ICANN74 | Policy Forum – How it works: ICANN Policy
Monday, June 13, 2022 – 09:00 to 10:00 AMS

OZAN SAHIN: We will see the three supporting organizations that we have. So we have the Address Supporting Organization that works on the Global Internet Protocol Address Policy. We have the Country Code Names Supporting Organization or the ccNSO, working on the country code top-level domains. And the GNSO, or the Generic Names Supporting Organization working on the generic top-level domains.

This is an infographic that illustrates how the policy is developed with the three supporting organizations. This is available in different languages on ICANN.org. So you can take advantage of going through this slide in your own language.

And when you look at the infographic, you will see some similarities between different supporting organizations and how policy is developed within the supporting organization. You will see an issue identification phase in the beginning, and then a scoping phase, and there will be an initiation phase, and then formation of working group, and a final vote from the Council. So although each policy development process is unique within the supporting organizations, there are many similarities.

Today, we would like to focus on the Generic Names Supporting Organization and its policy development process. But of course, we will appreciate your questions on other supporting organizations' policy development processes as well.

So the Generic Names Supporting Organization is responsible for developing and recommending to the Board policies relating to generic top-level domains such as .com, .org, .net, or.shop, .movie. And it's the GNSO Council that manages the gTLD policy development process.

So when you look at the structure of the GNSO Council, you will see councilors appointed by the four stakeholder groups. On the lefthand side and righthand side, you will see the Non-Contracted Parties, the Commercial Stakeholder Group on the left and the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group on the right. And in the middle, we have the two Contracted Parties, Registries Stakeholder Group and the Registrars Stakeholder Group.

And under the Non-Contracted Parties, we have the Business Constituency, the Intellectual Property Constituency, and the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency under the Commercial Stakeholder Group. And we have the Non-Commercial Users Constituency and the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency under Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. So these structures appoint

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councilors to the GNSO Council to make sure there is a balanced system in the GNSO Council.

So this is our first slide that illustrates the GNSO policy development process. And it all starts with the identification of the issue. And on this slide, you see some arrows on the left and righthand side. This is to indicate where there are opportunities for input outside of the GNSO structure in the policy development process.

So in step one, it is the GNSO Council, or the ICANN Board, or an advisory committee that identifies the issue. Then the GNSO Council considers if the issue is within its own remit and also if the issue will result in consensus policy.

If this is the case, then we move on to the scoping phase and the GNSO Council requests a preliminary issue report. Then staff publishes a preliminary issue report for public comment. As you see, there's an arrow here. It's another opportunity to get input outside of GNSO in the policy development process.

Then, following the public comment review, the final issue report is submitted for GNSO Council consideration. We then move on to step three, where GNSO Council considers the final issue report and decides whether to initiate a PDP.

So if GNSO Council develops this charter. If we can go to the previous slide. The GNSO Council develops the charter for the

policy development process and the working group for this PDP and then calls for volunteers to form the policy development process working group. So this is, again, where structures outside of GNSO can appoint, based on the PDP being initiated, volunteers in the working group and provide their input through this channel.

And after the third step, when we go to the next slide, we are moving to the formation of the working group step. The working group consults with the community and develops the initial report for public comment period. So that's the second public comment opportunity that we see on the policy development process. And after the public consultation period and reviews, the working group submits the final report to the GNSO Council. Of course, this usually doesn't happen in a few days or weeks. It may take time.

And once the final report is submitted to the GNSO Council, then we move on to step five, the deliberation on the final report. And the Council reviews the final report and considers whether to adopt. Once it's adopted, the GNSO Council submits the final report to the ICANN Board.

In the final step, there is a vote by the ICANN Board. The ICANN Board consults the ICANN community and the Governmental Advisory Committee. And the Board finally votes on the final

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report recommendations. So I will stop here to see if you have any questions on the GNSO policy development process. Yes, please.

ANDREY SHCHERBOVICH: Hello. I am ICANN Fellow for this meeting. Proud to be ICANN Fellow here. And I would like to ask you if this process is formalized in the documents—actually, maybe in the Bylaws. Maybe you have formal rules of procedure for adoption of the policies. If no, do you think these rules of procedure should be created? Thank you very much.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you, Andrey. Yes. This is formalized in the GNSO. There are rules on how this policy development process should flow. So thank you for the question. I see Javier. Please go ahead.

JAVIER RÚA: Just quickly. Hi. My name is Javier Rúa from Puerto Rico, an island in the Caribbean. Buenos dias. Just one comment. Thanks for this meeting. All these processes look very difficult, very regimented, hard to get into. I've been in the ALAC, one of the communities you saw there, and I'm a member of the ccNSO now.

Get involved. It looks difficult but it's not. ICANN has great staff, like you have Ozan here and many others, that really help out incredibly in the procedural aspects of involvement. The

important thing is to get involved and chime in. This might seem scary but it's not. It's really a way to get from point A to point B.

But yeah. All these rules are written down. All these rules are followed. But the important thing is getting your voice into those working groups, into those policy development processes, from whatever community you decide to go into. It could be directly or naturally. But yeah. That's my comment because this sometimes could seem scary. But it's just evidence of the good organization that ICANN has. But things move along and staff always does a great job helping us move forward in these processes. Thank you.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you for the comments, Javier. Are there any other questions or comments? Yes, Carlos.

CARLOS REYES: Thanks. Hi. I work with Ozan on the policy team. I wanted to get back to the question earlier about documentation of the process. The ICANN Bylaws have two annexes. Well, they have several annexes. But Annex A refers to the GNSO policy development process, which Ozan described. So if you're really interested in the wording of all of these processes and steps, you can look at Annex A of the Bylaws.

Annex B refers to the Country Code Names Supporting Organization and its policy development process. And the

Address Supporting Organization has a global policy development process that's outlined in their operational procedures.

So all of this is documented which ensures that everyone is on the same page, at least if everyone reads those annexes. But it does ground the work, in practical terms, that as Javier mentioned, the staff manages and is a resource for all of you. So you don't have to memorize all of it. We're most interested in supporting your work and your contributions to the substance of those topics.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you for the explanation, Carlos. Yes. I think we have another hand. Please go ahead.

SOKOL HAXHIU: In terms of timeline for development of policies, I know that sometimes it can be very lengthy. It can be complex. It can get out of control. Is there any timeline set that members need to participate or simply the process goes on until there is a conclusion into that? Thank you.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you for the question. There is no defined timeline. But the working group will elect its chair and leadership once it's formed in the policy development process. So the working group may

want to create a timeline for itself and try to adhere to this timeline when it creates one. Again, it's, at this point, up to the working group to decide which timeline they will follow. But there is no rule that limits the working group from setting this timeline. Do you want to add anything, Carlos, to that?

CARLOS REYES: Yeah. Thanks. Good question. One of the challenges with timelines, these are live issues, right? So everyone has interests, and perspectives, and views. So sometimes, a timeline cannot really account for that. So I think as long as there's an understanding within the group that the group is moving in a direction, the timelines can be adjusted with the leadership and in consultation with the group.

But yes. I think everyone always wants to work forward and keep the issue moving. So in that sense, if you think back to the steps that Ozan was describing, that's why the working group phase is the longest because the other steps are largely procedural. Some of them take a little longer, especially if there's dialog between two groups, or the working group and the Council, or the Council and the Board. But the deliberations happen at the working group level. And that's where you see most of the interactions, and engagements, and compromises.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you, Carlos. Do we have any other questions or comments? Any questions in the chat? Any remote questions, perhaps?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Not any that we can see.

OZAN SAHIN: Okay. Thank you, Siranush. Then let's continue with the presentation and move on to the advice development at the advisory committees. And on the next slide, you will see that we have four advisory committees at ICANN.

The At-Large Advisory Committee voices the interests of the end users. And there are five Regional At-Large Organizations and the advisory committee is composed of members appointed by these Regional At-Large Organizations, as well as the members appointed by ICANN Nominating Committee.

The Governmental Advisory Committee provides advice on public policy issues. You will hear GAC during the meeting. So it's the abbreviation for the Governmental Advisory Committee and.

And the Root Server System Advisory Committee advises the ICANN community and the Board on the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the root server system.

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And finally, the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, or the SSAC, advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet's domain name system.

Today, we will focus on the At-Large Advisory Committee advice development process. But on the previous slide, you saw another infographic where you can see the steps in the other advisory committees—in GAC, RSSAC, or SSAC. Again, there are some nuances between how the advice is developed within these advisory committees. But we'll focus on the At-Large Advice Development Process and show how similar or different these processes can be with this example.

So let's look at the At-Large Advisory Committee policy development process. As I said, the ALAC expresses the interest of the individual Internet end users. And let's look at the advice development process of At-Large. It starts with the identification of the issue. And any At-Large member can bring up issues to the At-Large Advisory Committee in the first step.

And then we move on to the scoping phase, scoping the issue, where the At-Large Advisory Committee discusses the issues and determines the impact on individual end users. And then, the At-Large Advisory Committee determines the key elements in this advice development process.

Then we come to the participation phase. The At-Large Advisory Committee designates some issue shepherds to participate in the

policy development. And they lead the drafting of At-Large Advisory Committee responses.

And finally, the advice step. The At-Large Advisory Committee reviews and calls for consensus or votes on the final statement. And if ratified, the ALAC sends the advice to ICANN Board, the ICANN organization, supporting organizations or advisory committees, or other ICANN committee members for consideration. So that's how the advice development works within the ALAC. And let me pause here to see if you have any questions about the advice development process in the ALAC or in any other advisory committee.

So we can go to the next slide. And this concludes the policy development process and advice development process presentations. So I will hand it over to my colleague, Carlos, to talk about the current policy development processes that you will hear at ICANN74 thank you.

CARLOS REYES: Thanks, Ozan. One of the reasons Ozan highlighted the GNSO, or the main reason that Ozan highlighted the GNSO and the ALAC, they're the two most open communities. So if you're interested in gTLD, generic top-level domain, policy development, you would join the constituency level of the GNSO. And the At-Large Advisory Committee has the Regional Structures and the At-Large

Structures around the world. So those are the most obvious entry points for Fellows after your experience here.

So if we go on to the next slide, this is a very busy slide. There's a lot of small text. You probably just spent some time thinking about all these different processes and the different steps in the processes. So earlier, I answered the question about the timelines. And most of these policy development processes are in the working group phase—that middle phase that Ozan described.

The first one here, or the first two, I should say, are policy development processes underway in the Country Code Names Supporting Organization. So if you recall, the Country Code Name Supporting Organization deals with policies related to country code top-level domains.

The first policy development process that is happening here is looking at developing a policy for retiring country code top-level domains. So country codes are determined by a list in the International Organization for Standardization. That's the ISO-3166 list. And when a territory or a geographic region is no longer designated as a CC, the country code top-level domain would have to be retired. So that's a policy that the ccNSO is currently working on.

The second part of that policy development process is a review mechanism for how that would happen in the future. So the

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Board is currently evaluating the policy and the working group is now working on the review mechanism. Pause there. See if there's any questions about that policy development process. Okay.

The second policy development process in the ccNSO involves the selection or deselection of internationalized domain names, which you know are domain names that are expressed in other scripts. So sometimes those can be translated into country codes as well. And this policy development process would incorporate IDN ccTLDs into the ccNSO. And that's already underway.

But there are three subgroups to this policy development process and they're all going to propose their priorities and recommendations to the working group. And then the full working group will deliberate. So a lot of activity in the ccNSO. If you'd like updates on these, there are sessions. And then both groups will have working sessions this week. So that's the Country Code Names Supporting Organization.

In the Generic Names Supporting Organization, there's a separate policy development process called the EPDP, which stands for "expedited." So Ozan described the policy development process. A few years ago, the GNSO also developed an expedited policy development process.

What's expedited is some of the procedures at the beginning and at the end. The working group phase is not abbreviated so that's

still very much the main component of a policy development process—really, to ensure that the multistakeholder community within the GNSO is active in that effort. So an EPDP, as I mentioned, there are some abbreviated steps at the beginning, mostly with the scoping phase and the initial report phase that Ozan described.

There's an EPDP underway dedicated to internationalized domain names. So again, that's a similar topic as the ccNSO. But this one is looking at the generic top-level domain perspective of internationalized domain names. So it's looking at the definition of this and how to manage variant labels. And then, separately, as a few years ago, the ICANN community developed IDN implementation guidelines that ICANN Org implements. So there's a discussion about how to update these now.

If we think back to the scoping phase that Ozan described, the charter of this specific EPDP had 48 questions for the working group under seven topics. So the group is moving ahead with answering these questions. And that's how they've chosen to organize their work.

Earlier, I think I described the ccNSO, for example, has three subgroups. Every working group can tackle their topic differently. But obviously, there's some overlap between the IDN issue, and the ccNSO, and the GNSO. And both groups are in communication

with each other so that their policies don't conflict or that they're really in agreement. So there's a theme there about IDNs.

The next one is not necessarily an ongoing PDP. But the recommendations are still under discussion because of their implications. So if you recall, a few years ago, the European Union implemented the General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR. This had secondary effects on WHOIS, which is the public database of gTLD registration data.

And as a result of that, because ICANN's contracts with the Contracted Parties, the registries and the registrars, which as you now know from Ozan's description, are part of the Generic Names Supporting Organization, because of those contracts, there had to be a quick amendment, or a Temporary Specification, that the ICANN Board implemented so that the Contracted Parties were in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation.

As a result, that triggered the expedited policy development process, which is the community mechanism to confirm or reject the Temporary Specification and then to actually develop a policy to address that issue. That got underway and then they developed recommendations, which are the System for Standardized Access and Disclosure, the SSAD. So those have been in discussion. Those recommendations have been in discussion between the GNSO Council and the ICANN Board now.

So you'll see some activity here related to that because there's still a lot of discussion around those recommendations.

Earlier this year, ICANN Org presented cost estimates to the GNSO Council, the GAC, and the Board for what it would take to implement the SSAD, the System for Standardized Access and Disclosure. And since then, there's been a smaller team of that working group and the Council that are trying to find a way forward. So take a look at some of those sessions. There's a lot of attention because of not only the community focus but also the external conversations that are happening related to GDPR and ongoing effects of GDPR.

The other PDP that I'd like to highlight today is the Transfer Policy Review. The Transfer Policy is actually the oldest consensus policy at ICANN and it hasn't been reviewed since 2014. So that's eight years ago now. And because, again, of the implications of the General Data Protection Regulation, many registrars were having challenges implementing GDPR and their contracts related to the Transfer Policy. So this review is meant to address that.

And that policy process is underway. So I think they'll have a session here to publicize their initial report. So they already have some recommendations out for the community. There will be a public comment proceeding and that work will continue

.Any questions about the GNSO PDPs? You're all experts? You're going to contribute now?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: There is a question from Svitlana.

SVITLANA TKACHENKO: Is there a difference between the PDP process in ccNSO and GNSO?

CARLOS REYES: There definitely are nuances. But fundamentally, the policy development processes are mostly the same. There's a scoping phase where the group thinks about the issue and how it aligns with the group's mission. There's a chartering phase where the group identifies the questions and the actual issues that they want to address through policy development. And then there's the working group phase. And then there's the Council approval phase. Then if the Council decides, it can go to the Board.

So at a high level, no. But because ccTLDs and gTLDs are different, there are nuances in those processes. But I think for the benefit of everyone here, the policy development work is meant to ensure that different communities have input into those topics of priority. And the outcome is legitimate because of that input. That's really what multistakeholderism means. So again, if you

want to read the details about where those differences are, we have the Bylaws, and we have infographics, and we have a lot of resources for that. But fundamentally, the policy development work of ICANN is meant to bring in the community around a shared objective.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yeah. In continuation to the latest question, it think this dispute resolution is very much a requirement in the GNSO as compared to the ccNSO. Is it right to assume that? A lot more, dispute resolution is required in GNSO.

CARLOS REYES: Could you get a little closer to the mic? I'm having trouble hearing.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Closer? Okay. What I was saying was that in GNSO, is it right to assume that there are much more cases of dispute so dispute resolution of the policy is much more a requirement as compared to the ccNSO?

CARLOS REYES: I think it just depends how you want to view it. gTLDs are more common. So because of that, there's going to be more issues. As a user, you're probably using generic top-level domains more

than country code top-level domains. And because the ccTLDs still have to abide by their national legislation, the global remit is much smaller at ICANN. So I wouldn't necessarily characterize them as disputes. But it's just the scope of the issues is different at ICANN. But I think you have the right instincts. I would just encourage you to reframe how you're thinking about it because the mission of ICANN has a narrow remit and then each of these groups have an even more narrow remit.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay. Thanks.

CARLOS REYES: Some questions over here. Go ahead.

ANDREY SHCHERBOVICH: Hello again. I'd like to ask a question about … It's almost clear with the generic top-level domains. But the country code top-level domains, we have another situation when some national governments are claiming national sovereignty over their national domains. And what should be the response for that? Because an example for Russia, I think, could be a global concern when a country is trying to establish these sovereign Internet policies. One of their concerns is establishing national sovereignty over their top-level domain. Thank you very much.

CARLOS REYES: Thanks. That's a very tricky question. Ultimately, I think we have to look back at what ICANN is and is not, and what ICANN does, and what we don't do. And there are priorities that every country can adopt, politically. But the work of ICANN and the Internet, it's technical. So if there is going to be one open Internet that's accessible to the world, then countries have to choose to participate in that or not. And all we can do, as an organization and as a community, is educate them about the importance of the DNS remaining stable and resilient.

So we have different teams that work with governments on educating them—not only their regulators but their legislators—to understand the DNS and the technical components of the DNS. That's where we choose to engage on those issues, on really educating people about the technical work of ICANN, and the importance of the community that has emerged over the last 30 years, and the legitimacy of our policies because of that global participation. Yes?

SOKOL HAXHIU: Perhaps it was covered before. But it would be good to share a bit more information with regard to ICANN's contribution to the policy development and how it happens. We heard that most of the work takes place in the working groups. So in concrete terms, is somebody from ICANN attached to each and every working

group? Or it's the working group that makes the request for assistance to ICANN and then ICANN responds to that? Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: Very good question. The answer is yes. So every community group that we described has some sort of ICANN Org support. For example, Ozan works with the Root Server System Advisory Committee. I have a team that works with the constituencies of the Generic Names Supporting Organization. Javier talked about the ALAC. The ALAC has a support team. Melissa is working with all types of groups within the ICANN Community. And we each bring different skill sets and different resources.

The policy team—Javier described this earlier—we manage the process, yes. But we also have subject matter experts to work with the leadership of a working group and work with the members of a working group to research issues, to help them write, help them revise. Sometimes we help them mediate some of their consensus work. So there are resources available to the working groups. That is the role that the ICANN organization plays here.

Once the working group has recommendations that the Council reviews and approves, there's a separate team within ICANN that would then implement those policies if they are adopted by the Board. We generally keep those two areas separate. So our team helps with the work leading up to that and then another team

takes over after that. But yes. We have different resourcing available to assist the community in its work. Yes?

SVITLANA TKACHENKO: One more question. So if a PDP created and implemented, after that, how often it can be revised? Because life is changing. The policy may be already out of date. Who can initiate the review and it is proceeded? Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: That's a good question. There are different types of reviews at ICANN. Reviews of policies are really up to the communities that are impacted by them. So if the Contracted Parties see a need to revise a consensus policy, they would propose an issue and work their way through the policy development process of the Generic Names Supporting Organization.

There's no set requirement about when that needs to happen. As you mentioned, it's really driven by life, and current events, and what's happening around us. And how are we responding to legislation and regulation, etc.? So it's very dynamic. But we do encourage the community to lead on that and to let us know, to the question earlier, when we need to provide research or papers to help inform some of these discussions.

So you'll see a lot of that at the scoping phase, where ICANN Org helps the community group identify what the state of play is

relating to a particular topic. Does that answer your question? I think there was another part to it, if I recall correctly.

SVITLANA TKACHENKO: Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: Thanks. So there's, on the screen here, a public comment proceeding. If you want to get involved, as I mentioned, the Generic Names Supporting Organization Constituencies and the At-Large Structures are probably the easiest entry point because those are open groups. And the other option is to join a working group. If you feel like you're ready for that and you think you can provide some sort of expertise, or perspective, or skill, definitely think about that.

And then the third option is public comment. Public comment is the mechanism at ICANN for receiving input from everyone. It can be working group members. It can be community members. It can be the public. It can be entire groups or associations. We welcome all of that input. And Ozan and I are part of the team that manages that for ICANN.

So when you log onto the website, you can see that there are a lot of issues, usually, available for public comment. Sometimes they're policies. Sometimes they're Bylaw amendments. Sometimes they're contractual amendments. And all of this is

available for you. You create an account and then you can provide your input. So take a look at public comment. I don't think there's anything open right now. But after this meeting, there will be, including the initial report of the Transfer Policy Review that I mentioned earlier in the GNSO. Next slide.

Yeah. So this is what public comment looks like. No worries. Yeah. A very sensitive trackpad. Yeah. So this is a typical public comment page. You see the issue. This particular screenshot is the Name Collision Analysis Project. We indicate what category it is. So this is a more technical topic. We indicate who you can contact if you have questions. And then we outline what we need your input on.

And then, on the right there, you see the different details about when it opens, when it closes for submissions, when ICANN org will publish its summary report of the input it received. And then you can get alerts or you can provide your input. We spent a lot of time redesigning public comment and we're really happy with our new feature. So we encourage you to take a look. Next slide, Melissa.

Awesome. So I think we covered most of this already in the Q&A. So good instincts there. But let's go ahead and move here, on to this slide. So we have 36 subject matter experts and community operations managers on the policy team. We're based in nine different countries across six time zones and we speak nine

languages. So if I really wanted to do this, I could have done this in Spanish or French but I think it's too early for that. Let's move on.

So this is how we support the community. I mentioned we facilitate. We provide research. We advise. We manage the processes, as I mentioned. And then we also, obviously, build relationships and develop communications materials to inform our stakeholders. So these are the three main areas that the policy team undertakes. Next slide.

And ultimately, we do this to support the ICANN community and its consensus-driven work. Next slide. So that's it. I think we are right on time. Maybe a few more questions? I see some people getting close to the mics.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you for presentation. I have more than three questions, starting from agenda one, agenda two, agenda three, and agenda four. First of all, related to agenda one. What are the existing policies and how it defines the naming of any address? For example, in some website addresses, we skip gTLD. In some addresses, we skip ccTLD. What are the reasons behind it?

And the second one, I want to know. I got some little confusion related to the [inaudible] gTLD, and the specific gTLD, and geographical gTLD. So in which case, how policy guided them?

And third, related to the development process, generally, initiated by the GNSO. And once any advice comes under the advisory committee, they can also introduce the issue. So how do they organize it in this way? These are my questions related to [inaudible].

Personally, it would be better if you [inaudible] and specify [critically] with example when you can skip ccTLD, when we can skip gTLD.

CARLOS REYES: Okay. Let's start with that one first. Can you explain to me what you mean by skipping?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: For example, say you want domain name like www.[inaudible].in. IN is the country code. It is not the gTLD. In some cases you find, for example, www.abc.com.np, for example. And in some cases, you find that www.abc.com. So what are the policies behind them—when you can skip it, when you can include it.

CARLOS REYES: I think I got it. Ultimately, it involves not the top level but the second level of the policies related to a gTLD or a ccTLD.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I understand that starting from the right side, it is the top level.

CARLOS REYES Correct.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Once you go to the left side, starting from the right side, it is the secondary level of that top level.

CARLOS REYES: Correct.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I understand it. I just want to ask. For example, ccTLD, why do we use it? Do we use one country code level manager in each country? Per country, there is only one country manager. Or we can call it the ccTLD manger or ccTLD operator. But once there is no ccTLD, you can host your website in other country, too. Not necessary to host it in your country.

So I just want to know the policy reason behind them. For example, in one hand, we are talking about that—open competition. It means, as a registrant, if I get some service better than somewhere else with respect to my country, cheaper one, secure, then why I don't have to go to that registrar? Why have to

go to my country registrar? I just want to know the policy reason behind these things—I mean the operational things.

CARLOS REYES: I think, ultimately, some of these are actual contractual issues with how a gTLD registry or a ccTLD registry chooses to operate their TLD and what services they make available to registrants. So I don't think ICANN would necessarily be involved in that. What I'm going to encourage you to do is maybe go ahead and Siranush can give you my e-mail or I'm happy to give it to you after this session. You can write out your questions and I'll refer you to our global support colleagues who can help you identify the specific issues with the specific TLD registries that you're referring to.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay. Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: No problem.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. I don't see any hand raised. I'm checking, also, is there a question from the next room? So no questions from there as well. Thank you, Ozan and Carlos, for this informative explanation of the policy process. I definitely will share Carlos's e-mail address. But you also can find this

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information in the slides, which are uploaded in the meeting session. So please, if you are interested to get the slides for this session, they are in the meeting under How it Works meeting details. So it's there. Feel free to download and use it. And if there is any questions, feel free to send them over to us.

With that, I would like to thank our presenters for this great session, for the great start of ICANN74. Thank you very much. And our applauses to you. I would like to thank our interpreters and our tech support. Wishing all of us a great start and great ICANN74 ahead. And also, I would like to thank my colleagues, Deborah and Melissa, for being with me today. With that, our meeting is adjourned. Thank you very much.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]