation of each At-Large recommendation, with targeted completion dates, can be found in Appendix 1 of the full [Project Plan](#) and in the [Simplified Improvements Implementation Outline](#).
- All tasks are currently scheduled for completion in FY11 (no later than March 2011).

G. Contribution to ICANN's Affirmation of Commitments

- The implementation of the ALAC/At-Large Improvements will *significantly* contribute to the fulfillment of ICANN's [Affirmation of Commitments](#) (30 September 2009). (For highlighted examples of these contributions, see p. 3 of this Summary; for a detailed breakdown of these contributions, see Appendix 4 of the full [Project Plan](#).)

ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation Status of Recommendations

Recommendation	Status (% completed)				Estimated completion	Expected sources of At-Large costs
	25%	50%	75%	100%		
1: ICANN bylaws					Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
2: Board member					Dec 2010	None expected at present
3: RALO-ALAC structure					Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
4: Education/engagement					Sep-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials
5: Strategic/operational plans					Sep-Dec 2010	Possible extra day at meeting
6: Cost models					Jun-Sep 2010	None expected at present
7: Communication tools					Sep-Dec 2010	Trial of communication tools
8: Public comment period					Sep-Dec 2010	Trial of language services
9: Translation processes					Sep-Dec 2010	Trial of language services
10: Home of individual users					Sep-Dec 2010	Trial activities as community rep
11: Board statement re Rec 10					Sep-Dec 2010	None expected at present
12: Input from consumer reps					Jun-Dec 2010	Initial development of materials
13: Policy advice mechanisms					Jan-Mar 2011	None expected at present

ALAC/At-Large Improvements Implementation

Highlights of Contributions to ICANN's Affirmation of Commitments

- ✓ Implementation of various communication and collaboration tools
- ✓ Collaboration with Public Participation Committee (PPC) on new Language Services Policy
- ✓ ALS education, awareness-raising and outreach:
 - The “Beginner’s Guide to the DNS” is being created and will be published shortly. Other topics will include Whois and IDNs (including IDN ccTLDs, gTLDs and A-Protocol)
 - Study on relationship between ALSes and ccTLDs is in progress (see Survey questions [here](#)); its purpose includes encouraging more ALSes to join ICANN
 - Each of At-Large’s five RALOs has published and begun distributing its own introductory brochure (see them here: [AFRALO](#), [APRALO](#), [EURALO](#), [LACRALO](#) and [NARALO](#))

2010-08 Annex CEO Report

Annex to Board Submission No. 2010-08-05-11 CEO's Report - Policy Highlights and Developments at the Brussels Meeting

GNSO

GNSO Work Prioritization. In Brussels, the GNSO Council successfully completed the fourth and last step of full Council prioritization of all 14 “active” GNSO projects. Now that the projects have been prioritized, work will be undertaken on how best to manage the workload in terms of resource/activity management in the future.

Progress on WHOIS studies. The GNSO Council began discussing which studies to do, how each study might help advance policy debate on the challenging WHOIS issues, and how the WHOIS Service Requirements Report might be utilized to consider options for replacing the current outdated WHOIS protocol.

Internationalized Registration Data Work Group (IRD-WG). Jeremy Hitchcock, Co-Chair of the IRD-WG, gave updates on a preliminary approach to handling internationalized registration data to the GNSO Council on 20 June and in a public session on 24 June. The public session generated several questions and Jeremy emphasized that the WG welcomed further comments and discussion.

Cross-Community Dialogue on RAA Amendments. The community fully discussed the topic of the RAA improvements and the joint GNSO/ALAC Initial Report. In a successful plenary session on Monday evening, law enforcement recommendations were well received, and the perspectives of registrars, At-Large, IPC and civil liberties advocates were shared. The community continues to debate the RAA, with various Stakeholder Groups and advisory committees dedicating time to evaluate the amendment proposals and to consider next steps and options for producing a new form of RAA. The GAC devoted significant time to the topic, resulting in the GAC endorsement of the law enforcement recommendation in the GAC communiqué.

Policy Development on Vertical Integration. The VI Working Group dedicated substantial time deliberating issues in its efforts to produce a consensus recommendation on the topic of vertical integration. Over 7+ hours of meetings enabled the working group to inform the Community of the progress of its work and to receive input from the Community on vertical integration. Discussions with the ICANN Board during Brussels allowed the GNSO Council to hear the Board's desire to have the GNSO produce recommendations as quickly as possible, and preferably, prior to the Board's retreat in September. The publication of a VI Working Group Initial Report is expected on July 23.

Forum on DNS Abuse. The Forum on DNS Abuse effectively highlighted cross-community challenges in dealing with DNS Abuse in Europe, and in detailing various solutions that could be explored. For example, a representative from the EU European Commission Information Society and Media Directorate General opened the first panel with a call of action to form a task force involving the EU Commission, ICANN, law enforcement and others to study possible solutions to DNS misuse. The Forum continues to be highly regarded as informative and essential for continued dialogue throughout the Community on this topic.

GNSO Improvements. We have had some key accomplishments related to GNSO improvements in Brussels. In particular, at its meeting on 19 June the Operations Steering Committee (OSC) approved the final two sets of changes to the GNSO Council Operating Procedures that were put forward from the GNSO Council Operations Work Team (GCOT).

The new GNSO PDP Information & Consultation Session – The PDP Work Team lead a presentation and discussion on their Initial Report. The session drew reasonable attendance, and generated good discussion – which, hopefully, will result in submissions to the public comment forum.

Security and Stability. SSAC and DNSSEC workshops went well. In the SSAC public meeting, we had positive feedback from the community on orphaned DNS records, and on the registrant guide for protecting domains. The DNSSEC workshop was well attended. The presentations were informative and left most people feeling upbeat regarding the progress made towards signing the root, and about how many TLDs are deploying or testing DNSSEC.

ccNSO

ITEMS External Review of the ccNSO. ITEMS International, commissioned as independent reviewers of the ccNSO, posted their final report on 15 June. The ccNSO welcomed the publication, and held an initial dialog with the Board's Reviews Working Group and the independent reviewers. The report presents an overall positive perception of the ccNSO, but also includes 12 recommendations for improvement. The ccNSO asked the Board WG to extend the public comment period until 15 September so that all interested parties have opportunity to comment, and the extension was granted.

IDNs in the New gTLD Process. In the ccNSO's ongoing PDP regarding IDNs and country codes, the ccNSO welcomes the Board's position excluding country names from the first round of new gTLD applications (expressed in DAG 4). In Brussels, the IDN PDP Working Group agreed to adopt the IDNA BIS definition of IDN (TLDs) (in other words, the group agrees with the IETF's definitions, protocols for, and usage of TLDs that read from right

to left; a substantive issue to have resolved). Next, the Working Group will tackle issues related to managing variants.

Delegation, Redelegation and Retirement of ccTLDs. The Working Group (DRD WG) published two documents on 14 June: a draft analysis report, and a second progress report. In Brussels, the ccNSO held an extensive discussion of these papers in joint session with the GAC. In addition, the Working Group's draft analysis will be submitted to the Accountability and Transparency Review Team.

Joint Working Group on Security and Stability Analysis. The ccNSO Council has approved participating in such a group, in principle, and is forming a drafting team to create a potential charter. The ccNSO welcomes the participation of GNSO, ALAC and GAC members.

At-Large

RAA and Compliance. The ALAC strongly supports that ICANN's compliance activity be funded to the level requested and that the office is given the flexibility required within the budget process to conduct its important public interest services to the community. ALAC has placed a high priority on this issue and strongly believes that adequate funding must be ensured.

African ICANN community statement supports the new gTLD applicants. Here is another "first" from Brussels, and it arises from the African participants in ICANN. AFRALO and AfrICANN held a joint meeting on 22 June and agreed on the first joint Statement of the African ICANN community [<http://brussels38.icann.org/node/12485>] They submitted it to the ICANN Board on Friday, 25 June, 2010 .

ALAC/At-Large Meeting with Registrars. Another Brussels first: This meeting signaled the start of a new relationship between the At-Large community and registrars with agreement that meetings between the two groups should take place regularly.

Consumer representation in ICANN. A Joint At-Large/NCSG Consumer Workshop was organized by members of At-Large (including proponents of the proposed Consumers Constituency) and the NCSG. This meeting included participants from consumer organizations and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Items discussed included defining "consumer" within the context of ICANN, identifying elements of a future agenda for consumer-related issues, and agreeing to continue work on this issue. At-Large, NCSG, and consumer proponents plan a similar meeting in Cartagena. And the ALAC agreed to form a standing committee on Consumer Interests.

At-Large Improvements. The ALAC and Regional Leaders agreed that the ALAC/At-Large Improvement task would be implemented by members of the Executive Committee and

regionally selected representatives. With respect to Recommendation 2 (selection of an At-Large Director), they discussed the recommended changes to ICANN's Bylaws for this position.

2010-08 Annex CEO Report - Key Media Coverage - Brussels

Annex to Board Submission No. 2010-08-05-11 CEO's Report

Executive Summary

ICANN Brussels generated over 1,400 news articles English news stories internationally across technology, business and mainstream press. As anticipated, the majority of the coverage (about two-thirds), focused on developments relating to the .xxx sTLD application, primarily because the subject matter means that it is a general interest news story. The Chinese language IDN and the DNSSEC announcements also generated a significant amount of coverage.

Media highlights of the week included a radio story on the BBC World Service and news coverage in the New York Times, the Financial Times, The Guardian, Business Week, BBC News Online, ABC Online, USA Today, Wired News France 24, the People's Daily Online (China), the Times of India and the Montreal Gazette. Newswire articles also appeared on Associated Press, Reuters, AFP and the IDG News Service. There was also a large volume of coverage in the technology press.

Coverage Highlights

.XXX

The New York Times

For X-Rated, a Domain of Their Own

By [MIGUEL HELFT](#)

SAN FRANCISCO — What if the Web held a sex party and no one showed up?

That's what could happen now that the agency governing the Internet address system all but approved the creation of a new red-light district on the Web. The problem is that some of the biggest names in online pornography prefer not to be in that neighborhood.

The [Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers](#) on Friday agreed to move forward on a long-standing proposal from a Florida company to create a specialized dot-xxx suffix for adult entertainment Web sites. But the plan upset much of the adult entertainment industry. It joined hands with religious groups in lobbying against it, arguing that the new domains would lead to regulation and marginalization.

The alliance “made for strange bedfellows, for sure,” said Diane Duke, executive director of the Free Speech Coalition, a trade association representing more than 1,000 adult entertainment businesses. The company sponsoring the dot-xxx domain, the ICM Registry, said it had a vision of a red-light district in cyberspace that was a clean, well-lighted place, free of spam, viruses and credit card thieves. Content would be clearly labeled as adult and the whole neighborhood would be easy to block. Anyone offended by pornography could simply stay out.

“It is good for everybody,” said Stuart Lawley, the chairman and chief executive of ICM. “It is a win for the consumer of adult content. They will know that the dot-xxx sites will operate by certain standards.”

That did not satisfy religious groups that opposed the dot-xxx domains, fearing they would make pornography even more prevalent online. And Ms. Duke said that “there is no support from our community” for the plan.

Her organization’s members, which include big industry names like Hustler and Adam & Eve, were concerned that the board overseeing the dot-xxx domain could engage in censorship and that the entire industry could come under increased regulation. “If the board doesn’t like what a producer creates, there is the possibility that they could censor it,” Ms. Duke said. “This will ghettoize our industry and make us a target of regulation.”

Ms. Duke said most of her members planned to continue operating out of their dot-com domains.

But Mr. Lawley is not worried. Online sex is big business, and he expects his company will benefit. Each domain registration will cost \$60 a year, with \$10 going to a nonprofit organization promoting “responsible business practices” for the industry.

Mr. Lawley said more than 100,000 domains had preregistered. He said he expected that when the dot-xxx domains opened for business, nine to 12 months from now, some 500,000 domains would register, or roughly 10 percent of the five million to six million adult online sites.

But Ms. Duke said many of those were likely to be “defensive” registrations, from businesses that wanted to prevent their names from being hijacked. Mr. Lawley

said businesses could ensure that their names were not misused in the dot-xxx world by paying a one-time fee, to be set from \$50 to \$250.

In giving ICM's proposal the green light in a meeting in Brussels, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, which governs Internet addresses, reversed a 2007 vote to reject the dot-xxx domains, saying the decision was purely based on technical grounds. Peter Dengate Thrush, the agency's chairman, said it had no interest or stake in the content of Web sites.

"The applicants believe that this will allow people to filter pornography more effectively," he said. "If they do that and it works, that's great for them. But that's not part of our issue."

The agency now has to negotiate a final contract with ICM. Ms. Duke's organization plans to continue its fight against the dot-xxx domains.



Do Porn Sites Need .XXX Web Domain?

Adult Industry Divided Over Need for .XXX Domain

By KI MAE HEUSSNER

June 25, 2010—

Internet [porn sites](#) may soon have the option to move off the ".com" main street of the Web to their very own adult-only domain: ".xxx." But industry experts say the [adult world](#) is divided over whether or not there is actually a need for a dedicated virtual red-light district.

The [Internet Corp. for Assigned Names and Numbers \(ICANN\)](#), an international Internet oversight group, announced Friday that it would proceed with a proposal to register "[.xxx](#)," after rejecting the same application three years ago.

Peter Dengate Thrush, chairman of ICANN's board of directors, told ABCNews.com that the board had previously rejected the .xxx proposal by ICM Registry, LLC because of disagreement over whether or not a community of [adult content providers](#) backed the proposal.

One of ICANN's application requirements is that a community sponsors each proposal, and he said, "There was doubt about the size and strength of the community. And the commitment to the process."

ICANN Reverses Decision, Moves Ahead With .XXX Domain

But after an outside panel reviewed ICANN's 2007 decision, its board ruled today to reverse its decision to block the .xxx suffix and proceed with the process.

Thrush said there are still several steps to complete before the .xxx domain is ready for use, but he added that if everything moves quickly, the process could be completed in six to eight months, though it could take longer.

Still, Stuart Lawley, president of ICM Registry, is confident that the .xxx domain will ultimately reach the Web. "I think there is almost zero chance of this not happening," he said, adding that the volume of requests to reserve Web addresses "is going up by the minute."

He said that as of Thursday he'd taken about 110,000 reservations, and overnight received 2,000 more. By the time the registry launches, he said he expects the number of registrations to reach 500,000.

According to his research, there are about 5 or 6 million [adult sites](#) on the Internet and, if all goes well, he said he could potentially capture 2 to 3 million of them over time.

Adult-Only Domain Could Help Parents Filter Content, Advocate Says

Though Lawley charges \$60 to register a .xxx site, rather than the \$10 charged for generic .com sites, he said he hopes to convince adult content providers that his domain names can draw more traffic.

He said the .xxx sites will adhere to a higher code of conduct in terms of dealing with customer data and keeping sites free of malicious content.

He also said there would be a benefit to families that want to block adult content from kids, as the .xxx domain ensures more effective filtering. The uncommon domain also decreases the chance of children or others just stumbling on to a pornographic site.

For adult content providers, that means "more customers visiting on a more regular basis and feeling more confident to spend money on those sites," he said. "Over a period of five or 10 years we hope it will become the preferred domain of choice for the adult industry."

Industry Divided Over Value of .XXX

But industry observers say owners of adult sites are split over whether or not the Internet change is a positive one.

"There are two different camps. The kind of business folks who look at every opportunity as a business opportunity and those who are very & protective of the potential 'ghettoization' of the industry," said Alec Helmy, president and publisher of XBiz, an adult industry news outlet.

He said some skeptics worry that creating a .xxx domain could make it possible for governments to require adult sites to use the dedicated suffix and then potentially block them all at will.

Others say adopting a .xxx domain in a .com world will make it harder for potential customers to find adult sites of interest.

"It's a hot topic on the various message boards," Helmy said. "The value proposition of the .xxx -- is this something that the industry needs, or is it just some other way for another entity to make money?"

But even as the debate rages on, he said it appears that the big names in the industry are registering their names on the .xxx domain as a precautionary measure to protect their brands and future real estate.

Even Critics Could Ultimately Adopt .XXX

"If you're Playboy I think you would want to register Playboy.xxx [before] some Joe Schmoe," he said.

Though he doesn't see .xxx replacing .com, he said that as the .xxx proposal progresses, he expects even critics to come on board.

"The way the media has covered the latest development is that this is on the way to being approved," he said. "If it does, I think a good proportion of those who are opponents would probably find one way or another to protect their brands by registering domain names. If you can't beat it, join it."

Porn industry, Christian lobby unite against .xxx domain

By Simon Santow

Updated Mon Jun 28, 2010 4:15pm AEST



There are 110,000 pre-sales from sites keen to adopt the .xxx domain (ABC News: Nic MacBean, file photo)

The pornography industry and the Christian conservative lobby have united in opposition to a proposal to create a new domain name catering specifically for pornography on the internet.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) - responsible for domain names and categories globally - has given conditional approval for a .xxx domain category.

The decision would create a .xxx domain for pornography alongside already existing domain categories like .com, .com.au, and .net.

The long-awaited decision comes at the end of vigorous lobby by a company called ICM Registry, which is set to make \$30 million a year from the new domain addresses.

It says it has 110,000 pre-sales from sites keen to adopt the .xxx domain.

ICM Registry argues that filtering out harmful pornography will be made easier and segregating the internet will allow people to exclude adult entertainment.

For example, an internet filter could easily be set to block all .xxx domains to help protect children.

However, an unlikely alliance has formed between the Australian pornography industry the Australian Christian Lobby in opposition to the new domain category.

Sex industry lobby group the Eros Foundation is strongly opposed to the new domain, arguing that an .xxx domain would "ghettoise" the sex industry.

Eros Foundation spokeswoman Fiona Patten says the adult industry worldwide does not support the domain.

"[ICANN] is also asking a third party that is not involved in the industry to decide what is suitable for .xxx and what is not, and so particularly for the American industry, this is an absolute anathema for them - to have someone decide what they can and can't show," she said.

Ms Patten says the new domain would not be a huge help to filtering as it would not keep pornography segregated to just one domain.

".xxx won't put sexual explicit material or pornography into one area. The dot coms will still exist," she said.

"You have got to decide internationally what is deemed suitable for adults only and that would vary from country to country."

'Legitimising pornography'

Meanwhile, Australian Christian Lobby spokesman Lyle Shelton says the group opposes the new domain because it sees it as further legitimising the pornography industry.

"Anything which further mainstreams and legitimises the porn trade is obviously not a healthy thing for children," he said.

"It is not a healthy thing for the wider society because it just continues to take us down this path where profiting off naked young women continues to gather acceptance in our society and of course we are seeing the pornification of culture seeping into our everyday lives."

He says he hopes all online pornography will be banned in Australia through an internet service provider-based filter.

"We don't have a proper ISP-based internet filter in place as yet. What the Government has on the table is for refused classification material, so we have got a long way to go," he said.

Along with the Christian lobby group and pornography industry, the Australian Government has long been opposed to the domain category.

The Internet Industry Association (IIA) says the campaign to create a .xxx domain has been running since 2004.

IIA spokesman Peter Coroneos says the justification of creating the .xxx domain is no longer valid as PC-based filtering technology has vastly improved since 2004.

Telegraph.co.uk

ex domain .xxx approved by regulators

Pornographic websites will now have a special suffix after internet regulators gave the .xxx domain the go-ahead

By Claudine Beaumont, Technology Editor
Published: 8:00AM BST 26 Jun 2010



ICANN, which regulates the internet, has approved the .xxx domain name for pornographic websites

ICANN, the Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers, which is responsible for overseeing the creation and distribution of web addresses, finally gave the go-ahead for the special .xxx domain name at a meeting in Brussels.

The adult entertainment industry has long campaigned in favour of a special .xxx suffix, similar to the .com and .co.uk domain names used by other companies.

Critics believe the so-called “sex.com” domain would create the internet equivalent of a red light district, while supporters argue that it will make it easier for people to filter or block unwanted adult content, as well as to help with the self-regulation of the web porn industry.

ICANN, which is appointed by the US government to oversee the internet, ruled that in order to maintain neutrality in dealing with new domain names, it should create the .xxx suffix and allow adult entertainment websites to sign up to the scheme on a voluntary basis.

"If expedited due diligence results are successful, then staff will proceed into contract negotiations over .xxx," said John Jeffrey, general counsel for ICANN.

According to Internet Pornography Statistics, which measures adult entertainment web traffic, more than \$3,000 is spent on internet pornography every second, while “sex” is the number one search term in the world, accounting for a quarter of all internet searches.



Porn domain .xxx gets initial approval

Pornography is closer to having its own official Internet domain. After previous rejections, the [Net's governing body has initially approved .xxx](#) for sites with adult content.

[ICANN](#), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, gave its conditional blessing today at a conference in Brussels. Final approval is expected in October; the new domains will appear early next year.

The company backing the domain, ICM Registry, [said in a statement](#) it would now work with ICANN "to complete the expedited due diligence on our technical and financial qualifications and to finalize the contract to run .xxx." The registrar said the new top-level domain would make it easier to filter out inappropriate content. ICM said it already has 110,000 pre-reservations for .xxx domains, which would cost \$60 a year to register.

But, as [Cnet notes](#), porn sites would not be compelled to adopt .xxx; it's strictly voluntary.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Nudge, nudge, click, click - .xxx becomes the worldwide web's new red-light district

By Stanley Pignal in Brussels

Published: June 26 2010 03:00 | Last updated: June 26 2010 03:00

The worldwide web will get its own red-light district after the body that oversees the internet's structure said it would allow ".xxx" web addresses, widely associated with sexually explicit content.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (Icann), the non-profit group that assigns internet names, said it would move forward with the new suffix yesterday, putting an end to a seven-year battle with ICM Registry, the US-based company that has applied to run the domain.

The first .xxx website could go live within nine months, according to Stuart Lawley, ICM's chairman, who says 112,000 .xxx addresses have been reserved. "I would conservatively say we will have 250,000 by the time we launch, if not closer to 500,000," Mr Lawley told the Financial Times. Icann's board had rejected calls for a .xxx name twice since ICM's first request in 2004, but reviewed its decision after an outside panel questioned its reasons for doing so.

The .xxx domain is one of hundreds of new suffixes that are being created to rival .com, .net and .org, as well as national domains such as .co.uk. Other registry companies are looking to register suffixes including .eco, .sport, .news and others as the rules are relaxed in 2011.

None will prove as contentious as .xxx. Pornography is ubiquitous on the internet, with the word "sex" accounting for a quarter of all searches, according to an estimate cited by ICM.

The adult industry has been split over the idea of having a dedicated corner of the internet, fearing it could be forced in the long term to move away from more conventional domains.

But despite protests from conservative groups, mainly in the US, Ican reversed its decision to block the .xxx suffix in a meeting in Brussels yesterday, with a near-unanimous vote of its board.

Peter Dengate Thrush, Ican's chairman, said prurience played no part in the approval process. "We're not in the content business. That's up to national governments. What the applicant does with [a web address] is very much up to the applicant - he will have to deal with authorities over content."

As part of its lobbying campaign for the .xxx domain to be allowed, ICM has committed to label its content so it can be filtered more easily. It will impose an annual \$10 levy per website, which will fund, in part, programmes to prevent child access to pornography online. Mr Lawley said .xxx website registrations would cost \$60 each, far more than .com websites.

Ican also announced the introduction of Chinese script in top-level domain names. That would allow Chinese users to type an entire web address in non-Roman script, including the suffix.

Timeline: www.ft.com/xxxdomain



Porn sites closer to .xxx Web address

By AOIFE WHITE (AP) – Jun 25, 2010

BRUSSELS — An online red-light district could soon flourish under a new .xxx Internet address which backers say could help computers filter porn sites.

The company that wants to run .xxx has tried and failed three times before to win permission from the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, or ICANN, to set up a top-level domain name — or TLD, the name for Web address suffixes such as .com or .org — dedicated to pornography.

ICM Registry LLC chief executive Stuart Lawley says the agency was under pressure from Christian groups and governments unhappy with the spread of online porn to reject his bid since he first tried to register the domain in 2000.

Under criticism from an outside panel, the agency's board acknowledged Friday that it had not treated the application fairly, saying it would now move swiftly to carry out standard checks on Lawley's company.

Lawley says he thinks the new address could easily attract at least 500,000 sites, making it after ".mobi" the second biggest sponsored top-level domain name.

He expects to make \$30 million a year in revenue by selling each .xxx site for \$60 — and pledges to donate \$10 from each sale to child protection initiatives via a nonprofit he has set up.

He also says he will make it easy for Web blocking software to filter out ".xxx" sites by requiring them to carry a machine-readable metatag marking them clearly as porn.

"It will promote more labeled content," he said. "People who want to find it know where it is and people who don't see it or want to keep it away from their kids can use mechanisms to do so."

Skeptics note that porn sites would likely keep existing ".com" storefronts to allow their businesses to be found more easily. There is no requirement for porn sites to use .xxx.

The adult entertainment industry is worth some \$13 billion a year, according to the California-based Adult Video News Media Network.

Lawley already has 110,000 reservations for the new domain, he says, and could get the Internet suffix up and running within six to nine months after ICANN checks that ICM has the financial means and technical know-how to run it.

"I think we could do a million or more. There are several million adult TLDs already out there," he told the AP before the ICANN board meeting.

ICANN acknowledged Friday that its refusal to accept .xxx was "not consistent with the application of neutral, objective and fair documented policy." It agreed to swiftly re-examine the ".xxx" application.

It is the first time that ICANN has been effectively forced to review a decision. ICANN says it is only obliged to follow the law of California, where it is based, but says it agreed to follow the findings of the accountability review by a panel drawn from the Internet community.

IDNs

BBC NEWS Technology

28 June 2010 Last updated at 10:43

Icann approves Chinese character web domains



Chinese people should soon find it easier to browse the web as domain names written in Chinese win approval.

Net address overseer Icann has approved the creation of domains that use only Chinese characters.

The decision builds on earlier work to create internationalised domain names (IDNs) using with non-Latin characters.

The first IDNs were for Arabic scripts and Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates were the first to register domains using them.

Icann said firms in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan would soon be issuing domains for people and organisations within their countries that are written with all Chinese scripts.

"One fifth of the world speaks Chinese and that means we just increased the potential online accessibility for roughly a billion people," said Icann head Rod Beckstrom in a statement.

He said the decision goes some way towards addressing the contradiction that 60% of the net's users are non-native English speakers yet the dominant language online is English.

This is because when the domain name system was set up addresses, such as the familiar .com and .uk, were written only with Latin characters.

Workarounds for this have been developed which mix Latin and native character sets. Mr Beckstrom said many years of work by the Internet Engineering Task Force had made it possible to use domains written completely in one text.

Icann said that IDNs in 20 languages were being prepared with Thai and Tamil expected to follow soon.

News about the decision was released at the 38th international Icann meeting held in Brussels from 20-25 June.

At the same meeting the .xxx domain, which will cater to pornographic websites, also won approval.



Chinese speakers get easier access to Internet

By Adrian Addison (AFP) – Jul 12, 2010

HONG KONG — The web will soon be a lot more accessible for more than a billion people after the body that runs the Internet's naming system gave the green light for the use of Chinese script.

Registries in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong will soon officially start issuing domain names in Chinese characters following the announcement by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

"One fifth of the world speaks Chinese," said Rod Beckstrom, ICANN's president. "That means we just increased the potential online accessibility for roughly a billion people."

The ICANN announcement follows an earlier decision to allow Arabic domain names, and other non-European writing systems are expected to follow.

Jonathan Shea, chief executive of the Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation (HKIRC), one of the bodies that will implement the changes, says Chinese people currently rely on search engines to find sites.

At the moment, Latin alphabet script domain names can make it difficult for some Chinese people to remember or guess the domain names of websites.

But many companies and organisations are only well known by their Chinese names and their branding and identities are often lost in cyberspace, Shea said, as they are forced to have their domain names in English.

"The availability of Chinese domain names will solve these problems once and for all," he told AFP.

The China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), the government-linked domain name registry agency, lauded the change as "a recognition by the international community of the Chinese culture on the Internet."

A hotline operator at CNNIC said users had already been allowed to apply for and register Chinese domain names and some were already up and running.

He said more than 90 percent of Chinese government agencies, news media websites and universities already had Chinese domain names, as well as more than 40 percent of China's top 500 companies.

But inputting characters can be more difficult than the current system of typing web addresses in pinyin, China's official system of romanisation, said Duncan Clark, Beijing-based chairman of tech consultancy BDA China.

"You've got to type the thing and then select it -- it's actually more key strokes," Clark told AFP. "If it involves more clicks, people won't do it. We're all lazy."

Popular Western brands will continue to use roman characters and Chinese brands will continue to use pinyin to seem more Western, Clark said.

"At the end of the day, 'pinyin something dotcom' is still the cool thing," he said. "Politically it will be wanted and desired by the government, but whether the people here really want it, we'll see."

The change reflects China having the world's largest online population estimated at more than 400 million, Clark added, as well as some of the most popular websites and biggest companies,

"The reality is China is naturally achieving its weight on the Internet as it has in population and with the economy," he added.

Liu Chin-ho, chief executive officer of the Taiwan Network Information Centre, which is in charge of Taiwan's domain name registration, also hailed ICANN's move.

"Local users who do not know English had been somewhat restricted in their access to the Internet," he told AFP.

But the historical significance is greater than the practical significance, says Paul Denlinger, an Internet consultant who specialises in the Chinese market.

"Chinese learn pinyin, so they know how to write Chinese using Roman characters -- every educated Chinese knows that 'hulianwang' for instance means Internet," he told AFP.

"The biggest significance is that the Internet now more closely conforms to the real world in which people live.

"The period of exclusive Western-style communications and alphabets comes to an end, and a more multilingual, multicultural Internet begins to take shape."



Icann gives nod to Chinese characters, .xxx

**By Tom Espiner, [28 June 2010 17:53](#)
NEWS**

Chinese internet users will soon be able to browse for domain names written in Chinese characters, Ican has announced.

The organisation, which oversees the internet domain name system, approved internationalised domain names (IDNs) for China, Hong Kong and Taiwan on Friday.

"This approval is a significant change for Chinese language users worldwide," said Ican chief executive Rod Beckstrom in a statement. "One-fifth of the world speaks Chinese and that means we just increased the potential online accessibility for roughly a billion people."

The use of IDNs has been a matter of discussion at Ican since the organisation was set up in 1998. In October 2009, just after severing its ties with the US government, Ican voted to [set up a fast-track process for introducing IDNs](#). It began taking applications from countries in November, and in May, the first [non-Latin top-level domains were given the green light](#), in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The organisations that are now able to set up Chinese-character domains are the China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), the Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation (HKIRC) and the Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC).

Implementing Chinese-character IDNs will not present many technical challenges, according to Ken Silva, chief technology officer for VeriSign, which is one of the companies that administer the root servers of the internet. However, it may cause difficulties around intellectual property enforcement, because brand owners will have to keep on top of more domains as the range of language options has increased, he said.

In addition, Silva said the technology underlying domain name resolution, DNS, will not be affected by the implementation of non-Latin characters.

"From a technical standpoint, [non-Latin IDNs] are just based on DNS," said Ken Silva, chief technology officer for VeriSign. "Any challenges are going to be social: around intellectual property protection and branding [for example]."

Another long-running issue, the introduction of .xxx as a top-level domain for the adult entertainment industry, also took a step forward on Friday. Ican said that its board had voted to speed up its process for checking out the application of ICM Registry to sell registrations for the domain. It also said it has begun negotiations on a draft agreement with the registrar, which has been pushing for years to have its application approved. ICM Registry, which originated the idea of the domain, had its [application rejected by Ican in May 2006](#).

The Ican board has now approved a set of steps for ICM Registry's application and is consulting with the its own Governmental Advisory Committee on the matter. The domain proposal has attracted criticism from groups that fear it will legitimise pornographic content on the internet.



'ZhongGuo' domain names to be launched in August

Chinese Internet users will be able to browse for domain names written in Chinese characters starting in August.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), which

oversees the internet domain name system, approved internationalized domain names (IDNs) for China, Hong Kong and Taiwan on Friday.

It means ".ZhongGuo(.中国)," as the Chinese top-level domain, will be formally integrated into the global Internet root domain system.

China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) has finished technical work and billions of netizens using the Chinese language worldwide will be able to surf the Internet by entering Chinese-language domain names in August.

2010-08-05-12 Annex Board-Chair-Remuneration

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010.08.05.xx

SUBMISSION TITLE: Board Chair Compensation

Attached as Exhibit A, please find Towers Watson report on Board Compensation Consideration, dated 14 May 2010.

Attached as Exhibit B, please find a Preliminary Summary of Public Comments, received through 25 July 2010.

Submitted by:	John Jeffrey
Position:	General Counsel and Secretary
Date Noted:	26 July 2010
Email and Phone Number	John.jefrey@icann.org; +1-310-301-5834

**2010-08-05-12 Annex Ex A Towers-Watson-Board-
Compensation-Report-Confidential**

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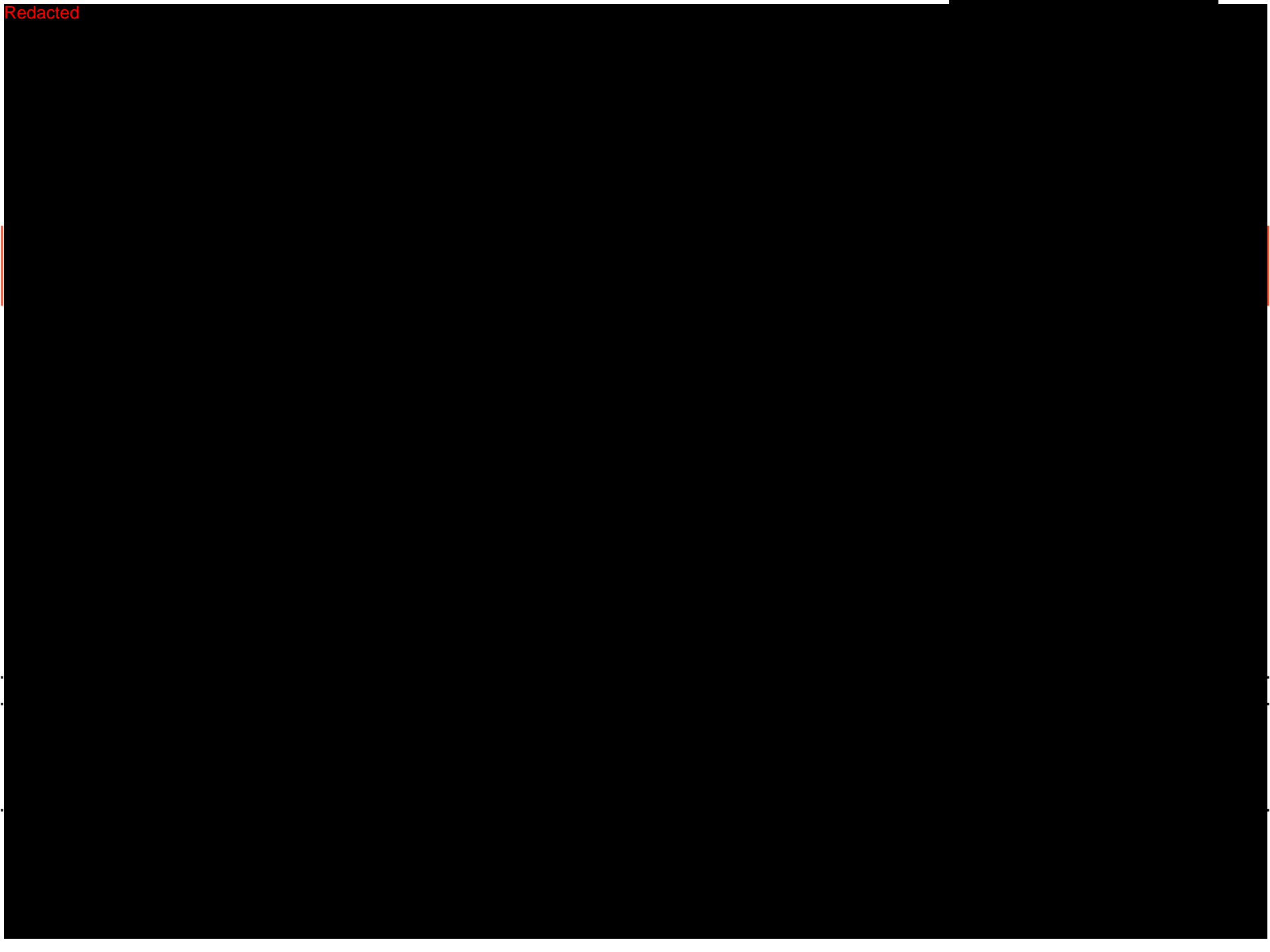
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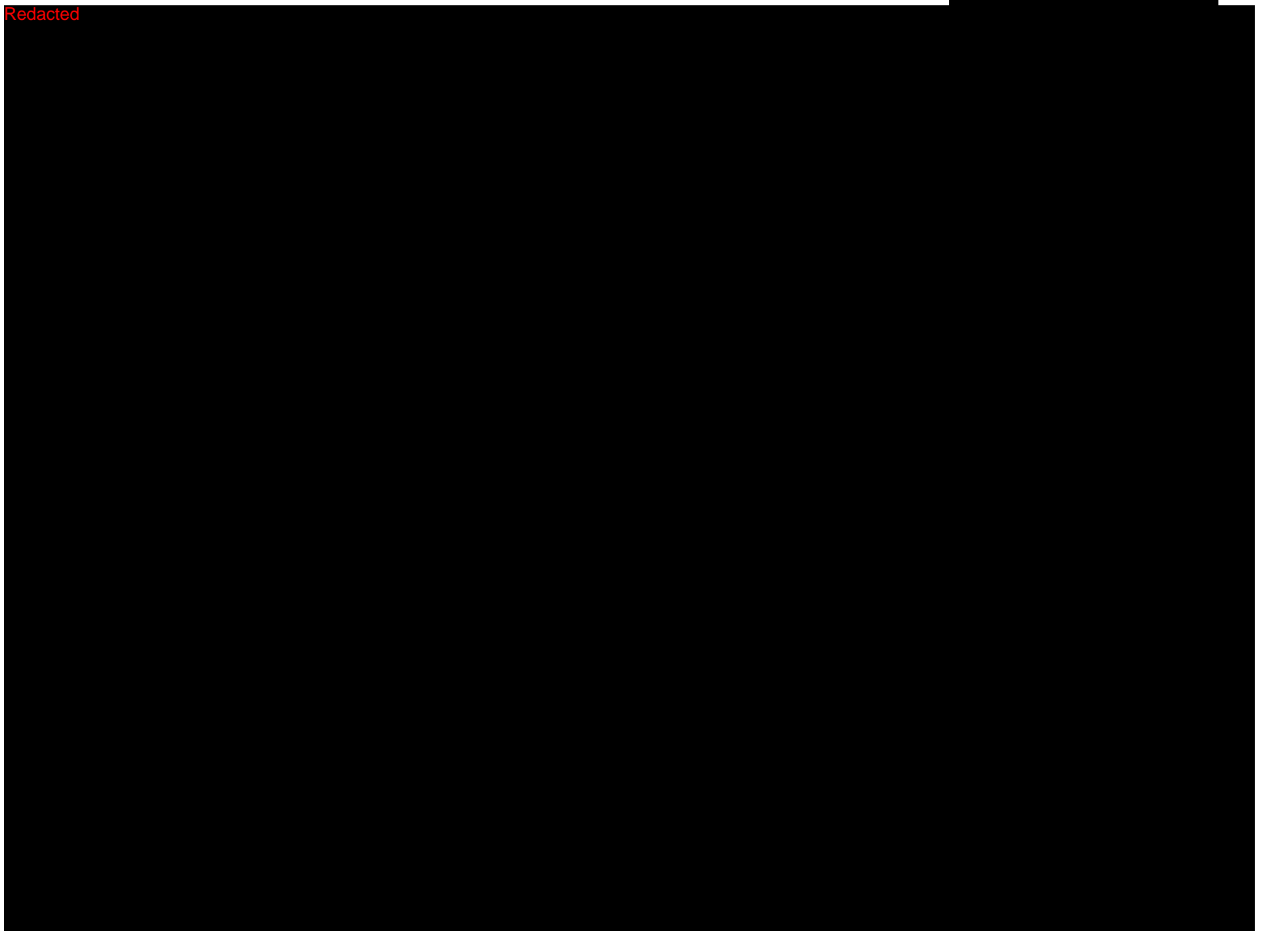


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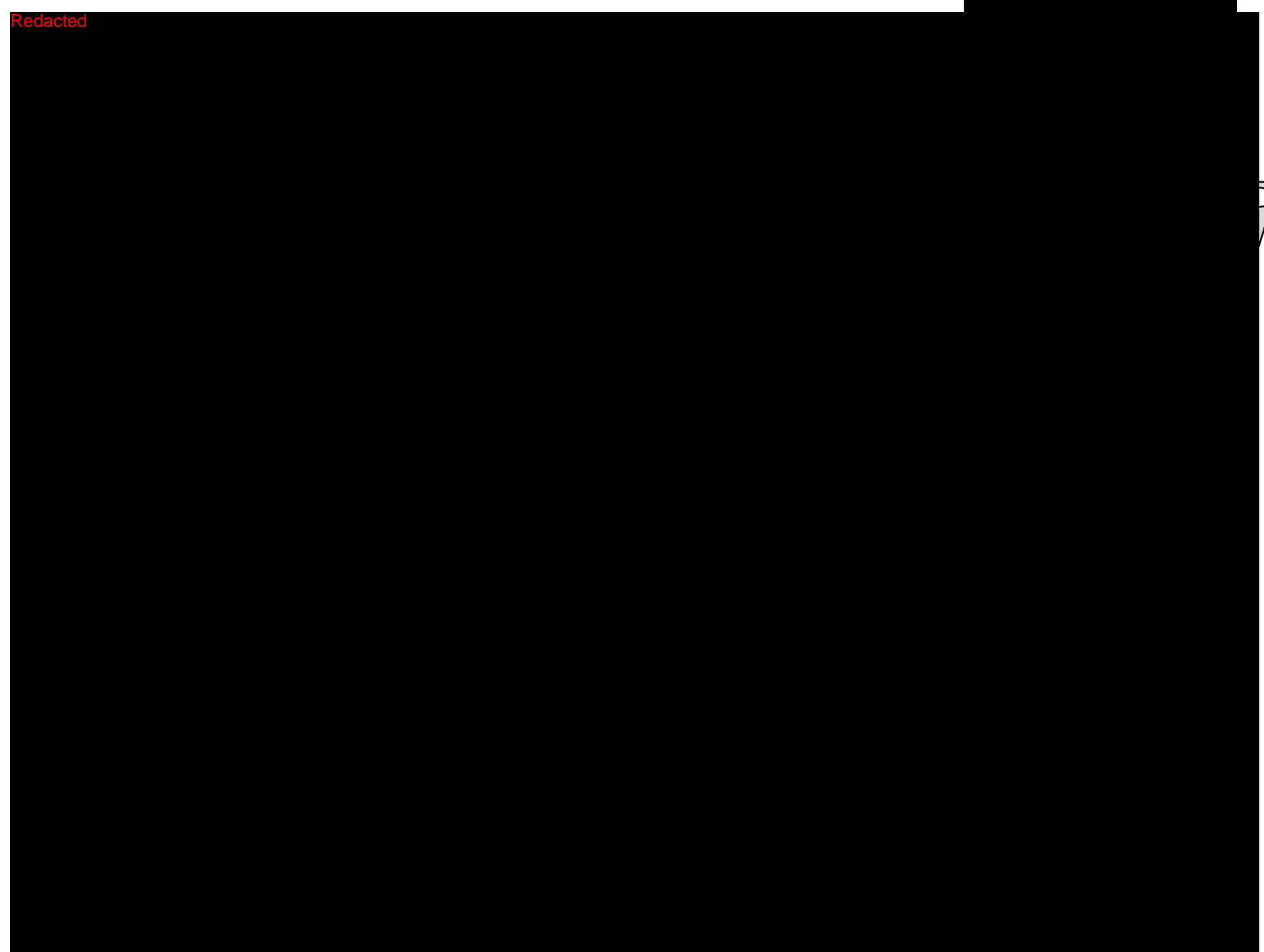


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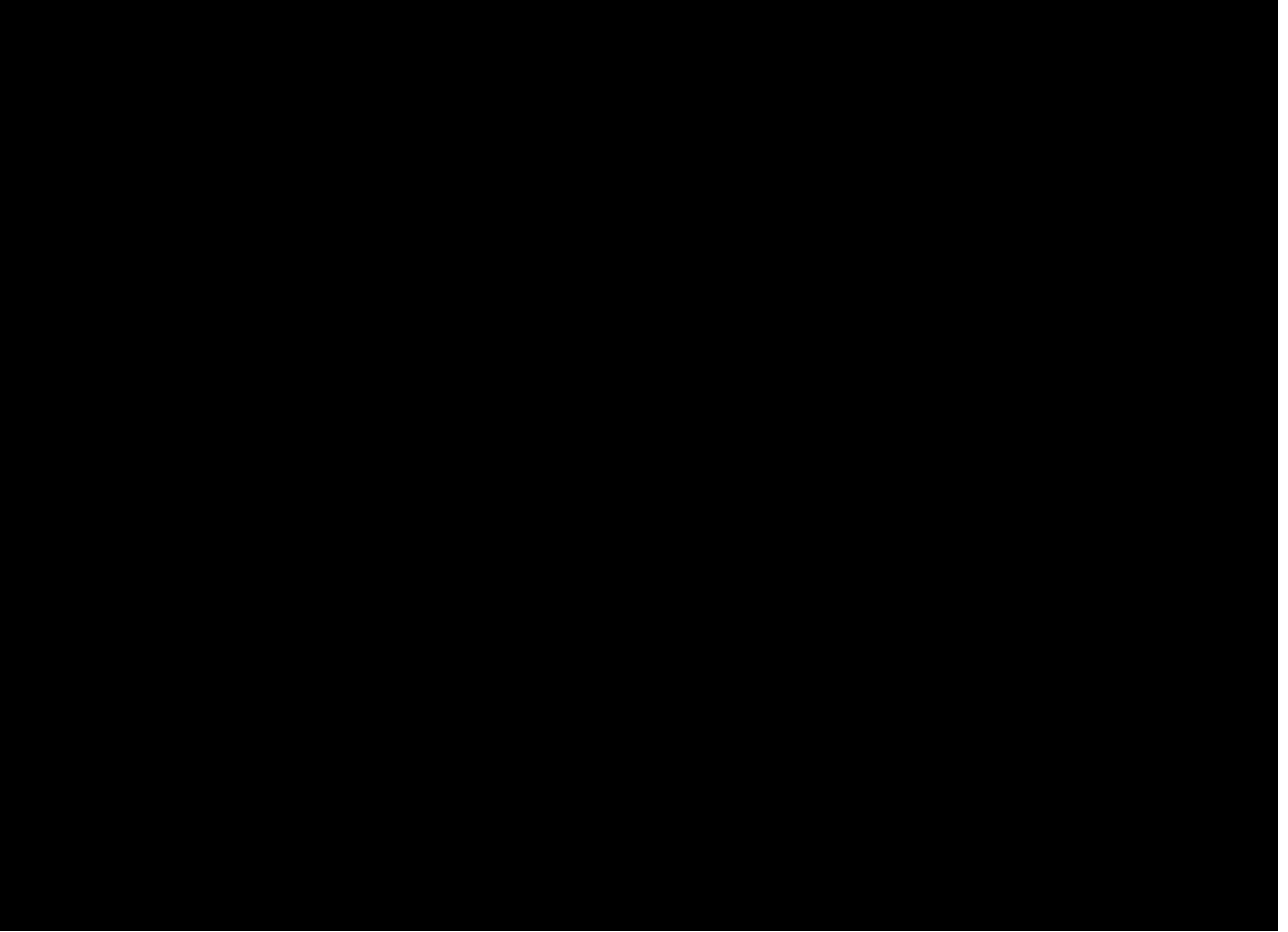








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2010-08-05-12 Annex Ex B Chair-Remun-Prelim- Comment-Summary

Exhibit 3

Board Chair Remuneration - Preliminary Summary of Public Comments

Summary and Analysis of Comments for Proposed Bylaws amendment to allow Remuneration of Board Chair, received through 25 July 2010.

Comment Period: 6 July 2010 to 5 August 2010

Four public comments were received from three contributors. *See:*
<http://forum.icann.org/lists/bylaws-amend-chair-comp/>

SUMMARY

George Kirikos opposed the proposed Bylaws amendment. He states that much of ICANN's budget goes to "overcompensated employees...and extravagant spending on international holidays masquerading as "global participation." He asserts that "[i]t's a known fact that organizations attract the best participants who are most committed to act in the public interest when those participants are unpaid. Only 2 percent on non-profits compensate board members..” Mr. Kirikos suggests that “[a]t best, there should be a token honorarium paid to board members, with a requirement that the honorarium be paid in full to a charitable organization of the recipient's choice.”

In a second posting Mr. Kirikos further suggests that “[a]s another alternative, as was suggested in the public forum by another person at Brussels, conceivably domain registrants (who ultimately pay for all of ICANN's activities) could opt-in (or alternatively opt-out) of payments to ICANN Board members..”

<http://forum.icann.org/lists/bylaws-amend-chair-comp/msg00000.html>

<http://forum.icann.org/lists/bylaws-amend-chair-comp/msg00002.html>

Antony Van Couvering “support[s] compensation for the Chairman of the Board, and I would support reasonable compensation for all Board members. Furthermore, I support retroactive payment.” Mr. Van Couvering further added that “[t]he Chair works especially hard and we must not limit our pool to those rich enough to work for free.” <http://forum.icann.org/lists/bylaws-amend-chair-comp/msg00001.html>

Michele Neylon commented that some level of compensation for the board and chair should be considered and added the he “would, however, caution the board with respect to the level of remuneration.” He noted that a “balance needs to be struck so that the level of salary not be perceived as inflated and a waste of ICANN's budget resources.” <http://forum.icann.org/lists/bylaws-amend-chair-comp/msg00003.html>

ANALYSIS

Two of the three commenters to date support compensation for the Board Chair, one of whom cautions about ensuring that the compensation level not be too high as to be wasteful of ICANN resources. The third commenter, while generally opposed to Board compensation, would support an honorarium if donation to charity was required, or would support allowing registrants to opt in (or out) to Board member compensation.

An opt in (or opt out) option for every registrant would be quite burdensome as it would require an enormous use of resources, both by ICANN and all registrars.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will report on any further comments received between the drafting of this summary and 5 August 2010, the date that the public comment period closes. It will then be up to the Board to determine next steps.

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM (chronological order of receipt):

George Kirikos, Leap of Faith Financial Services Inc.

Antony Van Couvering, Minds + Machines

Michael Neylon, BlackKnight Solutions

2010-08-05-14 Annex RSEP Request For .Jobs

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-14

SUBMISSION TITLE: Phased Allocation Program in Dot-JOBS

BACKGROUND & DISCUSSION

Individual Registry Proposals

ICANN has previously approved requests from several gTLD registries to allocate domain names via a phased allocation program.¹ What is different in this case is that .jobs is requesting that registration restrictions be relaxed to allow for the creation of job boards such as: engineering.jobs and ohio.jobs (country names are still restricted). EmployMedia has developed this change through their sponsor or policy-making body (Society for Human Resource Professional or SHRM) as is described in their registry agreement. Importantly, registrations will still be limited to “employer organizations.”

Before submitting its proposal to ICANN, EmployMedia followed the policy development process specified in its Appendix S with its sponsoring organization, the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM). The .jobs Policy Council conducted its own comment period on the proposal from April to June 2010. The Policy Council voted 7-1 to send the proposal to ICANN.

¹ Dot-Pro (2008, staff approval of release of three-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008003>

Dot-Coop (2008, Board approval of RFP program for one and two-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008005>

Dot-Mobi (2008, Board approval of RFP program for single character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008006>

Dot-BIZ (2008, Board approval of phased allocation program for one and two-character names): <http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008010>

Dot-Mobi (2008, staff approval of RFP program for two-character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2008011>

Dot-Pro (2009, Board approval of phased allocation program for one, two, remaining three-character names): <http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2009002>

puntCAT (2009, Board approval of RFP program for one and two character names):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2009009>

Dot-INFO (April 2010, Board approval of phased allocation program for one & two character names): <http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#201001>

ICANN has also previously approved a proposal to release two-character .jobs domain names: Dot-JOBS (2007, staff approval of limited release of two-character names only):

<http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/#2007002>

SHRM also conducted a survey to determine whether the proposed changes to .jobs were perceived as serving the needs of the international HR community or perceived as posing no potential harm to the international HR community (the survey was provided to ICANN and posted with the proposal at <http://www.icann.org/en/registries/rsep/jobs-survey-results-15jun10-en.pdf>). SHRM received 262 responses to the survey. Respondents indicated that the proposed .jobs changes were generally viewed as positive additions for members of the international HR community.

The EmployMedia proposal passed through the initial phase of the registry service evaluation process. No security, stability or competition issues were found. The proposed contract amendments were posted for public comment from 15 June to 15 July 2010. The comment period resulting in significant interest, with over 300 comments received as a result of several letter-writing campaigns within the international HR community.

PROPOSED CONTRACT AMENDMENTS

Old Text in dot-JOBS Agreement Appendix S, VII.2
.jobs domain registrations are limited to the legal name of an employer and/or a name or abbreviation by which the employer is commonly known.
Proposed New Text in dot-JOBS Agreement Appendix S, VII.2
.jobs "company name" domain registrations are limited to the legal name of an employer and/or a name or abbreviation by which the employer is commonly known. Domain registrations are permitted for other types of names (e.g., occupational and certain geographic identifiers) in addition to the "company name" designation.
Proposed text to delete from Appendix S, VII.2
A reserved list of names will be employed to prevent inappropriate name registrations. Certain groups of domains will be reserved, such as, e.g., a list of occupational identifiers (e.g., the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics list of SOC occupations), industry identifiers (e.g., healthcare.jobs) and certain geographic identifiers (e.g., northeasternohio.jobs). These restricted lists are in addition to the restriction that .jobs domains comprise only trade names or commonly-known names (reserved list domains will be registered to the Registry Operator in the registry database to reflect their status as reserved names). In the event other domains are made available for registration (which would require approval as set forth in this Agreement), such domains will be specifically enumerated (i.e., not creatable by an applicant) and will be pre-screened to remove any inappropriate names.

<p>Old Text in Appendix S, VII.3</p>
<p>SHRM and Employ Media have already agreed upon certain policies (available upon request in the Employ Media/SHRM agreement). The Charter is an example. In an additional example, .jobs registrations will only be allowed for domain names which (i) are for the legal name(s) under which a proposed registrant does business (e.g., a trade name such as EIduPontdeNemours.jobs), for a name under which the proposed registrant is commonly known (e.g., dupont.jobs) or which includes such a legal or commonly-known name (e.g., dupontcanada.jobs); (ii) are based upon an application for registration which is submitted by a Qualified Applicant; and (iii) names as the registrant of the domain name the entity which is identified by the trade name or commonly known name. These current policies are only revisable/amendable via the policy making process described herein.</p>
<p>Proposed New Text in Appendix S, VII.3</p>
<p>SHRM and Employ Media have already agreed upon certain policies (available upon request in the Employ Media/SHRM agreement). The Charter is an example. In an additional example, .jobs “company name” registrations will only be allowed for domain names which (i) are for the legal name(s) under which a proposed registrant does business (e.g., a trade name such as EIduPontdeNemours.jobs), for a name under which the proposed registrant is commonly known (e.g., dupont.jobs) or which includes such a legal or commonly-known name (e.g., dupontcanada.jobs); (ii) are based upon an application for registration which is submitted by a Qualified Applicant; and (iii) names as the registrant of the domain name the entity which is identified by the trade name or commonly known name. <u>Domain registrations are permitted for other types of names (e.g., occupational and certain geographic identifiers) in addition to the “company name” designation.</u> These current policies are only revisable/amendable via the policy making process described herein.</p>
<p>Proposed New Text in Appendix S, VII.4</p>
<p>4. .JOBS non-companyname Phased Allocation Program ("Phased Allocation Program") The domain names included within the scope, referred to by Employ Media in its Registry Services Evaluation Process (RSEP) as the Phased Allocation Program, shall be limited to non-companyname .jobs domain names, not including all second-level country names set forth on the ISO-3166 list as referenced in Appendix 6 to this Agreement.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Phased Allocation Program, Registry Operator may elect to allocate the domain names via the following processes: 1) Request for Proposals (RFP) to invite interested parties to propose specific plans for registration, use and promotion of domains that are not their company name; 2) By auction that offers domains not allocated through the RFP process; and 3) A first-come, first-served real-time release of any domains not registered through the RFP or auction processes. Registry Operator reserves the right to not allocate any of such names.</p>

For the reasons set forth below, ICANN staff believes that the EmployMedia proposal and amendments should be approved.

DISCUSSION OF ISSUES

1. ICANN conducted the threshold security, stability and competition review on the proposed service, and did not identify any significant issues.

In order to proceed with implementation of its proposed naming convention and allocation mechanism changes, EmployMedia was advised that an amendment to Appendix S of the dot-JOBS Agreement should be made to provide for a phased allocation program and registration of .jobs domain names in certain categories such as dictionary terms, geographic names, industry or sector names. EmployMedia agreed to proceed with the amendment in order to implement the phased allocation program, and provided ICANN staff with a proposed amendment to the dot-JOBS Registry Agreement.

2. The delegated authority in the .JOBS Agreement permits the registry to establish the naming conventions to be used in the TLD, and to request to change those conventions through the Registry Services Evaluation Process.

Appendix S of the .JOBS Registry Agreement states that as a sponsored TLD, the registry operator, through its policy delegate the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM), has been delegated authority to establish naming conventions for the TLD (<http://www.icann.org/en/tlds/agreements/jobs/appendix-S-05may05.htm#Part2>). SHRM represents over 250,000 members in over 140 countries. Section 3 of Appendix S defines the policy making process for .JOBS. Under the process in Appendix S, SHRM has established a Policy Council (see <http://www.policy.jobs/>). SHRM's Policy Council conducted its own comment period within its members in the international HR community from April to June 2010. The SHRM PDP Council met several times in April 2010, and voted on 3 June 2010 by a 7-1 margin to send the proposed change to ICANN.

EmployMedia has followed the policy process set forth in Appendix S, to work through SHRM and then send the request to ICANN to ensure there were no threshold competition, security or stability issues and to seek an amendment to implement the change to the naming convention and allocation mechanism. The proposal does not change the Charter for the TLD or the policy-making process set forth in Appendix S.

3. The Proposed Amendment does not change the original obligations of EmployMedia and the .JOBS sTLD.

ICANN and EmployMedia entered into a Registry Agreement on 5 May 2005 for the .jobs sponsored TLD. As an sTLD operator, EmployMedia is obligated to ensure that the .jobs sTLD meets the needs of the international HR community, and follows the charter set forth in its Appendix S. It must ensure that naming conventions for the sTLD are observed, that its delegated policy development processes are followed. The original agreement limited .jobs registrations to “companyname.jobs” domain names.

“.jobs domain registrations are limited to the legal name of an employer and/or a name or abbreviation by which the employer is commonly known. All prospective registrants must submit a Qualification Document (generally speaking, proof of status as an employer organization, such as, e.g., in the U.S., a Form 941) which will be reviewed by Employ Media for approval prior to allowing registration. This will significantly minimize fraudulent entities from obtaining a registration. This will also minimize registration of a name by an entity which does not have such a legal name or is not commonly known by such a name.” – Appendix S, Community Value criteria, <http://www.icann.org/en/tlds/agreements/jobs/appendix-S-05may05.htm>

EmployMedia and SHRM intend to retain the requirement that .jobs registrants submit a Qualification Document verifying that they are an employer organization.

EmployMedia notes that The .JOBS Charter defines the Community as:

“...the international human resource management community (the “Community”). “Human resource management” is the organizational function that focuses on the management and direction of people. The Community consists of those persons who deal with the human element in an organization – people as individuals and groups, their recruitment, selection, assignment, motivation, compensation, utilization, services, training, development, promotion, termination and retirement.”

Further, Appendix S, Part IV states that from time to time, the registry may introduce new categories of registrations, consistent with the Charter and in compliance with the provisions of the sTLD agreement.

Consultations Undertaken

Contractual Compliance: EmployMedia registered a bulk number of common terms, industry, sector and geographic names in 2009 as a beta test prior to making this

request. Following an ICANN demand, the beta test was ended and the names were placed in a non-resolving status while EmployMedia and SHRM developed a remediation plan. The remediation plan resulted in the .jobs PDP through their Policy Council and proposal to ICANN in June 2010.

Public Comment Summary - Potential objections and proposed responses

Over 300 public comments were received during the comment period, which ran from 15 June to 15 July 2010. EmployMedia acknowledges that it has a diverse community with widely differing views on the proposal, but that the proposal was endorsed by its sponsoring organization SHRM. Several letter-writing campaigns encouraged groups to send comments to ICANN urging rejection of the proposed amendment, resulting in nearly 200 negative comments. Supportive comments were also received from a broad range of employers. All comments can be viewed at <http://forum.icann.org/lists/jobs-phased-allocation/>.

CollegeRecruiter.com and the International Association of Employment Web Sites (IAEWS) organized a letter campaign against the proposed amendment. IAEWS notes that it is a trade association for 60,000 employment websites around the world. IAEWS notes that “Neither human resources professionals employed in corporate human resources (‘HR’) departments nor executive search/staffing firms [which are part of the .JOBS community] are eligible for membership in IAEWS.” IAEWS asserts that the proposal modifies the sponsored community in for the .JOBS sTLD. “Using the RSEP to modify the sponsored community for an sTLD would undermine the integrity of ICANN’s processes and create grave concerns about ICANN’s planned introduction of new ‘community-based’ TLDS.”

On 15 July, EmployMedia submitted a response, that there was no change to the .JOBS Charter or to the .JOBS community in its proposal. “The definition and scope of the .JOBS community is not changed in any way by the RSEP request – it is neither being broadened or restricted, and remains unchanged since the inception of .JOBS.” EmployMedia also notes that IAEWS was a member on the .JOBS PDP Council, and when the Council approved the proposal by a 7-1 margin, the IAEWS representative

resigned from the Council and initiated the campaign against the proposal by sending letters to the ICANN Board.

EmployMedia also notes

“A number of opponents to the .JOBS RSEP proposal are operators of fee-based job boards, many of which have a .COM domain name that incorporates an occupational, industry or geographical identifier. While they claim that the addition of occupation, industry and geographical identifiers at the second level within the .JOBS sTLD will lead to increased confusion within the marketplace, it is hard to reconcile this argument to ICANN’s extensive public policy work and implementation plan in connection with the new gTLD process. The same fundamental economic basis for going forward with the whole new gTLD initiative also applies to this .JOBS RSEP request; these issues should not be re-debated and should not delay or deny approval of the .JOBS RSEP request.”

Supporting letters for the proposal were received from such employers as:

InterContinental Hotels Group, Qwest, Case Western University, AT&T, IBM, the University of Notre Dame, University of California at Los Angeles, Bank of America, Xerox, New York University, the University of Florida, Newell Rubbermaid, and ConocoPhillips.

Opposing letters were received from entities such as Monster.com, CollegeRecruiter.com, individual job board operators, and members of IAIEWS. A sampling of the opposing letters raise the following concerns with the proposed amendment.

- Monster.com asserts that the relationship between EmployMedia and DirectEmployers (the operator of the “shared beta” system conducted in 2009), has not been transparent, remains unclear and should be subject to scrutiny by ICANN. Monster also asserts that the community affected by the proposed amendment is significantly larger than the sponsored community served by SHRM, and that ICANN should review whether SHRM is an appropriate sponsor to evaluate the proposed amendment.
- CollegeRecruiter.com states that the proposed amendment is a material change to the .JOBS Registry Agreement. CollegeRecruiter.com states that it was rejected for collegerecruiter.jobs because it is a job board and not an employer. When

EmployMedia “decided that it wanted to create that exclusive playground and potentially create a CollegeRecruiter.jobs site as one of the hundreds of thousands of job boards it wants to create, I knew that I needed to get involved to help ensure that the fair and reasonable rules in the .jobs charter continued to be enforced and not modified to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.”

- Other commenters note that the opening of the .JOBS TLD will create “millions of job boards for job seekers to post/sort through.” These arguments are similar to arguments against expanding new gTLDs, that it will create confusion for consumers.
- Cohen & Company note, “As a regional CPA firm, using a .jobs site has allowed us to stand out in a competitive hiring market. As we expand and look farther afield, we believe the increased use of .jobs domains will only support our hiring goals.”
- Xerox Corporation noted, “Sound work conducted by the .jobs PDP Council and SHRM. The Charter is clear as to the purpose of the .jobs TLD and eligibility for domain name registration. Failure to move forward with this initiative by Employ
- Media would be a detriment to the HR community as a whole.”

Resource implications – there are no anticipated resource implications for ICANN with the introduction of this service by EmployMedia.

Submitted by:	Patrick Jones
Position:	Senior Manager, Continuity & Risk
Date Noted:	23 July 2010
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2010-08-05-15 Annex Final Guidebook Planning

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-15

SUBMISSION TITLE: New gTLD Final Guidebook Planning

DISCUSSION OF REMAINING ISSUES

Vertical Integration

The GNSO's Vertical Integration-Working Group (VI-WG) continues its work and issued an Initial Report: <http://www.icann.org/en/announcements/announcement-2-23jul10-en.htm> containing a number of proposals that have been submitted and developed by members of the working group. While no full consensus position has been reached, a substantial number of participants state that there should be certain exceptions to separation requirements (allowing integration in certain cases).

Issue: whether to: 1) retain the default position used in Applicant Guidebook draft v4; 2) adopt portions of the work done to date by the VI-WG (assuming a full consensus position will not be reached); or 3) review the issue again in the absence of GNSO policy.

Proposed position: there should not be exceptions to any vertical integration requirements that are instituted, unless based on clear and objective criteria such as the number of registered names in a TLD. (The creation of more categories, including the "single registrant" idea, is not supported, as staff does not consider that an implementable model for this has been developed even after considerable effort.)

Staff actions in preparation for September decision:

Produce and deliver Implementation Notes to the working group in response to its proposals to date, noting various issues that would be encountered in the effort to implement each proposal (particularly around the complexities involved in the so-called "single registrant" type of TLD.)

Secure economic/legal/registry operations experts to inform the Board's September discussion, as appropriate.

IDN - Variant Management

Implementation of the IDN ccTLD Fast Track indicated that a clear, bright line rule for determining whether strings are variants is required. Having an established definition will better define requirements for IDN tables in the process, as well as a possible avenue for resolving disputes concerning approval of variant strings.

Issue: whether the Board will support a new definition.

Proposed position: the guidebook should contain a clear definition for variant strings. Testing of variant management mechanisms for the top-level should be completed as soon as possible (after Guidebook approval) so that a technical solution for delegation of variant TLD strings can be put in place.

Staff actions in preparation for September decision:

Convene a team to review work done to date and create a working definition for variants, retaining and consulting with appropriate experts.

Coordinate model with the technical community members.

Geographic Names

Issues:

1. Treatment of sub-regional names on the ISO 3166-2 list: only the exact match of the name is subject to geographic names protection in the current version of the guidebook. Comment was received during the GAC session in Brussels that translations should be protected as well. (The 3166-2 list contains some use of different languages but it is not extensive.) Including translations of the ISO-3166-2 list would multiply the number of names and the complexity of the process many-fold.
2. Treatment of continent/UN region names on the “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” list: there are requests that names appearing on other UN lists (for example, .ARAB) should be recognized in the same manner. There are other avenues of protection for names such as .arab, such as the community name objection procedure.

Proposed position: For the reasons stated above, the existing geographical names approach should remain essentially intact for the final version of the Applicant Guidebook.

Staff actions:

Complete review and analysis of public comments.

Verify whether to retain status quo (or change it in response to comment) on possible expansion of ISO 3166-2 protection.

Discuss reference source for continent and region names with relevant ICANN regional staff and stakeholders, as appropriate.

Trademark Protection

Issues:

1. Clarify the use of “substantive review” as a criterion to differentiate between protections offered to trademarks from various jurisdictions in the Trademark Clearinghouse and URS services.
2. Whether the time for registrants to respond to a URS complaint should be shortened to 14 days from the STI recommended 21 days (to put the “rapid” back in URS).

Proposed position:

1. The meaning and effect of “substantive review” should be clarified, and ICANN is consulting with at least two experts in this regard.
2. Depending on public comment analysis and subsequent discussion, staff may recommend shortening the URS response time to 14 or 17 days.

Staff actions:

Complete review and analysis of public comments. Discuss limited proposed changes with stakeholders.

Develop greater community consensus around the definition of “substantive review” and the URS response time.

Mitigation of Malicious Conduct

Issues:

1. While nine solutions to mitigating malicious conduct are in the Guidebook, the High-Security TLD (HSTLD) discussion probably will not finish prior to launch. Should this be a pre-requisite to launch?
2. Greater clarity and definition are needed concerning the background checks to be conducted as part of the evaluation process. Comment in Brussels focused on background checks for “terrorism” – that usage of that term should be clarified.

Proposed position: The HSTLD, a voluntary program that registries can enter into at any time after delegation, need not be completed as a pre-requisite to launch. The final version of the guidebook will include an expanded provision detailing the conditions under which background checks are conducted.

Staff actions:

Commence research and analysis on other entities that perform background checks for the Final Guidebook. Provide a replacement for use of the term “terrorism” for Board review.

Economic Studies

Phase 1 of the economic study included a theoretical framework for looking at the costs and benefits to the introduction of new gTLDs, a survey of existing studies that have been done in this area, and a number of potential case studies to help quantify the cost/benefit analysis moving forward. These would look at both the potential benefits of new gTLDs and the projected external costs (e.g., costs to consumers or trademark holders). The study cautioned that looking to past experience to predict future costs and benefits of the program is problematic, and recommended that ICANN institute practices in the first application round that would help assess costs and benefits based on actual experience.

The economists have reiterated this caution in the process of work on Phase 2. The results of the Phase 2 studies will not be acceptable to some members of the community because the outcome will not be as precise as sought.

Issue: how to address these concerns given that quantitative resolution of the economic issues have been identified as a pre-requisite for launch of the program.

Proposed position: Phase 2 should be completed, including the economic expert statement that a better predictor of net benefit cannot be made. In parallel, the economically-based objection model should be studied and a report on this made for the Board retreat.

Staff actions:

Complete Phase 2 of the economic study, with preview report complete for Board retreat in September.

Establish draft economic objection process / create Board briefing on background and framework for economic objection process for September retreat.

Root Zone Scaling

Issue:

A study in response to the Board’s February 2009 request was completed; however, follow-up analysis expected from the SSAC and RSSAC is still pending. The issue for decision is whether the study conceived by the Board in 2009 is still required to consider this issue resolved.

The Board could consider a staff report seeking to close the issue by reframing the problem: the issue has evolved. We are no longer looking at the “simultaneous” introduction of DNSSEC, IDN, IPv6 and new gTLD. Since these introductions are now somewhat staggered, the immediate risk is less and relying on the monitoring tool described in the independent root zone scaling report will be a suitable way to ensure DNS stability.

Proposed position: Due to changes in the environment, the issue no longer concerns the simultaneous introduction of IPv6, IDN, DNSSEC, and new gTLDs. Rather, the problem has reverted back to discussions of numbers of new TLDs added to the root as originally discussed in 2005, when it was stated that reasonable growth of root zone could be accommodated.

Staff action:

Create staff paper describing changes to environment and any additional work to be done to resolve this issue in the short term – specifically including the development and use of monitoring as an effective tool to ensure root zone stability.

Applicant Support Mechanisms

The Board resolved in Nairobi that the community should work collectively to develop a sustainable approach to providing support to applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDs. The GNSO and ALAC have taken the initiative to form a joint group (open to participation by all SOs and ACs) to complete this effort, and staff support has been appointed to help facilitate the group's work. It is expected that the group will produce a preliminary report in August. To the extent possible, the group is being encouraged to develop solutions not operationally impacting ICANN, but there may be some proposals requiring implementation or support work by the staff team, some of which could affect the timeline.

Issue: which recommendations should be implemented for the first application round.

Proposed position: Completion of this work is not a pre-requisite for launch. The product of the working group should:

Identify non-financial methods of support, such as outreach and education.

Develop stand-alone, independent solutions for financial support: sources of funds (which may include an increase in the general new gTLD application fees) and the means to disperse them.

ICANN will facilitate the work of the group, find outside expert help for it, and implement solutions after they are analyzed for risk and found to be independently implementable. This may happen in the first round or thereafter.

Staff Actions:

Continue facilitating the work of the group, locating outside expert help as appropriate.

Morality and Public Order

Issue: The GAC has expressed concerns with the proposed implementation of the GNSO's recommendation as an objection basis. Other stakeholders and groups continue to express concern with the recommendation itself, and have formed a working group on the subject. The Brussels communiqué from the GAC noted that: "The GAC will provide a full response to DAG4, including issues related to the Morality and Public order, in accordance with the timeline for the public consultation." The issue for decision is whether to make changes to the existing objection-based model.

Proposed position: The essential structure of the currently proposed implementation, which is based on significant research and consultation, should be preserved.

Consultations with stakeholder groups regarding their concerns should continue. Aspects of the procedure can be changed to address concerns.

Staff actions:

Facilitate cross-community working group activities.

Meet with USG to fully understand concerns.

Respond to GAC comment when received.

String Similarity

The GNSO has recently passed a motion resulting in a letter to Kurt Pritz asking that the process be amended to allow, in cases where an applicant requests such, an extended review to distinguish whether the similarity of two strings is harmful or beneficial, i.e., to delegate confusingly similar strings (including variants) in cases where the strings are requested by the same entity.

Issue: Should ICANN change the Guidebook to provide for extended analysis of confusingly similar strings and delegate strings that cause user confusion in certain cases?

Proposed position: Changing the approach on string similarity is a significant policy decision and should be undertaken only with a full policy process. Recent work on synchronized strings demonstrated the complexity of the issue and the importance of careful rule development around the delegation of variants and other confusingly similar strings.

Staff actions:

Create analysis on policy and implementation implications of GNSO's request.

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2010-08-05-16 Annex Status of ICM Discussions

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-16

**SUBMISSION TITLE: Status of discussions with ICM Registry
Re: Application for a .XXX sTLD**

GAC Advice/Consultation

Staff has identified three communications from the GAC comprising the advice received by the ICANN Board as it relates to the proposed ICM Registry Agreement for the .XXX sTLD. Those three items are listed below, with summarization of the relevant portions:

<p>Wellington Communiqué 28 March 2006 http://gac.icann.org/communications/gac-2006-communique-25</p>	<p>GAC published the “Wellington Communiqué” detailing its recent meeting and addressing a 11 February 2006 letter from ICANN’s President that detailed the sTLD process and the steps the ICANN Board undertook in reviewing the .XXX sTLD Application. The Wellington Communiqué stated that the letter did not provide sufficient detail regarding the rationale for the Board determination that the .XXX application had overcome the deficiencies noted in the Evaluation Report. The GAC requested a written explanation of the Board decision surrounding the sponsored community and public interest criteria. The GAC outlined the public policy aspects and requested the Board confirm that any agreement with ICM contains enforceable provisions covering these issues. Finally, the GAC stated that several members are “emphatically opposed from a public policy perspective to the introduction of a .XXX sTLD.”</p> <p>The Communiqué also stated that to the GAC’s knowledge, the public interest benefits promised by ICM during its November 2005 presentation have not yet been included as ICM’s obligations in the proposed .XXX Registry Agreement.</p>
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<p>Letter from GAC Chair and Chair-Elect to the Chair of the ICANN Board 2 February 2007 http://www.icann.org/correspondence/tarmizi-to-cerf-02feb07.pdf</p>	<p>The GAC's Chair and Chair-Elect sent a letter to Vint Cerf requesting that the ICANN Board delay consideration of the Revised Agreement until after the GAC has an opportunity to review at the Lisbon meeting in March 2007. The letter also provided the GAC's formal response to the ICANN call for comments on the Revised Agreement. Specifically, the GAC was not satisfied with the Board's explanation for how the Revised Agreement overcame deficiencies relating to sponsorship community issues, the GAC was still awaiting the Board's response to policy-based queries, and the GAC suggested a face-to-face meeting with the Board during the Lisbon meeting.</p>
<p>Lisbon Communiqué 30 March 2007 http://gac.icann.org/communications/gac-2007-communication-28</p>	<p>The Lisbon Communiqué reaffirmed the position of the GAC as stated in the Wellington Communiqué. The Lisbon Communiqué further stated that the ICANN Board did not provide sufficient information as to address the sponsorship concerns, and by approving the agreement as revised, ICANN would be assuming an ongoing management and oversight role inconsistent with its technical mandate.</p>

2010-08-05-18 Annex Exhibit A ICANN and IGOs Vilnius IGF

Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

Programme for the 2010 Meeting

July 2010

I. Programme Overview

The objective of the programme is to maximize the opportunity for open and inclusive dialogue and the exchange of ideas; to try and create feedback loops between the different types of sessions; to create opportunities to share good practices and experiences; to listen, engage in dialogue and learn as well as to identify key themes that could, in the future, benefit from the multistakeholder perspective of the IGF. The 2010 programme builds on the previous meetings and especially the programme for 2009. It introduces some innovations in light of comments made both in formal and informal settings in Sharm El Sheikh and during the open consultations on 9 February 2010. It builds on the outcome of the meeting of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), held on 10-11 February 2010 and the broad agenda as contained in the invitation extended to all stakeholders by Under-Secretary-General Sha Zukang. The programme underwent further development at the open planning meeting held on 10-11 May 2010 and was finalized at the open planning meeting on 28-29 June 2010. Among the tasks that were dealt with during the planning meetings were decisions on which of the workshops proposals would be used to feed into the main sessions and which ones met the requirements for scheduling as stand alone workshops.

Remote participation will be strengthened this year in cooperation with the remote participation working group. In order to move from remote observation to real remote participation each main session and all workshops and other events are required have a remote moderator. Every organizer of workshops and other events had been requested to arrange for a remote moderator. Events may be cancelled if a remote moderator is not named and trained prior to the meeting in Vilnius.

Throughout the preparatory process there was a general feeling that there was a need to do more to engage young people – children, youth and young adults - and to take into account the variety of their experience and their needs. This extended to adapting session formats to make them more accessible to young people by mainstreaming youth participation throughout all sessions and by enlisting their help as main session resource persons, workshop panellists and remote moderators.

There was also a common understanding that there is a continuous need for improvements as regards the linkages between workshops and main sessions. Furthermore, many felt that there were too many workshops with overlapping themes, and suggested imposing a ceiling on workshops. Due to decisions related to lengthening the time allocated to workshops and the strict adherence of the schedule to certain rules, such as no workshops scheduled during lunch, there were fewer workshop slots than in previous years. Given the fact that over 100 workshop applications were received, there was a need for bringing down this number, preferably by merging workshop proposals. Some workshops were designated as feeder workshops to the main sessions and were marked for scheduling at the May planning meeting. The remaining workshops were selected based on their relevance, the completeness and coherence of the proposal and their diversity in terms of geography, viewpoints, gender and stakeholder participation. The willingness to merge was stated as a prerequisite for a workshop proposal being accepted.

The workshops chosen for the final programme were allocated on the basis of available slots after the requirements for the feeder workshops were satisfied.

The list of speakers/moderators of all sessions is attached at annex to this paper. It is preliminary, as not all the information about speakers has been completed.

II. The agenda of the Vilnius meeting

“IGF 2010 – developing the future together” is the overall theme for the Vilnius meeting.

The key themes used in the previous IGF meetings have proven their validity and they were maintained for the Vilnius meeting. A new key theme – ‘Internet governance for development (IG4D)’ - was chosen to replace the theme entitled ‘Internet governance in the light of WSIS Principles’ from 2009. Additionally, the 'Taking stock and looking forward session' has been refocused to 'Taking stock of Internet governance and the way forward.'

The agenda for the 2010 meeting includes the following key themes:

- Managing critical Internet resources
- Security, openness and privacy
- Access and diversity
- Internet governance for development (IG4D)
- Taking stock of Internet governance and the way forward
- Emerging issues: cloud computing

III. Key themes and sub-themes

The MAG discussed a wide variety of sub-themes that fall under the main heading of each key theme. The policy sub-themes have been woven into the various sessions and are, for the most part, matched to workshops that will feed into these sessions. During the open planning session held on 11 May, the attendees divided themselves into a number of thematic groups corresponding to the main sessions. These groups, each with a convenor chosen by the attendees and remote participants at that meeting, reviewed the lists of sub-themes as well as the workshop submissions and created a first draft of the main session plan. Part of the continuing task of the groups included working with workshop organizers to identify workshops that would feed into the main sessions ('feeder workshops') selecting moderators and remote participant moderators as well resource persons. These thematic groups were also instrumental in brokering some workshop mergers.

Before and during the Vilnius meeting, these groups will be asked to help prepare the sessions with moderator and speaker briefings. The list of those who volunteered to act as resource persons for the Vilnius meeting will be consulted as these efforts continue. Each session has a convenor responsible for coordinating the sessions. These conveners are:

Critical Internet resources:	Jeanette Hofmann
Internet governance for development (IG4D):	William Drake
Access and diversity:	Olga Cavalli
Security, openness and privacy:	Liesyl Franz
Emerging issues - cloud computing:	Patrik Fältström

Managing critical Internet resources

The critical Internet resources session will follow the same model as in IGF 2009. Issues will first be explored in the designated workshops followed by a moderated session where rapporteurs from the feeder workshops will be invited to initiate the conversations on the following sub-themes:

- Status of IPv6 availability around the world; examples and cases;

- The internationalization of critical Internet resources management and enhanced cooperation;
- The importance of new TLDs and IDNs for development;
- Maintaining Internet services in situations of disaster and crisis.

Co-Moderators:

- Chris Disspain
- Jeanette Hofmann

Remote Moderation:

- Cathy Handley

Feeder workshops:

- 28 Priorities for the long term stability of the Internet
- 61 New gTLD and IDNs for development: Importance and Obstacles
- 63 Strengthening ccTLDs in Africa
- 87 IPv6 around the world: surveying the current and future deployment of IPv6
- 113 Resilience and contingency planning in DNS

Access and diversity

The session will focus on access to infrastructure with the related sub-themes of enabling environments and legal frameworks. Because of the addition of the Internet governance for development session it was decided to reshuffle some of the sub-themes between sessions, e.g. topics related to regulatory issues and frameworks for investments were transferred to Internet governance for development. In addition, some aspects related to access to content will also be considered. These include issues that involve the geolocation of hosting platforms, the global reach of social networks and the linkages between access to knowledge and security solutions both in terms of hardware and software. In the access to content discussion, the focus will be on the side effect of the tools and methods used to block content. It was observed that filters installed to block illegal or harmful content or differential access due to the absence of network neutrality could deprive populations from the access to content they would need to realize the Internet's full potential.

Co-Moderators:

- Nii Quaynor
- Olga Cavalli

Panellists:

- Vika Mpisane
- Manal Ismal
- Yamil Salinas
- Philipp Grabensee
- Mahesh Kullarn
- Virat Bhatia

Remote Moderation:

- Raquel Gatto

Feeder workshops:

- 27 Use of Latin and Native American languages on the Internet
- 96 Protecting women's rights: Internet content from a gender perspective
- 107 A multilingual Internet in the light of the sovereign rights of language communities

- 109 Use of ICT by people with migrant background
- 114 Digital inclusion: reaching the most socially excluded people in society
- 182 Mobile Internet Application Facilitating Access for Persons with Disabilities

Security, openness and privacy

It was understood that privacy, openness, and security should not be traded off against one another or seen as opposing priorities. All three need to be considered in every issue that falls within this theme. The sessions from previous years have shown the inextricable interconnection of the three policy areas and have shown that they were all equally important and equally complex.

In 2010, instead of segregating this theme into three silos, the session will orient itself to a few specific and timely issues and investigate them in the light of security, Openness and privacy considerations. In order to manage this session, there will be three moderators to ensure sufficient expertise and facilitation of the dialogue on the three themes in relation to the issues.

The areas to be covered will be derived from the workshops and through discussion with workshop sponsors.

Moderators:

- Frank La Rue
- Lisa Horner
- David Hofmann

Remote Moderation:

- TBD

Feeder workshops:

- 17 Managing the Network
- 66 The future of privacy
- 73 Sexual rights, openness and regulatory systems
- 81 Freedom of Connection – Freedom of Expression
- 85 Freedom of expression or Access to Knowledge: are we taking the necessary steps towards an open and inclusive Internet?
- 111 Freedom of Expression & Internet Intermediaries: where do we go from here?
- 112 Protecting the Consumer in an Online world
- 116 Developing a Policy Understanding on Information Security: Glocal (Global and Local) Perspective
- 123 Legal aspects of Internet governance: International cooperation on cyber-security
- 172 Public -Private Cooperation on Internet Safety/Cybercrime

Internet governance for development (IG4D)

This session will explore the possible effects of global Internet governance arrangements on the development of the Internet and people-centred information societies in developing countries. The discussion will consider the institutional processes and substantive policy outputs of governance arrangements and whether these may raise developmental concerns that have not received sufficient attention to date. The session will be divided into four parts:

1. What do we really mean by Internet governance for development (IG4D);
2. Examples of specific global governance issues that may have particular relevance to development. Possible sub-themes include, among others, the governance of names and numbers, technical standardization, security, international interconnection,

- intellectual property, and transnational consumer protection, as well as the procedural or institutional aspects of key governance arrangements;
3. How developing and other countries organize and manage their national-level engagement with global Internet governance in the context of their wider national ICT strategies; and
 4. How to take an IG4D agenda forward in the IGF and other international settings.

Chairman:

- TBD

Moderator:

- Nitin Desai

Floor Moderators:

- Christine Arida
- Ayesha Hassan

Remote Moderation:

- Olivier Crépin-Leblond

Panellists:

- Everton Lucero
- Ndeye Maimouna Diop-Diagne
- Zahid Jamil
- Raúl Echeberria
- William Drake
- Anriette Esterhuysen

Feeder workshops:

- 49 Internet Governance and the wider world: building relationships between the Internet governance and other domains
- 56 Transnational (or trans-border) enforcement of a new information order – Issues of rights and democracy
- 65 Social networking and e-participation; what do young citizens look for (18+)?
- 80 International Trade and Internet Governance
- 146 Internet governance in Africa: Impact on Africa
- 165 A Development agenda approach to Internet Names and Numbers
- 174 Internet governance viewed through different lenses, with emphasis upon the lens of economic and social development

Taking stock of Internet governance and the way forward

This session will take stock of the evolution in the overall Internet governance landscape since the first IGF meeting in Athens in 2006. It will serve as a checkpoint on the changes, if any, in the practice of Internet governance over the first five years. It will also serve as a baseline from which to measure the changes over the next five years leading up to the ten-year review of implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2015.

In order to prepare the session, a request for contributions on this theme will be issued on the IGF Web site. All contributions received by 15 July 2010 will be reflected in a synthesis paper that will be prepared as an input into the discussion in this session.

Contributors are asked to focus on the status of Internet governance in the Internet of 2010 and how it has changed since the IGF was created. In particular, they are requested to comment on the

following questions:

- Are the main themes of 2005 still relevant today?
- Are there new themes that are being overlooked in Internet governance discussions?
- From Athens to Vilnius: Has the context of the discussions changed, and, if so, how?
- Has Internet governance globally advanced over the five years of the IGF?
- Capacity building: where were we five years ago and where are we now?

Moderator:

- Jonathan Charles

Remote Moderation:

- Rafid A. Fatani

Emerging issues: cloud computing

Cloud computing has been designated as the theme for the 'emerging issues' session in Vilnius. This session will bring together an overview of the issue from both the policy and the technical perspectives of the area and will provide an initial exploration of the possible Internet governance considerations within cloud computing.

Panellists will introduce each one of the three following sub-themes, after which there will be a discussion, where participants from the workshops feed into the session. They include the following:

- Concept: what is 'cloud'? How can it be used and why should users use the cloud?
- Infrastructure, hardware, and environment.
- Privacy, integrity, confidence in the cloud, public policy, regulation.

Co-Moderators:

- Patrik Fältström
- Katitza Rodriguez

Panellists:

- Susana Sargento
- Frank Osafo-Charles
- Luis Magalhães
- Kristina Irion
- Robert Pepper

Remote Moderation:

- Sandra Hoferichter

Feeder workshops:

- 58 Implications of Cloud Computing
- 105 The Role of Internet Intermediaries in Advancing Public Policy Objectives
- 106 How green is the Internet cloud? Policies to unleash the potential of cloud computing in tackling climate change
- 136 Engendering confidence in the cloud - answering the questions of security and privacy
- 154 Data in the Cloud: Where do Open Standards Fit In?

IV. Programme outline

Internet governance – Setting the Scene

On the first morning, there will be a session providing background on the evolution and current state of Internet governance discussions in the IGF. The objective of the session is to provide participants with some historical context on and an introduction to the main issues of the Vilnius meeting. The session will assess how dialogue on the IGF's main themes evolved over the first four years of the forum, and the extent to which there has been progress in terms of collective learning and consensus building. This year the session will have as a take-off point for the discussion brief presentations by five of the experts who authored background papers for the book documenting the proceedings of the 2009 meeting. On the first morning, there will be a session involving a panel discussion with authors of the background papers included in the book with the proceedings of IGF 2009 that will be released on the occasion of the Vilnius meeting¹. Each speaker will present one of the principal themes of the IGF meetings. Each will outline how the respective theme has been discussed in the main sessions from Athens (2006) through Sharm El Sheikh (2009); assess the level of progress attained over the course of these four meetings in terms of promoting collective learning and mutual understanding among stakeholders; and offer some recommendations on how to productively take the discussion forward in future IGFs. Two speakers drawn from government and private sector will then offer synthesizing responses to the presentations. The session will conclude with an overview of the Vilnius programme.

Co-Moderators:

- William J. Drake
- Markus Kummer

Panellists:

- Jeanette Hofmann (on critical Internet resources)
- Olga Cavalli (on Openness)
- Hong Xue (on Diversity)
- Anriette Esterhuysen (on Access)
- Alejandro Pisanty (on Security)

- N Ravi Shanker
- Arthur Reilly

Remote Moderation:

- Ginger Paque and/or Marilia Maciel

NOTE: A separate session to explain the IGF for newcomers will be organized on the first morning in a smaller meeting room.

Regional perspectives

The 'setting the scene' session will be followed by a moderated session bringing in different regional and national perspectives as they emerged from various meetings held throughout 2010. This will be a moderated session with representatives of the various regional meetings held in 2010. The goal is for this session is twofold. This session will:

- Provide regional input on the thematic themes of IGF 2010 to give participants a cross regional perspective;

¹ *Internet Governance: Creating Opportunities for All---The Fourth Internet Governance Forum, Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, 15-18 November 2009. edited by William J. Drake.*

- Allow the representatives of the regional and national meetings to inform IGF 2010 of concerns and topics beyond those included in the programme for IGF 2010.

Panellists will be asked not to read out a report, but to focus on key priorities as they emerged from the session and identify commonalities with other meetings as well as differences, and to convey messages, wherever applicable. Written reports should be made available well in advance of the session and will be posted on the IGF Web site in the section devoted to regional and national initiatives. Remote hubs will be given the opportunity to interact with the meeting. Organizers of regional and national IGF-type initiatives will also hold separate sessions that will allow them to give a full in-depth report of the meeting. In addition, a round table session will allow all organizers of regional meetings to exchange experiences and to discuss how to improve their linkages with the global IGF.

Moderator:

- Markus Kummer

Remote Moderator:

- Ginger Paque and/or Marilia Maciel

Speakers:

- TBD

Opening Ceremony/Opening Session

The traditional opening ceremony/opening session will be held in the afternoon of the first day.

Main session on key themes

One main session of three hours duration will be devoted to each key theme, as defined above.

Closing Ceremony

The traditional closing ceremony will be held on the afternoon of the fourth day.

V. Workshops

One of the main objectives of the 2010 is to enhance the linkages between workshops and main sessions. Workshop organizers were invited to submit proposals related to the suggested sub-themes.

Feeder workshops

Selected workshops, called feeder workshops, are being woven into the proceedings of the relevant main sessions. As was done in previous years in the session on critical Internet resources, the moderators of other sessions will call on workshop rapporteurs to relate the viewpoints expressed in the feeder workshops. Each feeder workshop will be asked to assign a rapporteur whose role will include attending the relevant main session, giving a brief overview of the session's discussions and being available to act as a resource to the moderators of the main session. To the extent possible participants from the feeder workshops are also encouraged to attend the main sessions related to the feeder workshops in order to broaden the discussions on the sub-themes of the sessions.

Other workshops

The remaining workshops were selected based on the completeness of the respective proposals, their diversity in all aspects and their willingness to merge, if and when they were asked. There are two ways in which related workshops were merged, fully or sequentially. In a full merger, two workshops with the same subject matter were asked to develop a single workshop proposal. In an integrated merge, two workshops with the same subject matter developed a common workshop proposal. In a sequential merge, each of two or more related workshops will use a sequential portion of the allotted time. It was not possible to give a slot to all workshop proposals, as the proposals outnumbered the available slots.

Background papers

All workshops are requested to provide background papers prior to their sessions. Workshop organizers are also asked to make available a brief report with a few bullet points describing the discussions, any outcomes and future directions within two hours after the workshop. For those workshops designated as feeder workshops, these can be used as the input into the main sessions.

VI. Schedule

The main schedule is as follows:

	Tuesday 14 Sep	Wednesday 15 Sep	Thursday 16 Sep	Friday 17 Sep
10:00 – 11:30	Internet governance – setting the scene	Managing critical Internet resources	Security, openness and privacy	Taking stock of Internet governance and the way forward
11:30 - 13:00	Regional perspectives			
13:30 - 14:30	Lunch			
15:00 - 16:30	Opening ceremony/session	Access and Diversity	Internet governance for development	Emerging issues
16:30 - 18:00				Closing ceremony

VII. General Principles

The following principles were established for the Vilnius meeting:

- All organizations that hold official events (workshops, best practices, etc.) are asked to commit themselves to submitting a report on their event. Non-submission of a report will disqualify the organization from scheduling an event for the following year;
- Those who did not submit a report for their 2009 event, are not to be included in the schedule;
- Only Dynamic Coalitions meetings which have submitted activity reports/meeting reports for 2009/2010 are included in the schedule;
- All official events will end at 1800 hours;
- No official events will be held during the lunch-break between 1330-1430 hours;
- The efforts for remote participation in 2010 will be enhanced based on experience gained in 2009 in order to enable effective and interactive remote participation;

- In addition, there will be an opportunity for ad-hoc meetings to be scheduled which will not be part of the official programme.

There should be no prepared statements read out during the main sessions. However, prepared statements can be recorded by any participant and will be made available on the IGF YouTube channel. Efforts will be made to improve the promotion of this possibility. Prepared statements can be recorded and submitted in advance to the IGF Secretariat.

VIII. Meeting types and structure

It was agreed to follow the basic format of past meetings. The objective of the programme is to maximize the opportunity for open and inclusive dialogue.

All main sessions will be of three hours duration. There were demands for different formats, such as two hour sessions. This is not possible, as it is not in line with UN practice and rules, in particular concerning the working hours of interpreters. However, main sessions can be split into two 90 minutes slots, as was done in previous IGF meetings.

All other sessions will be of two hours duration, taking into account wishes expressed by workshop organizers. Some workshops that feed directly into main session or are mergers of various workshop proposals were given three hour slots.

There were calls for tangible outcomes involving the issuing of messages from the IGF. The Chairman's Report of the Sharm El Sheikh meeting points in that direction. It refers to a message addressing the needs of people with disabilities that, at the Session Chair's request, was endorsed by acclamation. Similar outcomes could be envisaged also in future meetings. It was suggested that such messages should come out of each of the sessions. The MAG held extensive discussions on whether the IGF should adopt this practice and systematically issue messages that would come out of each of the sessions. While agreeing that efforts should be made to enhance the visibility of the Chairman's Summary Report, the MAG was unable to reach a consensus on changing past practice. The view was held by some that a focus on main messages would change the nature of the discussions and introduce an element of negotiations. However, the Secretariat committed itself to work with the Chairman to make the Chairman's Summary Report more reader friendly and to bring out the main points more clearly, maybe in the form of bullet points.

As some MAG Members expressed their preference for the sharing of good practices as opposed to focusing on main messages, the Secretariat informed the IGF community about plans to make a inventory of good practices in Internet governance as a sustainable and dynamic online resource. This initiative is also in line with suggestions made at the Sharm El Sheikh consultation on the mandate of the IGF. While this data bank on good practices would not replace the messages some called for, it will be a more tangible 'take away' than in the past. Good practices that are discussed in Vilnius will be added to the database. Coupled with a more attractive and reader friendly Chairman's Summary it will also be a step towards a more output oriented IGF.

A. Main Sessions

Each of the main sessions will be an opportunity for productive exchange between all stakeholders on policy approaches, challenges, and practical options to address them. Each session will have a chair appointed by the host country and one or two moderators depending upon the session topic. The goal is to discuss practices or issues and their relevance to all stakeholders.

Each of the thematic main sessions will include rapporteurs from selected feeder workshops related to the session themes or sub-themes. The rapporteurs will be asked to respond to questions posed by the moderators at various points during the session.

All of the main sessions will take place in the main meeting hall and they will be organized around the key themes. They will all have live transcription in English and interpretation in all six UN languages. The transcription will be streamed in real time on the Web and all main sessions will be videocast.

(a) Open Dialogue Sessions

Most of the main key theme sessions will take the form of an open dialogue among participants. The dialogue sessions will have neither panellists nor designated respondents, but will have a chairperson and moderators to lead and stimulate the discussion. The goal of these sessions will be to bring as many participants into the dialogue as is possible and will allow for a discussion with maximum interaction among the participants.

(b) Panel Sessions

For some sessions such as the emerging issues session on cloud computing, it was felt that a small introductory panel could be helpful to give the definitional setting for the session and answer questions as they arise. The access and diversity session as well as the 'setting the scene' session and the session on 'regional perspectives' will also be held as a moderated panel discussion.

(c) Other sessions

The afternoon of the first day will include the Opening Ceremony/Opening Session, while the afternoon of the fourth day will include a Closing Ceremony.

(d) Introduction to the IGF for newcomers

An orientation session will be held toward improving participants' ability to engage in and benefit from the IGF meeting. It will explain the basic functioning of the IGF and the issues it has been dealing with to assist in creating a common background with regard to the depth and focus of the discussions and maximize participation. The session will also give an overview of the programme.

B. Workshops and good practice forums

Workshops are designed to explore detailed issues related to the main themes from different perspectives. As in previous years, a precondition for workshops to be included in the programme was a balance of stakeholders and viewpoints.

The aim of the good practice sessions is to demonstrate, in a multi-stakeholder environment, some of the good practices that have been adopted with regard to the key IGF themes in general and to the development and deployment of the Internet in particular. The sessions can have either a thematic or a country focus. Presentations should not only cover practices that were successful, but also focus on challenges and mistakes. Thus, 'lessons learned' are an important output of these sessions. The aim is to provide a space to discuss what constitutes a 'good practice' and to share relevant information that can be transferred to other situations and strengthen capacity-building activities.

Some of the contributions submitted to the open consultations suggested revisiting the concept of round table discussions, but there was limited support for this proposal. However, the set-up of three workshop rooms will be in the form of a hollow square, as was the case in Sharm El Sheikh, thus allowing a round table format. Organizers

interested in holding their workshop in form of a round table were requested to indicate this when submitting their workshop proposal. This format could be particularly conducive to result oriented discussions on issues where there is a reasonable chance of participants agreeing to take action together.

The scheduling of all workshops will be determined by the IGF Secretariat on the basis of maintaining a balance across the issues, efficient use of meeting space and an attempt to avoid conflicts in topic or speakers.

Duration of workshops and best practice forums: two hours.

Each workshop and best practice forums will be required to produce a background paper and report on the event.

C. Open Forums

All major organizations dealing with Internet governance related issues as well as the regional fora were given a slot, at their request, to hold an open forum in order to present and discuss their activities. The meetings should focus on the organization's activities during the past year and allow sufficient time for questions and discussions.

Duration of Open Forums: two hours.

Each Open Forum will be required to produce a background paper and a report on the meeting.

Regional and/or national IGF meetings were offered the opportunity to schedule an Open Forum meeting, in addition to the session on regional perspectives scheduled for the opening day. Special attention was paid to scheduling and setting up these sessions to allow for active participation by any corresponding regional hubs. A slot was also provided for an open forum where all regional meetings and national meetings can exchange experiences and discuss the linkages with the global IGF.

D. Dynamic Coalitions

The meeting will provide space for active Dynamic Coalitions to meet and to further develop their efforts. Meetings of Dynamic Coalition should not be workshops. They should be action oriented and make an effort to ensure that a broad range of stakeholders can bring their expertise to the discussions.

All Dynamic Coalitions were requested to present a report on their achievements so far in general and on their activities in 2009 and their meeting in Sharm El Sheikh in particular. The reports are posted on the IGF Web site.

Only Dynamic Coalitions that have submitted such a report will remain listed as Dynamic Coalitions on the IGF Web site and were given a meeting slot in Vilnius. All other Dynamic Coalitions will be listed under the heading 'inactive Dynamic Coalitions'.

Organizers are encouraged to work with Dynamic Coalitions in the preparation of related sessions.

Duration of Dynamic Coalition meetings: two hours.

E. Other Meetings

In general, meeting rooms that are not otherwise booked will be given, as available, to interested stakeholder groups on a first-come-first-served basis, in accordance with United Nations procedures and practice. A number of rooms will be reserved to accommodate ad-hoc requests.

IX. Remote Moderation

Each session will benefit from a remote moderator. All event organizers are requested to arrange for a remote moderator to help in the process of moving from remote observation to genuine remote participation.

A complete job description of the remote moderator can be found at <http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/the-preparatory-process/514-job-description-for-remote-moderators>.

The main functions of the remote moderator are the following:

- to connect online with the remote participants (all the equipment and software needed will be provided);
- to moderate the online discussion of remote participants and link it up to the discussions in the meeting room;
- to follow-up for archiving purposes and in view of improving future remote participation efforts.
- to answer questions after the session they moderate in order to get feedback on how to improve the process.

The Secretariat in cooperation with the remote participation working group will be arranging for training sessions for remote moderators in the weeks leading up to the Vilnius meeting.

Any organizer who cannot find a remote moderator is invited to check out the list of resource persons or ask for suggestion by writing to the Secretariat at: [igf\[at\]unog.ch](mailto:igf[at]unog.ch).

Any session or workshop for which a remote moderator has not yet been named should pick one as soon as possible. Sessions without remote moderators are risking being cancelled.

X. List of resource persons

Individuals who would like to be a resource person, either as part of a workshop or a main session, were invited to register with the IGF secretariat.

Organizers of workshops and sessions who are looking for people to fill a slot on a panel or be otherwise involved within their workshop proposals, including as remote moderators, may access that list maintained by the Secretariat to find speakers and contributors for their sessions.

The list of resource persons with short bios indicating their areas of interest and expertise is available on the IGF Web site.

XI. Logistics

A. Meeting Rooms

The following meeting rooms will be available:

- Main conference hall for opening and closing and main sessions, seating 1500 participants

in a mixed classroom/theatre style setting. All proceedings in this room will be video cast and will be rendered in real-time transcription. Interpretation will be provided in all the six UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) for all meetings taking place in the main hall. Remote participants will be encouraged to participate actively.

- The following additional meeting rooms are available:
 - Six meeting rooms seating between 80 and 140 participants in a classroom setting.
 - One of the above rooms will have equipment for interpretation into three languages. (Interpreters can be provided by workshop organizers, if desired).
 - Real-time text streaming will be provided for all events held in the above rooms. They will be video cast and will have access to remote participation facilities.
 - Each meeting room will have a computer and projector available for presentations.
 - Three rooms seating between 40 and 60 participants in a round table setting (hollow square style).

The Secretariat is responsible for the allocation of all meeting rooms

B. Other facilities

- An AV-studio to record prepared statements. The studio can also be reserved for TV interviews.
- A media centre, with a room for media conferences, seating 5 journalists, theatre style setting and workspace for journalists.
- An “IGF village”, located in the passage between the main conference hall and the other meeting rooms, to allow interested entities to present themselves for free and have meetings and poster sessions. This “IGF village” will be organized in the form of different “neighbourhoods” or thematic clusters.
Deadline for requesting a booth in the IGF Village: 15 June 2010.
- Restaurants:
 - Restaurants/cafeterias/food courts located between the main conference hall and the other meeting rooms will provide food/coffee/refreshments on a self-pay basis.

Event organizers and participants with special needs are requested to contact the Secretariat and communicate their requirements, including requests for interpretation.

ANNEX

Provisional List of Speakers²

Arida, Christine [Ms.] Director of Telecom Planning and Services, National Telecom Regulatory Authority of Egypt, Cairo

Bhatia, Virat [Mr.] President – External Affairs, South Asia for AT&T, Delhi

Cavalli, Olga [Ms.] Professor, Universidad de Buenos Aires / Director, South School on Internet Governance; Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Buenos Aires

Charles, Jonathan [Mr.] Journalist, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), London

Crepin-Leblond, Olivier [Mr.] Founder, Global Information Highway, London

Desai, Nitin [Mr.] Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Internet Governance, Delhi

Diop Diagne, Ndeye Maimouna [Ms.] Director of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and ICT of Senegal, Dakar

Disspain, Chris [Mr.] Chief Executive Officer, AU Registry; Chair, Council of Country-Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO), Carlton (Melbourne)

Drake, William [Mr.] Senior Associate, Centre for International Governance, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Echeberría, Raúl [Mr.] Executive Director/CEO, Latin America and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC), Montevideo

Esterhuysen, Anriette [Ms.] Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications, Melville

Fältström, Patrik [Mr.] Distinguished Consulting Engineer, Office of the CTO, Cisco, Member Swedish Government IT Advisory Board, Lövestad

Fatani, Rafid [Mr.] Ph.D researcher, University of Exeter, University of Exeter, UK IGF

Franz, Liesyl [Ms.] Tech America, Washington DC

Gatto, Raquel [Ms.] Assistant Professor, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, DiploFoundation, São Paulo

Grabensee, Philipp [Mr.] Chairman of the Board, Afiliias, Düsseldorf

Handley, Cathy [Ms.] Director for Government Affairs/Public Policy, American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), Chantilly, VA

Hassan, Ayesha [Ms.] Senior Policy Manager, E-Business, IT, and Telecoms, Executive in charge of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Policy, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris

Hoferichter, Sandra [Ms.] Architect / Project manager Medienstadt, Management and Communication, EuroDIG, Leipzig

² Information presented as received from the convenors of the sessions. Speakers are encouraged to provide correct information as regards professional title, affiliation and location. (Mail to the IGF Secretariat at igf@unog.ch)

Hoffman, David [Mr.] Intel, Munich

Hofmann, Jeanette [Ms.] Senior Researcher, London School of Economics; Political Science and the Social Science Research Centre Berlin, London/Berlin

Horner, Lisa [Ms.] Researcher, Global partners, London

Irion, Kristina [Ms.] Advisory Board, Privacy International and Electronic Privacy Information Center/Assistant Professor, Department of Public Policy, Center for Media and Communications Studies (CMCS). Central European University, Budapest

Ismal, Manal [Ms.] Director of International Technical Coordination Department, National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Egypt; Vice-Chair, Government Advisory Committee, ICANN, Cairo

Jamil, Zahid [Mr.] Senior Partner and Barrister-at-Law, Jamil & Jamil, Karachi

Kullarn, Mahesh [Mr.] India

Kummer, Markus [Mr.] Executive Coordinator, IGF Secretariat, Geneva

La Rue, Frank [Mr.] United Nations Special Rapporteur on The Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Geneva

Lucero, Everton [Mr.] Counselor for Science, Technology and Environment, Embassy of Brazil to the United States, Washington DC

Magalhães, Luis [Mr.] President of the Knowledge Society Agency (UMIC), Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education; Professor, "Instituto Superior Técnico", Technical University of Lisbon, Lisbon

Mpisane, Vika, South Africa

Osafo, Frank-Charles [Mr.] Founder, Vericloud / Executive Vice President, and Chief Technology Officer, Patrina Corporation, Accra/New York

Pepper, Robert [Mr.] Vice President, Government Affairs, Cisco, Washington D.C.

Pisanty, Alejandro [Mr.] Professor, Facultad de Química, National University of Mexico, Mexico-City

Quaynor, Nii [Mr.] Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Network Computer Systems; President, Internet Society of Ghana, Accra

Reilly, Arthur [Mr.] Senior Director, Strategic Technology Policy, Cisco; Chair, Council for International Business's ICT Policy Committee, ICC-BASIS

Rodriguez Pereda, Katitza [Ms.] International Rights Director, Electronic Frontier Foundation, San Francisco, CA

Salinas, Yamil [Mr.], Buenos Aires

Sargento, Susana [Ms.] Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics, Telecommunications and Informatics, University of Aveiro; Researcher, Institute of Telecommunications, Aveiro

Shanker, N Ravi [Mr.] Joint Secretary, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, Government of India, Delhi

Xue, Hong [Ms.] Professor of Law and Director, Institute for the Internet Policy and Law, Beijing Normal University, Beijing

2010-08-05-18 Annex Exhibit B
WorkshopSchedule_Vilnius

IGF 2010 meeting in Vilnius Schedule 14-17 September 2010

IGF 2010 meeting in Vilnius Schedule 14-17 September 2010											
Room 1 Room 2 Room 3 Room 4 Room 5 Room 6 Room 7 Room 8 Room 9											
CLASSROOM SETTING						ROUND TABLE SETTING					
DAY 1 Tuesday, 14 September 2010											
TIME	MAIN SESSION CONFERENCE ROOM	ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	ROOM 6	ROOM 7	ROOM 8	ROOM 9	TIME
9 00		9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 10 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00
9 30											9 30
10 00	10 00 - 11 30	O.F7. ICANN	109. Use of ICT by people with migrant background	61. New gTLD and IDNs for development. Importance and Obstacles.	63. Strengthening ccTLDs in Africa.	158. Routing and Resource Certification. Self-governance and security at the core of Internet operations	Introduction to the IGF for newcomers	70. Policy, governance and participation. Harnessing all aspects of the net for youth activism			10 00
10 30	INTERNET GOVERNANCE: SETTING THE SCENE										10 30
11 00											11 00
11 30	11 30 - 13 00	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30
12 00	REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES	113. Resilience and contingency planning in DNS.	73. Sexual rights, openness and regulatory systems	87. IPv6 around the world: surveying the current and future deployment of IPv6	66. The future of privacy	28. Priorities for the long term stability of the Internet	81. Freedom of Connection – Freedom of Expression:	85. Freedom of expression or Access to Knowledge: are we taking the necessary steps towards an open and inclusive Internet?*	60. A proposal for setting a standard of care in international law for cross-border Internet	D.C.13: Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles	12 00
12 30											12 30
13 00											13 00
13 30											13 30
14 00											14 00
14 30											14 30
15 00	15 00 - 18 00										15 00
15 30											15 30
16 00											16 00
16 30	OPENING CEREMONY SESSION										16 30
17 00											17 00
17 30											17 30
18 00											18 00
18 30											18 30
19 00											19 00
HOST COUNTRY RECEPTION											

DAY 2 Wednesday, 15 September 2010

TIME	MAIN SESSION CONFERENCE ROOM	ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	ROOM 6	ROOM 7	ROOM 8	ROOM 9	TIME
9 00											9 00
9 30		9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 30
10 00	10 00 - 13 00 MANAGING THE CRITICAL INTERNET RESOURCES	O.F1: Council of Europe	107. A multilingual Internet in the light of the sovereign rights of language communities	80. International Trade and Internet Governance	114. Digital inclusion: reaching the most socially excluded people in society	146. Internet governance in Africa: Impact on Africa	67. Developing Civil Society and Youth Participation in Internet Governance in Asia	123. Legal aspects of Internet governance: international cooperation on cyber-security			10 00
10 30											10 30
11 00											11 00
11 30											
12 00		11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	12 00
12 30		O.F2: OSCE	94. Well-being on the digital networks	127. Advancing digital citizenship aspects in children's online /Internet experiences - Contributing to Internet Governance for Development	112. Protecting the Consumer in an on-line world	182. Applications for Mobile Internet Access for Persons with Disabilities	O.F5: ICC's policy and practice work on Data Protection and Privacy	103. Governance of Social Media	R/N 9: Brazil best practice: Bill of Rights	D.C.7: Dynamic Coalition on open Standards	12 30
13 00											13 00
13 30											13 30
14 00		LUNCH BREAK									14 00
14 30		14 15 - 16 15	14 30 - 15 30	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 30
15 00	15 00 - 18 00 ACCESS AND DIVERSITY	93. Internet – an instrument to foster democracy	R/N 6: West African IGF	174. Internet governance viewed through different lenses, with emphasis upon the lens of economic and social development.	23. Cybercrime – common standards and joint action	17. Managing the Network	R/N 1: EuroDIG	116. Developing a Policy Understanding on Information Security: Global (Global and Local) Perspective	88. Enhancing Transparency in Internet Governance	D.C.5: Youth Coalition on Internet Governance	15 00
15 30			15 30 - 16 30								15 30
16 00			R/N 10: Central Africa IGF								16 00
16 30											16 30
17 00		16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 17 30	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30	17 00
17 30		O.F9: Arab ICT Organization : Development of Arabic content facing the Future Internet*	R/N 12: East African IGF	165. A Development agenda approach to Internet Names and Numbers	37. The New Breed of location Services - Challenges for child Safety	84. How to measure communication and media in digital converging era	O.F3: OECD	172. Public-Private Cooperation on Internet Safety/Cybercrime	82. Privacy and Social Networking	D.C.11: Dynamic Coalition on Convergent Media	17 30
18 00											18 00

DAY 3 Thursday, 16 September 2010

TIME	MAIN SESSION CONFERENCE ROOM	ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	ROOM 6	ROOM 7	ROOM 8	ROOM 9	TIME	
9 00		9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00	
9 30		136. Engendering confidence in the cloud answering the questions of security and privacy.	49. Internet Governance and the wider world: building relationships between the Internet governance and other domains	65. Social networking and e-participation: what do young citizens look for (18+)?	180. From Athens to Vilnius: Beyond the UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	106. How green is the Internet cloud? Policies to unleash the potential of cloud computing in tackling climate change	54. Innovative Internet governance idea and approaches - Open Space for Sharing	D.C.1: Dynamic coalition on linguistic Diversity		D.C.12: Dynamic Coalition Internet of Things	9 30	
10 00	10 00 - 13 00										10 00	
10 30	SECURITY, OPENNES AND PRIVACY										10 30	
11 00											11 00	
11 30		11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30	
12 00		58. Implications of Cloud Computing	26. Teaching Internet Governance: The experience of the Schools on Internet Governance	R/N 5: GRULAC	R/N 13: ESCWA-LAS: Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance	157. Best practices as a way of building capacity - what has actually been done to solve specific problems	56. Transnational (or trans-border) enforcement of a new information order - issues of rights and democracy	R/N 2: Commonwealth IGF	126. Remote participation in the IGF and in regional internet governance meetings	D.C.2: Dynamic Coalition for a Global Open Localization Platform	12 00	
12 30											12 30	
13 00											13 00	
13 30											13 30	
14 00		LUNCH BREAK									14 00	
14 30		14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 15 30	14 30 - 17 30	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15	14 15 - 16 15			14 15 - 16 15	14 30	
15 00	15 00 - 18 00	105. The Role of Internet Intermediaries in Advancing Public Policy Objectives	R/N 7: Russia IGF		40. Intellectual Property Protection in the Internet	D.C.6: Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and disability	154. Data in the Cloud: Where do Open Standards Fit In?	15 00 - 17 00		D.C.8: Dynamic Coalition on Freedom of Expression and Freedom of the Media on the Internet	15 00	
15 30	IG4D		15 30 - 16 30	111. Freedom of Expression & Internet Intermediaries: where do we go from here?	16 15 - 18 15			110. Applying a code of good practice on information participation and transparency in Internet governance.	15 30 - 17 30		15 30	
16 00			R/N 7: IGF USA								16 00	
16 30			16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 17 30		O.F6: UNESCO	16 30 - 18 30	16 30 - 18 30		D.C.9: Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety	16 30 - 18 30	16 30
17 00			77. Development and mobile broadband	R/N 11: UK National IGF			139. Open Standards: Ensuring accessibility and inclusiveness	D.C.4: Dynamic Coalition on Internet and Climate Change.			D.C.3: Dynamic Coalition on Core Internet Values	17 00
17 30											17 30	
18 00											18 00	

DAY 4 Friday, 17 September 2010

TIME	MAIN SESSION CONFERENCE ROOM	ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	ROOM 6	ROOM 7	ROOM 8	ROOM 9	TIME
9 00		9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 10 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 10 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00 - 11 00	9 00
9 30			18. Principles of Internet Governance dimension of open knowledge environment in bridging the digital divide.	69. Internet for youth - beyond safety issues.	R/N 8: German IGF	27. Use of Latin and Native American languages on the Internet	R/N 3: Asia Pacific regional IGF	R/N 4: Canada IGF			9 30
10 00	10 00 - 13 00				10 00 - 11 00			10 00 - 11 00			10 00
10 30					Bangladesh IGF			R/N 4: Spanish IGF			10 30
11 00		LUNCH BREAK									11 00
11 30	EMERGING ISSUES: CLOUD COMPUTING	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30 - 13 30	11 30
12 00		119. Core Internet values and the principles of Internet Governance across generations	141. Deploying DNSSEC in a territory	96. Protecting women's rights: Internet content from a gender perspective	120. Public sector information online: democratic, social and economic potentials	55. Successes and failures of Internet Governance, 1995 - 2010, and looking forward to WSIS 2015	Round Table for Regional meetings	156. Why we need an Open Web: Open knowledge governance for Innovation	72. Integrated approach for child protection Online		12 00
12 30											12 30
13 00											13 00
13 30		LUNCH BREAK									13 30
14 00		LUNCH BREAK									14 00
14 30		14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 16 30	14 00 - 15 15	14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 16 30	14 30 - 16 30	14 30
15 00	15 00 - 17H30						134. Child online protection in northern Europe - different national approaches.				15 00
15 30					30. Civil registry cross-border data exchange in Europe.	148. The Internet and FOSS: Applications and Challenges for Africa	15 15 - 16 30	50. City-TLD Governance and Best Practices	197. Local language content, Access/Diversity, Transformation and Digital inclusion	D.C.10: Dynamic Coalition on Gender	15 30
16 00	TAKING STOCK OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND WAY FORWARD						140. Child Online Protection in Latin American: building a framework for developing countries.				16 00
16 30		LUNCH BREAK									16 30
17 00		LUNCH BREAK									17 00
17 30		LUNCH BREAK									17 30
18 00	CLOSING CEREMONY										18 00

	Children and Young People
	Critical Internet Resources
	Development
	Access and Diversity
	Capacity Building
	Emerging Issues / Cloud computing
	Security Openness and Privacy
	R/N : Regional/National initiative presentation
	O.F: Open Forum
	D.C : Dynamic Coalition meeting

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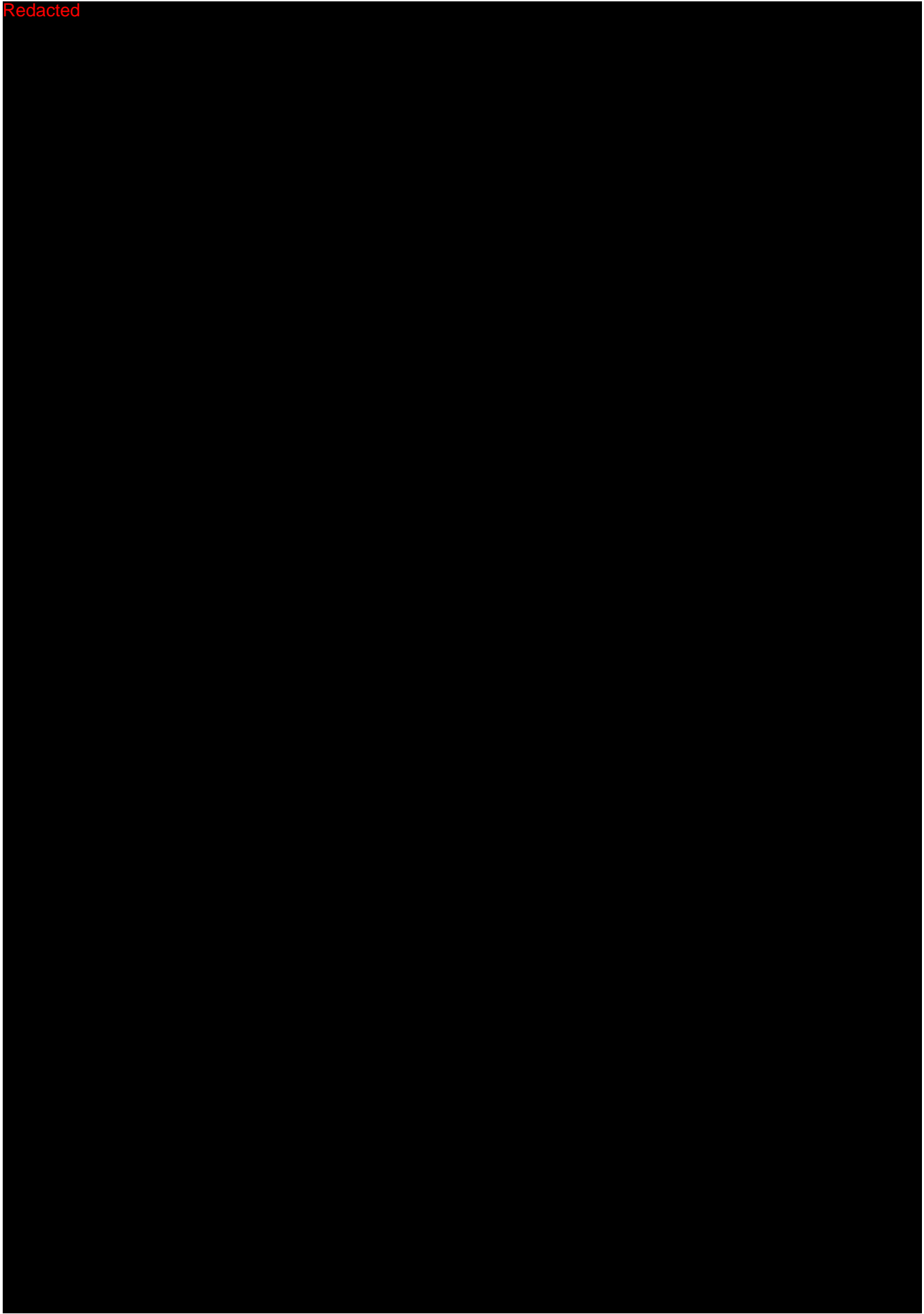
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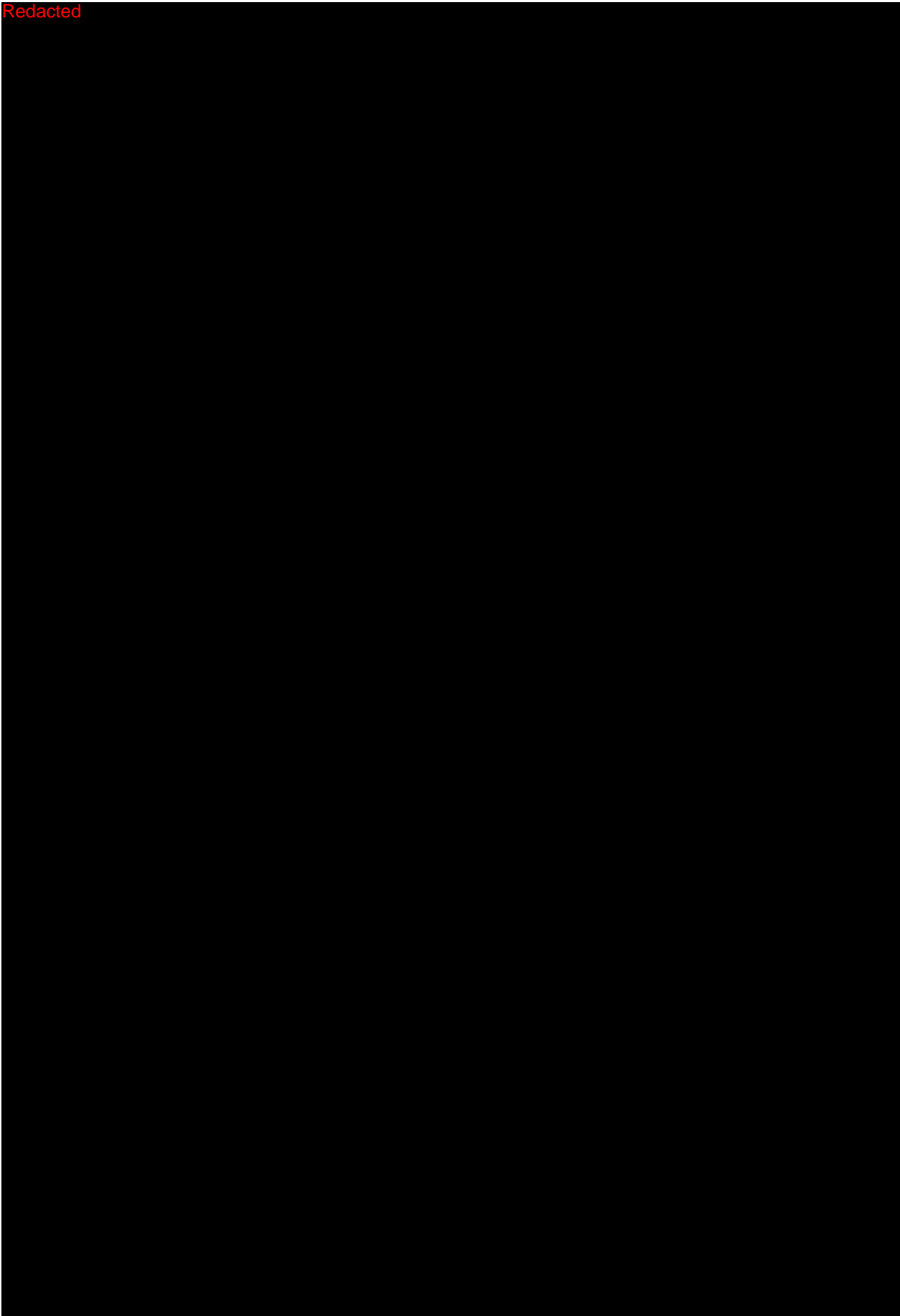
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2010-08-05-19 Annex ASN Global Policy

ANNEX TO BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2010-08-05-19

SUBMISSION TITLE: PROPOSED GLOBAL POLICY FOR
ALLOCATION OF AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM
NUMBERS (ASNs)

EXHIBIT A – The Proposal

Abstract

This document describes the policy governing the allocation of Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) from the IANA to the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs).

This policy document does not stipulate performance requirements in the provision of services by the IANA to an RIR. Such requirements will be specified by appropriate agreements between ICANN and the Number Resource Organization (NRO).

1. Allocation Principles

IANA allocates ASNs to RIRs in blocks of 1024 ASNs. In this document the term "ASN block" refers to a set of 1024 ASNs. Until 31 December 2010, allocations of 16-bit and 32-bit only ASN blocks will be made separately and independent of each other[1].

This means until 31 December 2010, RIRs can receive two separate ASN blocks, one for 16-bit ASNs and one for 32-bit only ASNs from the IANA under this policy. After this date, IANA and the RIRs will cease to make any distinction between 16-bit and 32-bit only ASNs, and will operate ASN allocations from an undifferentiated 32-bit ASN allocation pool.

2. Initial Allocations

Each new RIR will be allocated a new ASN block.

3. Additional Allocations

An RIR is eligible to receive (an) additional ASN block(s) from the IANA if one of the following conditions is met:

1. The RIR has assigned/allocated 80% of the previously received ASN block, or
2. The number of free ASNs currently held by the RIR is less than two months need.

This projection is based on the monthly average number of ASNs assigned/allocated by the RIR over the previous six months.

An RIR will be allocated as many ASN blocks as are needed to support their registration needs for the next 12 months, based on their average assignment/allocation rate over the previous six months, unless the RIR specifically requests fewer blocks than it qualifies for.

4. Announcement of IANA Allocations

The IANA, the NRO and the RIRs will make announcements and update their respective websites/databases when an allocation is made by the IANA to an RIR. ICANN and the NRO will establish administrative procedures to manage this process.

¹.16-bit ASNs are the AS Numbers in the range: 0 - 65535 32-bit only ASNs are the AS Numbers in the range: 65536 - 4294967295 32-bit ASNs are the AS Numbers in the range: 0 – 4294967295

EXHIBIT B – Letter from the ASO AC

From: louie@equinix.com

Subject: Global Policy Proposal for ICANN Board Ratification: Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries

Date: 22 July 2010 6:19:10 am

To: secretary@icann.org

Cc: john.jeffrey@icann.org, ec@nro.net, ASO-Council@aso.icann.org, ac-coord@aso.icann.org, secretariat@aso.icann.org

Dear ICANN Board Secretary,

In accordance to the procedures of the ICANN ASO Address Council and the ASO MoU (Attachment A, Article 7), with this letter of transmittal, I hereby forward on the proposal for "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries" for ratification by the ICANN Board of Directors. The Address Council has completed a final review of this global policy proposal. We have found that:

1. the published policy development process of each of the RIRs was followed, and
2. the significant viewpoints of interested parties were adequately considered.

We ask that the ICANN Board ratifies this global policy proposal in fulfillment of Articles 8 and 9 of Attachment A in the ASO MoU by following the review procedure developed to handle submissions by the ASO Address Council.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter. This acknowledgement, which we expect to be within one business day of receipt, shall mark the beginning of the 60-day window for the Board response to the ASO Address Council.

Communication to the Address Council Chair and members may be directed to the ASO Secretariat via email at secretariat@aso.icann.org.

Best regards,

Louie

ASO AC Chair

--

Louie Lee louie@equinix.com

NRO Number Council <http://www.nro.net/about/number-council.html>

ASO Address Council <http://aso.icann.org/ac/>

Attached:

"Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries"

IANA Policy ASN to RIRs.pdf

Reference:

- ASO MoU: <http://aso.icann.org/docs/aso-mou2004.html>

- Review Procedure to Handle Policy Proposals Submitted by the ASO Address Council in Line with the ASO MoU:

<http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-31may05.htm>

EXHIBIT C – ASO AC Advice

From: louie@equinix.com

Subject: Advice for Global Policy Proposal: Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries

Date: 22 July 2010 7:02:08 am

To: secretary@icann.org

Cc: john.jeffrey@icann.org, secretariat@aso.icann.org, ec@nro.net, ASO-Council@aso.icann.org, ac-coord@aso.icann.org

Dear ICANN Board Secretary John Jeffrey,

In anticipation to your request for advice which is expected to be specifically related to the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries, I respectfully submit the following advice on behalf of the ASO Address Council for consideration by the ICANN Board of Directors:

Autonomous system numbers (ASNs) are required by organizations to multi-home their networks typically for Internet connection redundancy and resiliency. As the original set of 16-bit ASNs are beginning to be depleted, a system to use 32-bit ASNs was developed to address the run-out. The current global policy in effect was proposed and adopted in part to provide guidance to network equipment and software vendors on a date by which support for 32-bit ASNs would be necessary. However, it's generally agreed that vendor support for 32-bit ASNs has yet to be as widely available as expected today. Consequently, a significant number of new participants in the Internet routing infrastructure cannot use 32-bit ASNs, and 16-bit ASNs are still needed for some time yet. With the current global policy, RIRs are likely to exhaust their stock of 16-bit ASNs soon without being able to qualify for additional 16-bit ASNs as they have a plentiful supply of 32-bit ASNs. The result is that networks that want to multi-home are unable to do so for want of the resource they need.

In May 2009, the proposal for the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries was introduced at the first of five Regional Internet Registry meetings at the RIPE 58 meeting in Amsterdam, NL. The policy was also submitted for consideration at open RIR meetings in Senegal, China, and United States. In the LACNIC region, the policy proposal was handled under the expedite process with a 2-month final comments period.

This IANA to RIR policy extends the date by which IANA would

consider RIR requests for 16-bit ASN blocks separately from 32-bit ASN blocks. The 12-month extension was globally agreed upon to allow IANA to allocate 16-bit ASNs to RIRs who would otherwise not qualify because they have a surplus of 32-bit ASNs that cannot yet be used. The desired effect is that it offers more time for more vendors to develop support for 32-bit ASNs so as not to disadvantage organizations who desire to multi-home their Internet connections.

After following each region's transparent policy development process "PDP" and in accordance with the ASO Memorandum of Understanding, its Attachments, and procedures of the ASO AC, the policy was subsequently ratified in each region and deemed to have followed each RIR's required PDP by the ASO AC on July 22, 2010. It is now on your agenda for ratification.

The ASO Address Council advises the ICANN Board of Directors that the policy has been globally vetted and reached consensus in open RIR meetings and online forums held in all regions, followed each RIR's independent and transparent PDP, that the ASO AC has followed all required procedures related to the proposal, and that there are no roadblocks to its adoption. We further advise the ICANN Board of Directors to ratify this policy, without delay, prior to the close of the 60 day review period as prescribed by the MoU and its Attachments, which ends on September 20, 2010.

Best regards,
Louie
ASO AC Chair

--

Louie Lee louie@equinix.com
NRO Number Council <http://www.nro.net/about/number-council.html>
ASO Address Council <http://aso.icann.org/ac/>

EXHIBIT D – ASO AC Background Report

Review of the Global Policy Proposal for Autonomous System Numbers

ASO-AC Policy Proposal Facilitator Team

Introduction

The Address Supporting Organization, a role fulfilled by the Numbers Resource Organization (NRO), has the duty of defining the roles and processes supporting global policy development.

The Address Council, whose members consist of those from the NRO's Number Council, has the responsibility of reviewing the process followed by the Regional Internet Registries to reach a position of common agreement and a common text to describe a proposed global policy once it is forwarded to the council.

On July 13, 2010 the Address Council received from the Numbers Resource Organization's Executive Council, a Global Policy Proposal entitled "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries". This policy proposal has reached consensus in all the Regional Internet Registries, and is due to revision by the ASO-AC, as expressed in the MoU between ICANN and the ASO, attachment A, step 6.

The policy proposal was first informally presented at the RIPE-58 meeting in May 2009. The current Global Policy for Autonomous System Numbers, ASNs, removes the policy distinction between 16-bit and 32-bit ASNs on 1 January 2010. The new Global Policy Proposal moves that date to 1 January 2011.

Review of the process by Regional Registry

AFRINIC

The policy proposal was introduced on August 28, 2009, and was discussed in the public forum during the AFRINIC 11 meeting, November 21-27, 2009 where it reached consensus. It was sent back to the public list for final comments between December 4-19, 2009. Finally the AfriNIC Board adopted the policy on May 25, 2010.

APNIC

The policy proposal was introduced on July 13, 2009, and was discussed in the public forum during the APNIC 28 meeting, August 24-28, 2009, where it reached consensus. It was sent back to the public list for final comments between August 31-October 26, 2009. Finally the policy was endorsed by the APNIC Executive Council on December 13, 2009.

ARIN

The policy proposal was introduced on PPML on May 7, 2009 and was formally introduced as "Draft Policy 2009-6: (Global) Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks (ASNs) to Regional Internet Registries" on August 31, 2009. It was discussed on the list, and in person at the ARIN XIV meeting on October 21, 2009. The result of the discussion of 135 in person and remote participants was 72 in favor and zero against. On October 23, 2009 the ARIN AC met and unanimously decided to move the draft policy to last call between October 28 and November 13, for final comments on PPML. The ARIN AC met on November 19, and unanimously decided to recommend

adoption by the ARIN board of trustees. On December 18, the ARIN Board adopted the draft policy unanimously.

LACNIC

The policy proposal was introduced on June 1, 2009, and was dealt with under the Expedite process, not requiring a meeting. It was sent back to the list for final comments between July 31-September 29, 2009. Finally the LACNIC Board ratified the policy on February 22, 2010.

RIPE

The proposal was presented informally at RIPE 58, where the problem was explained to the RIPE community and a solution suggestion was first uttered. At that meeting the address-policy working group agreed that a solution should be sought via a formal global proposal. Accordingly the formal proposal (2009-07) was introduced shortly after on May 27, 2009. The RIPE Policy Development Process may be fulfilled without a meeting, and the proposal went to final call for comments between August 19-September 16, 2009. It was accepted by the RIPE community on September 28, 2009.

As each report shows, the policy development process of each RIR has been followed correctly, with significant viewpoints of interested parties given proper consideration. The same text has been presented and adopted by boards of each organisation, giving it the necessary properties for the proposal to become a Global Policy.

Recommendations

According the Global Policy Development Process step 6-a, after having reviewed and verified that the PDP of each RIR was followed, the policy should be sent to ICANN for ratification.

Therefore, it is advised to take immediate action by the chair of the Address Council, on sending the Global Policy Proposal “Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to Regional Internet Registries” to ICANN so it can be ratified and implemented on the time period stipulated.

Submitted by: Olof Nordling;
Leo Vegoda

Position: Director, Services Relations;
Number Resources Manager, IANA

Date Noted: 20 July 2010

Email and Phone Number olof.nordling@icann.org; +32-475-420805
leo.vegoda@icann.org; +1-310-823-9358

2010-08-05-20 Annex UDRP Status Briefing

SUBMISSION TITLE: UDRP Status Briefing [Updated]

History of the UDRP

The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) was created in 1999. The initial idea for a uniform policy was proposed by WIPO, in recommendations called for in the US White Paper on the Management of Internet Domain Names. The Domain Name Supporting Organization (DNSO) considered WIPO's recommendations, and the DNSO Names Council ultimately forwarded consensus position recommendations to the Board on a uniform dispute resolution policy. The Board then directed ICANN's President to convene a representative working group to draft plans for the implementation of the DNSO Council policy. The Board approved the UDRP on 24 October 1999. Since the UDRP was enacted, over 30,000 UDRP complaints have been commenced with ICANN approved dispute resolution providers.¹

Two documents are required for universal, uniform operation of the UDRP. The first is the policy itself, at <http://www.icann.org/en/dndr/udrp/policy.htm>, setting out the scope of relief and the basis for mandatory administrative hearings that may be brought. The second document is the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Rules"), at <http://www.icann.org/en/dndr/udrp/uniform-rules.htm>, which provide the baseline procedural requirements that must be followed in a UDRP proceeding, such as required notice to a respondent, time for filing a response, and standardization of a practice for appointing of the administrative panel in every UDRP proceeding.

The UDRP has not been amended since Board approval in October 1999. As the UDRP was created through the predecessor to the GNSO policy development process (PDP), substantive changes to the UDRP are appropriately achieved through a new GNSO PDP. Certain changes to Rules may also be appropriately achieved through a GNSO PDP, such as changes in length of time to take certain actions, or required

¹ A review of the WIPO and National Arbitration Forum (NAF) websites list over 30,000 cases in their historical databases of commenced UDRP proceedings. There are other UDRP providers for which historical information is not as easily accessed, and general trends show that WIPO and NAF combined oversee more than 75% of UDRP proceedings commenced in recent years.

filings. The Board recently approved a change to the Rules that staff recommended – and the community largely agreed – was administrative in nature and did not require the initiation of a PDP. The Board approved changing the Rules to allow for electronic filing of complaints (previously required in hard copy), so long as hard copy notification that a complaint has been filed is provided to a respondent.

While there have been calls to review the UDRP arising out of public comments submitted regarding the New gTLD program, staff does not recommend that the Board take action that would initiate a PDP on the UDRP at this time. Redacted

[Redacted]

UDRP Providers

UDRP Proceedings may only be handled by dispute resolution providers approved by ICANN. There are currently four approved providers:²

1. WIPO, approved 1 December 1999
2. The National Arbitration Forum (NAF), approved 23 December 1999
3. Asian Domain Name Dispute Resolution Centre (ADNDRC), approved 28 February 2002
4. Czech Arbitration Court (CAC), approved 23 January 2008

ICANN staff is currently working with two organizations seeking to serve as UDRP dispute resolution providers. One of those submitting proposals, a group out of Jordan,

² Two providers (CPR: International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution and eResolution) were previously approved but are no longer accepting complaints.

has brought their application to a point that it is ready for posting for public comment. Another proposal out of India will likely be ready for posting for public comment before the end of 2010.

After public comment on each application (and modification of the applications, if necessary, based on the public comment received) staff will provide each proposal to the Board for consideration.

Provider Approval Process

When the UDRP was implemented, there was an indication that “The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) is currently undertaking a review of the UDRP, and will include the approval process for dispute-resolution providers as part of this review.” See <http://www.icann.org/en/dndr/udrp/provider-approval-process.htm>. In the interim, 10 required elements for applications were set forth on that approval process page. In 2003, the GNSO conducted a survey to prioritize issues relating to the UDRP, as seen in a UDRP Issue table, and raised the issue of “[s]hould standards for accrediting providers and panelists be promulgated?”. This issue was ranked fourth in level of import, and there is no further mention of the issue available on the GNSO Issues page. As a result, the Approval process listed as “provisional” in 2000 has remained in effect.

Once providers are approved, ICANN does not currently have a process for obtaining commitments for continued adherence to the Rules and the uniformity of UDRP proceedings. There have been recent suggestions that ICANN should have explicit compliance and enforcement powers over the providers, such as through the imposition of contracts with providers. Staff recommends that any such mechanisms could be imposed without changing the UDRP or the Rules, and as a result, the initiation of a PDP is not required.³ Staff can begin drafting proposals for the creation of these mechanisms, including resource implications for expanding the compliance function to oversee UDRP providers.

³ Changes to the required application elements may require the initiation of a PDP. From staff’s recent experience, the application elements provide sufficient guidance for evaluation of applications and staff does not think changes are necessary at this time.

In response to the community calls for contracts, ICANN staff notes that the current non-contractual status allows ICANN to remain independent from the day-to-day operation of the UDRP process. The proper focus of any ICANN inquiry over a provider is: “is the provider following the policy?,” and to date, ICANN has not encountered policy compliance issues Redacted

[Redacted]

To the extent that policy-related issues have arisen and can be addressed at the provider level, those are already being addressed. For example, as discussed below, formalizing a process for review of Provider Supplemental Rules will allow ICANN to oversee the key aspects of uniformity of the UDRP, without risking too deep an involvement in provider operations. Staff recommends that, in consultation with the UDRP providers, ICANN should explore a less formal way to assure compliance. Staff will report back to the Board on this work within 90 days.

Provider Supplemental Rules

Under the Rules, each provider will have supplemental rules, defined as “the rules adopted by the Provider administering a proceeding to supplement these Rules. Supplemental Rules shall not be inconsistent with the Policy or these Rules and shall cover such topics as fees, word and page limits and guidelines, file size and format modalities, the means for communicating with the Provider and the Panel, and the form of cover sheets.” (Defined in the Rules, at <http://www.icann.org/dndr/udrp/uniform-rules.htm>.) As part of the approval process, potential providers must provide ICANN with a copy of their proposed supplemental rules, which are reviewed to confirm that there is no conflict with the Rules and the Policy, and also to confirm that the potential provider has an understanding of the policy.

Within the past year, the issue of when and how providers may change their supplemental rules, has come to the forefront. Currently, there is no documented process for how such changes are to be raised with ICANN. Staff is creating a process to allow for the review of all provider supplemental rules currently in place, to assure

that providers are operating without conflict with the Rules and the Policy. Staff is also developing a process that could require providers to submit proposed supplemental rules changes to ICANN for review and approval, if necessary, before the supplemental rules changes may be implemented. While staff's efforts were underway prior to the two recent public comment periods regarding UDRP-related issues,⁴ comments received through both of those consultations stress the import of having a point of review of provider supplemental rules in order to deter providers from making unilateral changes that destroy the uniformity of the UDRP and possibly alter the policy itself.

There are certain areas where providers are given more latitude in terms of supplemental rule setting – those items specifically mentioned in the Rules (fees, page limits, etc.). To the extent that providers are proposing rules changes solely related to these enumerated topics, staff's review will be truncated. Proposals to modify supplemental rules in ways that are not solely related to these enumerated topics will require additional review, which could include staff requests for clarification, posting for public comment, and in possibly some cases, Board approval.

The posting of the proposal from the Jordanian applicant may assist in bringing additional issues related to provider supplemental rules to the forefront. Though staff, through informal conversations with the applicant, has identified that one clause within the proposed supplemental rules has already been the subject of negative public comment based on inclusion within a current provider's Supplemental Rules, the applicant confirmed its wish that ICANN proceed to posting the application in its current form. The public comment on the new proposal may highlight issues with provider autonomy with supplemental rules, and could provide useful information.

The CAC's recent proposal to modify its supplemental rules to include an expedited decision process provided an opportunity to test parts of staff's anticipated review process:

⁴ The two recent public comment periods were regarding: (1) the allowance of electronic notice in UDRP proceedings (at <http://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/public-comment-200908.html#udrp>) and (2) the CAC's proposed Supplemental Rules Change (at [http://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/public-comment-200912.htm - cac-prop-supp-rules](http://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/public-comment-200912.htm-cac-prop-supp-rules)).

1. Staff reviewed the proposed changes to determine if there was facial conflict between the proposed changes and the Policy and Rules.
2. Staff provided feedback to CAC and sought clarification on certain parts of the proposal.
3. The CAC provided updates and responses to staff questions, and concurred with staff that the proposal be posted for public comment
4. In response to public comment, the CAC elected to withdraw its proposal and instead make a change to its fee schedule only. As fees are explicitly reserved for setting by the Provider, ICANN notified CAC that it ICANN did not take a position on the setting of provider fees.⁵

Submitted by: John O. Jeffrey
Position: General Counsel and Secretary
Date Noted: 26 July 2010
Email and Phone Number john.jeffrey@icann.org, +1-310-301-5834

⁵ The CAC supplemental rules change has been the subject of recent controversy and has been raised in correspondence and at the Nairobi public forum. As far as staff is aware, and based on CAC's representations, the CAC supplemental rules change is only a change in fees, and there were no changes made to the extent of review undertaken by the panelists or the scope of decision rendered by the panelists.