EN

MARRAKECH – At-Large Universal Acceptance (UA) Kickoff
Wednesday, June 26, 2019 – 08:30 to 10:15 WET
ICANN65 | Marrakech, Morocco

YESIM NAZLAR: Good morning, everyone.

Welcome to the third day of ICANN 65. I would like to make some reminders before we start. As always, I started forgetting to state my name. May name is Yesim Nazlar for the record. So I think this is a good example for you to remember to state your names before speaking, both for the transcription and also for the interpretation purposes.

We have English, French, and Spanish interpretation. Also, another kind reminder to please speak at a reasonable speed so our interpreters don't have a difficult time trying to interpret.

The final reminder will be about the raising hands thing. I will be handing out the tent cards. Please don't forget to use your tent cards, to put them up, if you want to stand in the queue. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you, Yesim. Before I begin, I would just like to make one note. In yesterday's session, we neglected to thank interpretation and technical support. So at this point, I apologize hard and thank

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

interpretation and technical support for all of their help in these meetings. Thank you.

That said, welcome this morning to our kickoff session on universal acceptance that ALAC is working with UASG in cooperation and collaboration to roll this program out globally. We are honored to have guests here from UASG to speak about this. Ajay Data and Sarmad Hussain are here to speak and they have a presentation for this.

The session today will commence with their introduction. I'm not a UA expert. They are the subject matter experts, so I want to give them some time to explain to the benefit of everyone. After that, I have a brief presentation to introduce to everyone the strategy that we're going to take going forward to roll this out throughout At-Large globally. We'll have some time for discussion and a few comments on next steps.

Then I've had the unusual request to end this session as earlier as possible or at least a few minutes early because we have a mandatory, for all ALAC members, GAC session following this session, and your presence is demanded.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

ICANN
POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

JOHN LAPRISE: Yeah. Hey, I—

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Well, it's not me. I'm just the messenger. There's a GAC session that's only a half-hour in the [Cristale] room in the Palmeraie Palace. There is a coffee break in between, but I need everyone who's on ALAC to please get over to the other room for following session.

With that said, I'd like to turn the floor over to Ajay and Sarmad to offer their comments and information. Thank you.

AJAY DATA: Good morning, and thank you, John. Thank you, At-Large for inviting us to share such an important topic as universal acceptance, which is not only important for all of us sitting here but this is very, very important for people who are not aware about the problem which they have in their software and their websites and they aren't able to serve somebody who is deprived from the services.

I'm going to take some time – thank you for reminding me that we can't finish late, so I will target at 10:00 instead of 10:15, so I'll

EN

leave with you 15 minutes at the end. That way you are safe to do whatever you'd like to. So thank you for inviting us.

Next. This is essentially what I'm going to cover: only three points, but we are intending to do it in detail. Of course, I have Sarmad, who is the IDN Program Director, who's also going to help me. Wherever you want to pitch in, you are more than welcome.

I'm going to cover the overview and the status of the UA. There is a big change in the Universal Acceptance Steering Group plans and the way things are happening. We're going to share that. We are also out with out action plan for the year, which I'm going to share briefly, and then how all of you can help us on this journey to make universal acceptance a really moment[ous] and successful endeavor for all of us.

Next. Next. To let you know, universal acceptance has the vision, the mission, and obviously the intended impact. The vision is very simple. All domain names and all e-mail addresses work in all software application. A lot of people think, is it not oblivious? It is not really working that way? This is what I'm going to cover in the next slides. This is our vision and I think this is a much larger picture which is in front of us. A very simple line but a very impactful line for the global work.

The mission is to mobilize the software application developers to get their products UA-ready by providing encouragement,

ICANN POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

documentation, case studies, tools, and measures to deliver the right user experience to the end user.

The impact is obviously to promote customer choice, improve competition, and provide broader access to the end users.

Next. To understand it, briefly, the categories which are affecting the end user and the software and which we consider as a UA issue are newer top-level domain names, which are gTLDs, which we know, like example.sky, which is a generic top-level domain name; these longer top-level domain names, like example.global, like .technology, .professional, or .doctor. Like that, there are new longer top-level domain names.

[The bigger] problem is these IDNs, which is like the example [done] in Arabic in front of you. Obviously then there's associated rendering problems. You can see a code written displaying A-level associated with that IDN domain name [inaudible]. This is a kind of [Unicode] domain name for the Arabic domain name.

Another challenge which is there for Arabic specifically is Arabic scripts like [inaudible]. This is another challenge which is a universal acceptance issue.

[inaudible] e-mail addresses. Once you have an IDN, you have to have the e-mail addresses on them to have [them fully] working. Those who understand [inaudible] or Hindi can read that e-mail

address. This is my own e-mail address in Hindi, as an example. It's a working e-mail address. If you know how to type Hindi, you can actually send an e-mail address.

The main purpose of giving this e-mail address? If you have a newsletter on your website to sign up, or if you have an ALAC website where I can sign for a registration for membership, can I use this e-mail address? Probably you can also copy and paste this e-mail address and try out newer applications as an example and see whether your application your website is accepting this e-mail address. If you are, then probably you're in the right direction.

Obviously, in the scope [of] available standards not implemented by all these software and service providers making delivery [on the level] because I have an e-mail address and if I sent to ICANN or I send to anybody else, whether you receive it or not, how do you [delete] or not, how do you save it or not – all those standards are implemented or not. This is also one of the major things which the Universal Acceptance Steering Group deals with that.

A very interesting thing that we have also done as a group is that we have put a small widget on our website, which is eai-check. If you are using an e-mail address off your corporation or off your service provider and you want to know whether your service provider is eai-ready or not, you can simply put that e-mail

address there on that URL, which is mentioned on the slide in front of you: https://uasg.tech/eai-check. Just for those people who may be [hitting], this URL is handy. You can just bookmark that and check any e-mail of your choice and see whether your service provider is ready to receive an e-mail on eia [inaudible].

Next. A little more. Yes, thank you. This is the core of universal acceptance. I would request special attention on these five words. These five words are very, very important. Let us take an example of an ICANN registration website. I wish to register for ICANN 66. How does [it] qualify whether it is UA-ready or not from the universal acceptance perspective?

If I use my Hindi e-mail address and am able to type into the frame and the web page, that means it is accepting that e-mail address. Can it validate it as a valid e-mail address? If it rejects, then you are not really UA-ready. If it stores it well – because it is not just accepting and validating well. You have to store it well so that you can send me an e-mail letter. So you have to store it well. Then, can you process it well to send an e-mail to do whatever you would like to do with that e-mail address? Then, if I re-log in again, can you display it back properly to me?

If this entire cycle is perfect, then basically you can let us know. We can make you globally famous because we will do a study on you and we'll put in on your website and we will let you know that

you are UA-ready. This is the whole concept of universal acceptance. It seems simple. We, a lot of times, call it a small bug which you have to resolve, but we have so see that we are moving in the right direction.

Next. The Universal Acceptance Steering Group consists of many things. The main thing which we are doing is creating documents, creating help, creating resources which everybody can us. We have a quick guide to universal acceptance, a quick guide to e-mail address internationalization, a UA case study for government of Rajasthan, and a quick guide to tendering and contractual documents. These all are available on the UASG website.

Next. This is the structure of universal acceptance. I'm Chair and there are possible to be two or three Vice-Chairs. We have three Vice-Chairs right now. The names are written in front of you on the screen. There's the UASG coordination group formed by the UASG leadership and chairs of the all the working groups. So we have many working groups I'm going to share. They're open to the community. Any of you who is not part of this Universal Acceptance Working Group can become part of the working group, can be part of the mailing list. There is no restriction. Everybody is welcome. You can just simply go on UASG.[tech]/subscribe and you can subscribe to the mailing list.

EN

Next. Next. This is a very important thing, a very important piece for you. In this new action plan, we have these people whom we are targeting so that they can help us in universal acceptance awareness, implementation, and policy. You can see the technology enablers who are making the libraries for software, who are getting the software themselves. Technology developers, e-mail software providers, and e-mail service providers are targeted, like Google, Gmail. And [Yenbex] and many other in the global world. Influencing leaders and organizations such as yours, whom we are going and talking to and ensuring that we spread awareness about the UA message. And government policy makers. So we are also doing our bit to go to the government. Tomorrow we are talking to GAC and will see that we are also telling them that this is an important issue.

Next. These are the working groups. This is for all of us. If you have some time and if you have some interest in UA, which I believe we all have – it is an important issue for all of us – any working group you would like to join you are more than welcome. The Universal Acceptance is inviting volunteers to join working groups. You have to just visit the UASG.tech website. Go to the bottom. There's a link for joining the working groups. It is as simple as that. I'm just repeating for the sake of it: visit the website UASG.tech. Go to the bottom of the page and there's a link to join

EN

the working groups. These are all working groups. You can join any of them, and you can even join more than one. It's all fine.

Next. This is an introduction to the stakeholders. Basically, you can see the Technology Working Group will have tech enablers and tech developers. The EAI Working Group will have EAI providers. The Measurements Working Group can be everybody. This is actually what's going to cover on what's going on there. This is what's already being determined also with the working group [inaudible]. The Communications Working Group is going to support and deal with every working group. These are the people who are going to support that with the content, where the [inaudible] should go.

We have Lars sitting here. Lars, could you please raise your hand so everybody sees? Lars is part of the Communications Working Group. Mar[k] is also here as a Vice-Chair. He's also, there. Thank you, Mar[k].

The Local Initiatives Working Group is also being initiated there. We are intending that every region has their own local working groups. This is what we are intending to do right now. The UA Ambassadors are also there. So we are excepting that, if you can suggest to us who can take our message forward in a more broad way, they fall in the category of UA ambassadors. We are open

ICANN POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

and the application is always open. So it's never closed and anybody can apply.

Next. How ALAC can help.

Next. This is the most important thing, and this is the message I want to leave all of you with: how ALAC can help us in this mission. Help identify the relevant stakeholder organizations, as I already told whom we are targeting. So if you can help us in identifying these relevant organizations from civil society, technology associations, influencing organizations and individuals and public sector – wherever, of course, you can take the message directly, please do. If you think that these are organizations which are worth connecting to UASG, please connect to Sarmad and our Secretariat and myself [, whose nameserver] you remember the name and e-mail address. Please connect us with them. We would be very happy to work with them. We are kind of an inclusive organization, not exclusive. We are working with almost everybody.

Help in drafting the right messaging for each sector, if you can do that, that if, [inaudible] write for civil society or technology associations, if you think that this is something which you an expert in and you can help us write this statement, please help us do that.

Identify relevant stakeholders to reach out to in these sectors. If you know a particular leader whom we should reach out to, whom we should get connected with on a phone call, or if you can join a phone call which you are having with [inaudible], that will be great to have support from.

Helping reaching out to stakeholders, guiding them to relevant documentation by UASG.

Obviously, the link is there. Of course, if you can share that link with your community with your mailing list after this presentation, also that would be great. [inaudible] ask you to ask UASG. Please refer to the documentation page of UASG. That would be helpful. Thank you.

Next slide. This is the last slide which we are referring to here. The presentation is over after that. How can ALAC members help directly? Help in organizing local initiatives. As I already said, the Local Initiatives Working Group is already in the plan. We are going to form. If you can help us create the local working groups for the local initiatives in each region, that would be very helpful. So if you can identify the names of who'd be interested in taking part and even help us to see what region, what practice would work best, which probably we don't know – we are not the expert of the whole world – we would be able to help you and support you. [inaudible]. You know it best. We will be able to support you

with the relevant content and material wherever we can. Participate in local initiatives wherever you're not able to support us, but there are local initiatives there.

Please support these initiatives through ALAC and experience UA by having the domain names, the IDNs, and EAI. If you do not have your own IDN for the organization you work with, or if you do have an IDN or an EIA for yourself, if you have not experienced it, please experience it. It's not going to cost thousands of dollars, only less than ten dollars. You can experience an IDN and EAI and a home server, registrar, and registry you have. Just try to see that your applications that you use every day, the applications which you are building or which you are driving and designing, are UA-ready.

How can an ALAC member help is the last point. Test your own applications, please, whatever you use. See that are we are walking the talk. I always believe in that, that we are just not telling people what to do. We are also adopting those practices in our organizations and [universal affairs] so that we are UA-ready.

I have told you that we are very, very happy to take these case studies, if you are UA-ready, to the global market and share with it the people, which can give you some [mileage off of] UASG. This is a direct benefit of [inaudible], apart from new customers, and benefits UA-readiness providers you is obviously very large.

Next. I have already shared that. I need not spend time on this.

Next. Thank you very much.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you very much, Ajay. Can we switch to the other slide deck, please? Universal acceptance – I think the vision is very important. All domain names and all e-mail addresses work for all software applications. It's very simple but complex in implementation. So it's simple to understand and complex to implement, and it's upon on.

One of the things that, since two meetings ago, we've been talking about is rolling out a plan for At-Large to support UASG in this very important initiative. So this is my deck. This is the strategic communications plan to work with universal acceptance. It's actually very easy. So the definition we just received from UASG.

Next slide, please. This is the core of the outreach strategy. What I would like to see is UASG coordinate with the RALO – for the benefit of UASG, At-Large is grouped into five different regions, with leadership in each of the regions. What I would like to see is a partnership between UASG and RALO leadership and direct communication. I was pleased to see in the UASG presentation the implementation of ambassadors and local working groups in regions. This will help facilitate this process. So I want to make these groups to make contact. If I can set an action item for staff

to facilitate this so that the UASG ambassadors by region are put in contact with the RALO leadership in each region to get this process rolling.

Beyond this, the RALO leadership, once they have a chance to interact with the UASG leadership and talk about messaging, should be reaching out to its ALSes and respective individual members to roll out the ideas of UASG. I'll get to the how in the next slide or so.

At this point, the ALSes and the individuals interact with the website they use, the software applications they use, their ISPs – whoever – in testing out UA in the tools that they use, and then they provide feedback back up the chain with the RALOs and then up to UASG, again, with further consultation. This process is iterative in that it continues going forward until we have broader implementation around the world.

So that's the vision for the communications plan. Just a reminder: I'm just an ALAC member. It's incumbent upon the RALO leadership and the RALOs reaching out to their ALSes' individual members to make this happen. So this is action item for all the RALO leadership: to make contact with UASG in cooperation with staff to develop what messaging, what information, is best-suited in what languages in your regions to communicate the message of UA throughout you regions.

EN

I fully admit that, coming from the RALO, I'm probably the worst possible messenger for this because all the other RALOs have more languages than I do in my region as a norm. So it's actually more important for all of you to roll this out.

Next slide, please. What does outreach look like? It's all the normal stuff we do: blogs, social media, webinars, events, e-mail newsletters. UASG has a lot of good content: videos. They have a whole raft of their own content to offer, and this content can be shared out through all the normal channels that we have as At-Large. And it should be. In some cases, we may have to work on translation – I'm not sure – but that can be something we can work on.

Again, I'm not a UA expert, but that's why we have UASG. They're our subject matter experts for this program. So if there are questions about UA, its implementation, how it's defined, how it works, they're the go-to folks to talk to to get information from. Staff will facilitate some communication between the groups, working in cooperation with UASG and the RALOs.

The first step I would really like to see for this is I would like all the RALO leadership to commit in a monthly meeting in short order, probably as soon as you can schedule it: an extended session with your local UASG folks to present on universal acceptance. I know in the RALO we periodically have sessions that are devoted to

ICANN POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

particular topics in a RALO meeting. I would like universal acceptance to be a topic item for all RALOs in their monthly meeting because that's one place where individual members and ALSes are able to communicate with the RALO leadership. It'd be a great starting point.

Then the RALOs and the UASG, along with highly motivated individuals and ALSes within the region, can work together to develop a communications plan, how you're going to reach your region, talking about the specifics of how to reach different communities within your region. Some of the RALOs are very large and have multiple languages. So how do you do that? Again, that's something, like in the Social Media Working Group, we leave up to the RALOs because they know best. We don't know best. I don't know best what works in your RALO. I know in the RALO. I don't know in the other RALOs. So that's where your expertise comes into play.

Get commitments from your stakeholders. Talk to your ALSes. Talk to your individual members. Get them to buy in. Get them to start using the tools that universal acceptance has created, the steering group has created, to test out domain names and addresses in other languages and find out what's working, what's not, and who's not compliant at this point.

Finally, execute with the idea that you will be getting feedback from your individual members and your ALSes and that you will be responsible as RALOs to feed this back up to you UA, to the UASG, so that they have a better idea of what the world looks like in terms of universal acceptance. So you're going to be acting as a conduit between UASG and your individual ALSes and individual members to facilitate communication back and forth. Hopefully the end result of this process is that we will have broader implementation of universal acceptance globally, across the whole world, through all the RALOs.

Next slide, please. At this point, RALO leadership, if you are in the room, please raise your hands. This is an action item. Raise your hand if you're in RALO leadership. Raise them high.

All right. We have a few people here and we have some in the audience. Fantastic. All right. As an action item before the end of this meeting, I want you to come up to Ajay and give him your contact information because you're responsible for communicating this message and making this interaction to talk about UA. So I want that communication to happen.

UASG folks who are in the audience and in the room, can you please also raise your hands? I saw a couple of people – yeah, a couple over here.

All right, yay. So make contact. Your action item for this meeting, before we got to coffee at some later point in the morning, is to make contact with someone from, if you're RALO leadership, UASG. If you're UASG, I want you to make contact with people from RALO leadership to start this process and get it moving.

I think next slide because I don't think I've got much more. That might be the next slide. Yeah, we're done.

All right. So I see there is a queue. I see Sergio was first. I'm going to call Satish and Marita and – oh, Amrita.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Sorry. I'm … so I saw Sergio, Satish, Marita, Wale, Amrita—

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]. Is that Jonathan?

JOHN LAPRISE: That's Jonathan. Marita, Wale—

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Yeah – oh, Michael. And Jonathan. So on the queue right now I have Sergio, Satish, Amrita, Wale, Michael, and Jonathan. Is there anyone else I've missed? Abdulkar—

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Tijani.

JOHN LAPRISE: Tijani and Abdulkarim.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Oh, no. That's not Abdulkarim.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Roberto.

JOHN LAPRISE: Roberto. He doesn't have a name card.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible] or two minutes.

JOHN LAPRISE: One-minute timers, please. All right. Sergio and, bear with me while I—

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: I'm going to speak in Spanish. Good morning, everyone. It's a really good session. My name is Sergio Salinas Porto. I am the LACRALO Chair for the Latin American and Caribbean region. We have two internal working groups on IDNs and WHOIS and GDPR. They have been working together for almost one week to start working on this issue. I believe they have contacted Mark.

So within 15 days we're going to start working. I'm sure that the leaders of these working groups will be contacting you shortly so that they can contribute to the internally feedback.

Thank you very much for being here, for talking about this, because this is a very important issue for us. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Satish?

SATISH BABU: Thank you, John. I am speaking wearing multiple hats as the APRALO Chair. The APRALO is a region with a lot of diversity, linguistic. As a Co-Chair of the ALAC IDN Working Group and also

as part of the UA initiative from inception, first of all I'd like to welcome this initiative, and I'd like to welcome Ajay and Sarmad, both of whom are already on touch with us on many of these things. We would like to offer all support for this initiative. We are looking forward with great expectation to this initiative to open up and bring in many communities which are currently outside the reach.

Secondly, we have started already the outreach in 2017 with articles being written and published in many technical journals, technical trade kinds of journals. So that's already happening. It's nothing really new.

The third is that this is actually a collaborative effort between Don, who was earlier the Secretary General, and some of us. Edmon is the other Co-Chair of the IDN Working Group in the ALAC. .asia also has been doing significant work. I'm sure he'll explain as we go by.

Sorry. I'll stop here. Maybe Edmon can …

JOHN LAPRISE: We have a remote comment. Is that what … yeah. Go ahead.

YESIM NAZLAR: Thank you, John. This is Yesim from ICANN staff. We have a comment from one of our remote participants from [Jihangar Hussain]. He says, "I think we make some material for ALSes to build awareness on universal acceptance. Thank you."

JOHN LAPRISE: Amrita?

AMRITA CHOUDHURY: Thank you. It's a welcome step. As you know, you are taking the end users into consideration when you're talking about the UASG, where currently the issue is at the developer level and the business level. I presume, and from our discussions which we've had, it is more of we trying to be liaisons and trying to connect you to people.

In case the various ALSes have to do certain things, is the UASG going to support financially to make these connections or events? What is the plan out there? Because I just see a role of conduits at this point in time, nothing else.

AJAY DATA: Certainly, we have some budget for supporting relevant initiatives. Not the whole world, of course, can be supported with a limited budget, but we have a plan in which local initiatives are

going to be supported. When the Local Initiative Working Groups are in action, then all these activities will fall under that umbrella, and all the things will be supported, from, of course, financially, document, technically – in all the ways. I don't think we will leave any stone unturned with whatever sources we have available here.

JOHN LAPRISE: Wale?

WALE BAKARE: I've got a question anyway. I just want to know, at this early stage – maybe this is relevant or not. The universal acceptance is something that everybody relies on [for] technical implementation. In theory, there is no difference between theory and practice, but in practice, there is.

I want to know whether you actually got this scheme in place [to] be a kind of test-based platform. For instance, an open-based source for each to be able to create the [inaudible] technical [inaudible] by different regions in order to be able to measure the sources and the outcome of these. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Michael?

MICHAEL CASADEVALL: Michael Casadevall. I'm an ICANN Fellow. I'm also involved with NARALO and the UASG. A very big point I want to bring out about universal acceptance work is that it involves everybody working together. This is especially true in the NARALO region, where English is the primary language. For universal acceptance and especially internationalized e-mail addresses, intermediary servers need to be handle this correctly to prevent misrouting or mangling of e-mails in flight. So it's actually extremely important that awareness and knowledge of this spreads throughout your region, even if it's not a technology that directly affects you or your community. So this is something to heavily push out for the NARALO area or other large English-speaking [areas] because services like spam filtering may be based in the U.S. or Canada, and, if they don't support universal acceptance correctly, very bad things will happen when you try and send e-mail.

JOHN LAPRISE: Jonathan?

JONATHAN ZUCK: Hi. Jonathan Zuck for the record and a NARALO individual member. I think it's easy from this presentation to be overwhelmed by this because it's a very, very big problem and it's

ICANN
POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

going to take a long time to resolve itself. The scale of the problem is amazing. It's something like 80% of websites, etc., don't accept the new gTLDs. And it's not just an IDN problem. It's everybody with .photography or .gallery or everything else. So it's actually a very huge NARALO problem as well.

I guess what I'd like to recommend is that we try to take a small task and accomplish it quickly because this will get dispersed very quickly as a big problem. I think this is an opportunity for the At-Large generally to flex its muscle within the ICANN community because it's a very big group with a lot of dedicated individuals. We don't communicate and we don't have enough of a feedback mechanism with them on policy and other issues, and this is one of the few non-controversial issues within the ICANN community. There's literally no one that thinks that universal acceptance is not a good objective.

I guess what I'd like to propose is an objective, like getting all the ALSes to publish something – a blog, an article – that just talks about the problem and provides a link back to the steering group, and set an objective to make that happen within the next three months. This is a big problem. There'll be a lot of different interactions, potentially events, etc., that'll all take a lot of work to organize. But if the RALOs could commit to communicating with the ALSes and say, "Look, just put something out there that

raises awareness generally of this problem …" And even among end users that are facing it.

This is very peculiar to me because I talked my wife into getting a .gallery domain, and her e-mail address gets rejected by almost website she goes to, including big ones like American Airlines and Bank of America and things like that. So it's not just like some backwater websites that don't get this. Just even raising awareness among end users and knowing that this is a problem that's being worked on could be very valuable – and who's working on it.

So I hope you can join me in the idea of saying let's just get all the ALSes to put something out – a blog, if they have access to some kind of publication, etc. – and have them report back to you when they've done it and have you report back to this group when they've done it. Then we're starting to grease the skids of this kind of feedback loop that we're going to want to use for a lot of other reasons. And this is an easy issue. Everybody's going to look at it and say, "Oh, my God, yeah. This is a horrible problem."

So I hope you'll join me in this. Within the next three months, let's try to get every ALS that we can to write something. We can provide materials to them to base it on, etc., because all that work has been done. But just get them to talk about it. I think that would be a huge step of raising awareness generally.

Do you folks think that's a good idea?

JOHN LAPRISE: Jonathan?

JONATHAN ZUCK: Yeah, go ahead

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you. Maureen has actually chimed in remotely. This will be an action item for all the RALOs within the next three months. In line with our initiative towards greater metrics as well, this is in line with that. So all the RALOs will be required to report on progress of UA, interaction with UASG, within three months.

AJAY DATA: Another thing which I—

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Oh, yes. I'll be reporting to the ALAC—

ICANN
POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

AJAY DATA: John, I just want to add a benefit for all of you, especially to Jonathan. If you come across a website like American Airlines and any of the websites which you think that is not UA-ready and hurting you, we have a button called Issue Logging on UASG.tech. If there's a backend team which directly communicates with the website and directly deals with them and sees what response [inaudible], if they are in a pipeline, if they are solving this bug, or if they're aware of it or not, this work is happening continuously. So use Issue Logging on UASG.tech. This would be very helpful for all of us.

JOANTHAN ZUCK: Exactly. That should be at the bottom of every one of these ALS publications, wherever they are – the issue logging – because that's an end-user issue: to log. So that's the thing. Ultimately, developers are going to have to solve this problem, but they're only going to solve it. If the customers of American Airlines are putting pressure on them, if the customers of Bank of America, if the customers of HSC or whoever are complaining about it, then they're going to spend the money internally to have the developers look at it. I don't know that a publication in a developer journal is going to motivate them because they're going to do what they're paid to do.

So I think end users are in fact the best audience for this. Let's get them logging and get them reading about this.

JOHN LAPRISE: I apologize to the interpreters for this, but in English there's this saying – "The squeaky wheel gets the oil" – and that's exactly what we're talking about here.

Yesim, there's remote comments?

YESIM NAZLAR: Sorry. Thank you. We have a comment from one of our remote participants, from Justine Chew. Justine says, "I think At-Large, especially all the RALOs with linguistic diversity, also has a role as actors, bringing the consumer demand angle for EAI as an impetus for software programmers, providers, etc., to implement the right solution. Thank you."

JOHN LAPRISE: Tijani?

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Thank you. In AFRALO, we are already working on universal acceptance, and we have members in the group. Abdulmonem Galila, who is a member of the group and who is the universal acceptance ambassador, wrote a statement for the Middle East

space at ICANN. He did that with the help of Hadia of [inaudible], who are all members of AFRALO. So, in AFRALO, we are working on that and we made a statement on that. I think the best way to contribute is to have people on the working group. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you, Tijani. Matagoro? Just grab a mic on the corner.

JABHERA MATAGORO: Thank you, Ajay, for a very good presentation. I should note that this is a not a Y2K problem, so I think we need to make sure all the community is engaged.

[inaudible] from the university, and I went through the UASG website. I was trying to check if my e-mail is supported. I have noted that it's not yet. So that means you still have work to do so that all the community is participating.

What I see is that I should declare interest that I'm from the university. The university could be a best place to start. For example, my university is one of the largest universities in eastern central Africa. I did appreciate to take this initiative forward. I'm not sure if we have a local presence that we can work together. However, I've seen that you still support individuals toward this. So I really appreciate that: if we can appreciate together to make sure that we take forward the message. Thank you.

AJAY DATA: I would like to take only 30 seconds to respond to you. One, you have a lecture presentation slide for universities. You may like to look at that presentation, which is already there on the UASG website, which you can take to the university and give to the students and other persons who are you audience.

Secondly, please apply to become part of the universal working groups or ambassador program from your region. We are, as I already said, open, and it is open for everybody. So please apply. We would like to associate with as many people as possible. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: At this moment, I have Edmon, Satish, and Wale in the queue. I also have a name here that I apologize that I cannot read my own handwriting. So if you are on the list—

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Roberto.

JOHN LAPRISE: Roberto. That's—

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Yeah. So that would explain that. So right now I have Edmon, Roberto, Satish, and Wale. So we'll begin with Edmon.

EDMON CHUNG: I wanted to make sure that the ALSes understand that, when the UASG talks about the local initiatives, ALSes can be the local initiative as well. That's very important to – the local initiative concept is not a top-down thing that UASG creates. It's actually conceptually a bottom-up thing, so each ALS can actually be the local initiative. So I want to make sure to get that out.

The other thing is that UASG has done a number of work, especially creating some articles, like template articles, that you can use chunks of to put out the blog. We have certain informational stuff that we can customize for each ALS. I think that is information that we can provide.

One thing that's important is that ALAC and the ALSes don't have to all fall under UASG. Everyone can do this in their own channel and direction. There are a number of different organization and initiatives that are pushing UA. UASG is one area and one repository of information and materials which you can leverage. But ALAC can definitely push it out.

JOHN LAPRISE: Roberto?

ROBERTO GAETANO: Thank you. Roberto Gaetano, EURALO individual users. I brought this to show my personal commitment to universal acceptance. Get a sticker like this.

I'm talking about the EURALO individual users. We have circulated already these ideas in our mailing list. And pretty much in the lines of what Jonathan Zuck has suggested: to be active and uncover mistakes and prove that e-mails are UA-ready and so on. This has been one of the hot topics, the major hot topic, of our annual meeting of the EURALO individual users that has taken place last week. So we are already active on this. I welcome some coordination so that the information can be centralized.

A second thing that I wanted to say is that I have a slight disagreement with John. When you say North America is a region where there's not much to do besides the fact that universal acceptance in not just about different scripts but also about Latin fully-ASCII that are rejected for whatever reason, I've seen actually at the IGF, working with a dynamic coalition of local contents, a map of the word that was showing that, in the U.S., there's a huge amount of websites with content that is not

ICANN
POLICY FORUM 65
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

English. Especially when you think about the Chinese content and so on, I think there's much room for action in North America that one could think just by looking at this.

Sorry to be over time, but there's also one other message that I want to convey. The dynamic coalition on DNS issues has, as a hot topic this, universal acceptance. So that's another possibility. We are preparing some work to be presented at the IGF in Berlin. You're welcome to join also those mailing lists. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: I sit corrected on my comment regarding NARALO. Thank you, Jonathan and Roberto, and on that.

Satish?

SATISH BABU: Thank you very much, John. I have a couple of specific suggestions. One is to Ajay. We would like to suggest that the Communications Working Group should put out a newsletter of sorts which communicates all the achievements and case studies and success to the entire community which is involved because this requires some inspiration for both the industry, as well as for grassroots-level ALSes and so on. And also because the industry does not work on the global public interest like ICANN does. ICANN's program is motivated by the public interest,

inclusiveness. [inaudible] may not look at that, so they may need a little pressure on that.

The second is, internally for us, we have ATLAS III coming up. That's a very good opportunity to take this universal acceptance initiative to the much larger group of us. So this is for our own people as well as for you. Thank you.

AJAY DATA: Excellent [solution]. We will take it up. Answering [Humberto] at the beginning, the budgets are already online. So if you think that you would like to work in some area and utilize some of the budget, the UASG has put everything online transparently for you. You can look at which working group you would like to be part of and which [budget] you would like to utilize. We would be happy to work with you. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Okay, thank you very much. I was looking for name card. I thought you could only speak if you could put it up.

Anyway, I was going to ask one question, which was – thank you, Mr. Chair – do we know the reasons why there is no universal

acceptance? Because we keep on saying that we need to inform outside and push for universal acceptance, but are there specific reasons for lack of universal acceptance?

Let me just share one with regards to my company. Now, we run dozens of mailing lists. I have direct control over our mail servers. Now, it's not related to IDNs because we haven't had any trouble with IDNs, but with regards to some of the new gTLDs having a very percentage of spam generation from these new gTLDs and very little traffic – in fact, no traffic at all – from proper users, it has put such a load on our international lines that we've actually rejected those. We actually reject them at the mailer itself and say, "Sorry, we don't talk to this TLD," because it's just terrible. We do explain it, but it's unfortunate because there is no action to actually clean the space up. I've heard several other organizations that do this as well. So that could be one of the reasons.

Now, with regards to the IDNs, it would be really good if we could find the reasons for this because there might be technical reasons in some cases where it requires an update of servers, etc. There might be a high cost. As you know, most companies work as cost versus benefit. If they don't see the benefit of doing something, they're not going to put the cost into making the changes. Thank you.

AJAY DATA: Of course, this is a technical issue, for sure. This has actually come [up with time]. This was not an intentionally-created problem. If somebody is developing it today, it's kind of a bug which is there, that your application is not designed to accept a long TLD. For example, if I take 30 seconds to explain when the Internet started, it had a dot and three-character top-level domain names; .com, .net. Like that. Then generic top-level domains started coming in. That could go up to 64 characters. So the developers and what they thought of is only three characters after the dot and they coordinated that way.

Now, these libraries only accept these three characters after the dot, which obviously creates a problem for Jonathan, that American Airlines does not accept a valid e-mail address. Because of the library. Nobody [created] that to reject it. It is inherent to that library which was there and which was used which could accept only these three characters.

Obviously at that time the IDNs were also not there. So only ASCII check is also there. [A to Z and 0-9]. So these libraries are what developers have used.

Of course, this problem which you are saying – spam generation and everything – is beyond the scope of UASG for sure. We do not deal with that. I'm sure .com generates a lot more spam than any

gTLD. However, this is specific to one domain name, not the whole TLD, whereas we are probably rejecting the whole TLD.

So we are not concerned really about if you reject one domain name. That is not the UA issue. The UA issue is, if you do not accept a TLD, which is any e-mail address on that top-level domain name, you are rejecting the whole bunch of the entire TLD.

There's a bigger issue. If you reject XYZ.professional, it's not a UA issue at all. That is a spam issue and a blocking issue. Somebody else can deal with that. We are interested in that, if an end user has a valid e-mail address and if he wants to communicate with you, whether through your inquiry or the websites, ecommerce service, or e-mail, he should be able to deal with you. That's the whole objective. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Jonathan?

Sorry, you have a follow-up on that Olivier? Okay, go ahead, Olivier, and then we'll go to Jonathan.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just as a follow-up on that, I understand what you're saying, that this is not a UA issue but a

spam issue, which is outside the remit. However, often in choices as to what addresses are valid, if you want, there's also an issue of trust. I've had some cases where you need to provide a log-in to create an account and it only accepts Google, Hotmail, and MSN or Microsoft or Outlook.com addresses. That's the only ones it trust, and I'm like, "This is just unbelievable." But some go to that extent.

So I do think there is somehow a link. I don't know how the two can relate to each other and how we can help with this because the thing is also I think a question of trust in those IDNs (Internationalized Domain Names). Is there the trust out there. There obviously is a lack of knowledge about them is there also the trust that these are valid and these actually are real people rather than robots and all the other stuff that's out there? So might wish to look at this. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Jonathan?

JONATHAN ZUCK: I guess two things. One is to respond a little bit to Olivier. Some of this was dealt with in the CCT review recommendations about DNS abuse and the inability for Compliance to deal with systemic abuse because it's all about responding to complaints. So there

are specific recommendations, which is why we continue to pressure the Board to implement them, that are about allowing Compliance to look at .science and say, "Oh, look. This is 50% DNS abuse. That's a system problem. Let's try to fix it." So you just asked if there was a plan about that. There's some things along that direction.

The other thing I want to is just bring the room back to this notion that this is an opportunity for something outside of universal acceptance. What's great about universal acceptance is that it's a universal issue and it's uncontroversial. But part of this exercise is to exercise that muscle of communicating down to the ALSes and to their members and then back again because, when we want to do it about some other issue that is more controversial and we want that feedback, you want at least that conduit of communication to work. So it's great that everybody has begun to work on this. That's not a reason not to engage in this exercise. This exercise of making this publication happen is about the communication channel, not just about universal acceptance.

JOHN LAPRISE: Michael?

MICHAEL CASADEVALL: To also follow-up on this, a major problem that's facing both IDNs and internationalized e-mail addresses is that the software stack and [inaudible] required are moving at a glacial pace. For example, Microsoft Exchange, which is probably the most common workplace e-mail server, only adds support for both IDNs and EAIs in exchange 2019. I still have clients that are in 2008, to give you an idea of how slowly this is moving.

Furthermore, other popular soft packages, such as Postfix and [XM], support it out of the box, but you have to turn it on – the default options. Then the software on top of that – for example, (you're dealing with mailing lists) GNU mailman blows a fuse because the underlying Python e-mail library cannot handle EAI. So there's a systemic issue of both the software not supporting it and then getting people to actually upgrade.

JOHN LAPRISE: Wale?

WALE BAKARE: Thank you so much. I think you've captured one key element that is very relevant to what Olivier said. The issue of trust is something that I [inaudible] or whatever Microsoft has implemented in its products. So it is something that is very, very important for any technical organization to take note of that and

to accept that in order to be able to create trust. Even for instance you have your own DNS forest, then you need to have trust among these sub-domains in order to be able to accommodate any traffic or external accessibility for e-mails. That's just simple. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: At present, the discussion queue is empty and I see no cards … go ahead.

[YENKO YOW]:   Thanks, Chair. My name is [Yenko Yow]. I'm one of the UASG coordinators from China, so I have to [inaudible]EAI- and IDN-related promotion [inaudible] in China. My experience with UA issues. One is a bigger problem. For example, in China, we have all [inaudible] 80 million Internet users, so it's a very large population. Actually, a very few of them know IDN and EAI. Only EAI [inaudible]. Maybe it is a hot topic. Everybody know the terms or jargon of what is EAI and what is and IDN. For example, in Chinese, we may be – sorry. Okay. For example, Chinese domain names. For example, [CDN].

[The other area that may be [severe] is another hotter terms.] One of the key issues I'd like to introduce here is the education. We should elect more people, more Internet users, with different

ages to know what are IDNs, what is EAI. I think ALAC is quite a different organization compared to a lot from a lot of areas, so we can get [inaudible] EAI and IDN information to your organization, to your area.

For example, in China, I have given some seminars about EAI and IDN in some top universities, like Peking University – the top one or top two in computer science. So the students are from the computer science department. [inaudible]. Some are post-graduates. I tell them there's IDN of Chinese domain names and Chinese e-mail addresses. They say, "Really? There's now Chinese domain names? Chine e-mail addresses?" Actually they don't know because in our test book they will tell. So e-mail addresses – for example, [inaudible].cn. So domain names are .cn, .com. org, .edo. All are traditional e-mail address domain names. So even computer science students don't know.

In this regard, I think, although China has a lot of Internet users, fewer than one percent of Internet users know that there's Chinese e-mail addresses, Chinese domain names.

For example, I'm from [Siniha. Siniha] runs two million Chinese domain names, but a few of them get a [geo] domain name or [inaudible] protection. So I think, in the future, maybe ICANN, will help [with Sarmad] can get education material – for example, we tell them what is UA, what is EAI, what is IDN, and how to promote

it and so on. I think education is very, very important, so I think, in the future, ALAC can help with the education of the Internet user. That's my point. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you very much. Ajay, it strikes me, in listening to the last comment: has UASG thought about gamifying this? I could see how this could be, especially for younger users, a "Go look for a website that doesn't work with this string," and you award points and all that. Gamification is a big thing.

AJAY DATA: Not yet. If somebody comes with an idea, of course we can look at it.

JOHN LAPRISE: Michael?

MICHAEL CASADEVALL: There's another big point I want to bring up here. When it comes to dealing with IDNs and EAIs, it's actually extremely difficult for software developers to work with them.

Let me give you a concrete example. If I was to write a simple computer program to download ICANN.org, I could do that in about five minutes. If I had to write the same program to work

with internationalized domain names or work with internationalized e-mails, I'm now looking at one to two hours' worth of work.

To give you a context of how bad this problem is, Google Chrome currently blows out because it implements an incorrect ID and a standard. There's very little documentation on how to do this correctly. In some program languages, it's either impossible or you're going to be pulling teeth all the way through. Plus then you have a lack of business case on why to implement IDNs and EAIs. Honestly, when you look at the scope of the work, it is on par with making the Internet run on IPv6. And we can see the success rates of that.

To be slightly less pessimistic about this, there are certain core places in the infrastructure we can go to try and ease the pain of adaption. I will finish up quickly. But even when I write new software, it's not like I get support for IDNs or EAIs out of the box. I have to go out of my and implement them. That's going to be the Achilles heel of wide adoption to universal acceptance because you have to now add additional work. If you are not someone who speaks a native language beyond English, now you've got even additional headaches and testing to go through.

JOHN LAPRISE: Go ahead.

SARMAD HUSSAIN: Just to respond to Michael's comment, one of the programs which UASG is undertaking is working with the developers of programming languages and not only making them aware of this gap for addressing UA readiness but also working with them to actually upgrade or their libraries so that developers can actually get out-of-the-box facility for when they use, for example, Python or Java or some of these programming languages. So there's actually a dedicated program within UASG to address that. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Satish?

SATISH BABU: Thank you, John. Just to point out, further to the comment made by Sarmad, perhaps we should think of engaging with the free and open-source software communities because they are very active and what they produce can be used without any licensing issues by the much-larger communities that are there. So maybe you should think of interfacing with them. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Amrita?

AMRITA CHOUDHARY: Sarmad, I had a query here. When you're looking at support from ALSes also, sometimes they need some pointers as to which kind of developers they need to reach out to or who are the people who they've reached so they have some amount of ideas that these are the kind of guys we have to target. That would actually help to make smart moves by ALSes.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you. Again, I'm at a point where I see no one in the discussion queue in this point – oh, Michael? Sorry.

MICHAEL CASADEVALL: I'm going to just respond to a few of those points. I am actively involved with both [inaudible] development. For those who are unaware, those are two of the largest open-source distributions. The problem that your run into is that you first have to fix the upstream software.

Let's, for the sake of argument, say Thunderbird, which is a very popular mail client, had an IDN issue. You would first have to fix it in Thunderbird, and then you'd have to get that update filtered down to each individual distribution. Having done work with trying to keep Let's Encrypt working for the vast majority of the

Internet, the amount of effort to extend IDN support is non-trivial, especially in existing releases.

Now, you can deploy this out to new releases easier than old releases, but then we go back to that getting people to upgrade sometimes requires a very big stick, and I'm not sure we have a big enough stick to get people to do it. If we can't, Exchange 2019 is only one percent of Internet usage as of last time I checked. It'd probably be another five years before it is widely rolled out that most work sites will be able to use IDN EAIs. We're looking at similar timeframes with major, large, open-source distributions.

JOHN LAPRISE: Go ahead.

ABDULMONEM GALILA: I wanted to respond to Amrita's question or comment about what type of developers we need. Actually, we need front-end developers for making the validation and the acceptance of domain name and e-mail addresses. We want them to modify their [regular exhibition].

Now, we had more than two or letters [inaudible] domain name at the same time. Now it's up to 63 letters, and they may not be in English. This is for the front-end. For the backend, we need backend developers to make the validation for domain names

and for e-mail addresses. At the same time, we need EAI developers to be aware of the UA awareness and how to make this UA-ready for accepting IDNs or EAI addresses. Imagine that you have a database that is Unicode-enabled. This application makes validation well, and the communication between this application and database is not Unicode-enabled. So [inaudible] itself should be Unicode-enabled. Thank you.

AMRITA CHOUDHARY: Thank you, Galila. The reason I was asking is we have ALSes in different parts, having different understanding of technology. To bring to people at the same level, some information, even in your website or the communication which you sent to ALAC, would actually help us to reach out to the exact kind of people, not [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: Did you want to come back with … Was there a response to that?

ABDULMONEM GALILA: Yeah.

JOHN LAPRISE: Okay, go ahead.

ADBULMONEM GALILA: I think there is a technical document inside UASG to take all technical considerations. So if the developer reads this document, it will get over [inaudible] how to make this application, you're already [inaudible]. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Go ahead.

SARMAD HUSSAIN: Just to respond to that further, we do have already a wide variety of documents which provide introduction at various levels of detail from the level of CIOs which provide high-level introduction to what the problem is and what the potential solution is. Two more detailed documents for e-mail administrators, technology developers.

So what we will do is we will follow up and share a summary of those documents with ALAC, which you can then discuss and decide how you can disseminate that information.

In addition to that, I think, once you have a look at those documents, if you think there are gaps – I'm sure there certainly are – please communicate back to us on the materials you think are needed and need to be developed for better communicating this message. We will work with you to develop those materials and make them available. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE:	Siva?

SIVASUBRAMANIAN:	Hello. Sivasubramanian from India. Someone was talking about the issues with uploading software – for example, Thunderbird – and some of the efforts by ALSes to create awareness at various levels. But isn't the problem of universal acceptance more effectively and more swiftly fixed by talking to the application environments and to the operating systems? From there, the requirement for universal acceptance could percolate down to the components and to the application developers so much so that it becomes a requirement for a Windows software developer to comply with universal acceptance in order to be eligible to be called Windows software. And so on for Google, and so on for Apple.

So we don't have to talk to Mozilla. We don't have to talk to the organizations separately but more effectively through the environments and application developers.

JOHN LAPRISE:	Ajay?

AJAY DATA: You are saying it correct. This is how UA has been pursuing the application developers. Microsoft and we have been working together. That's how Microsoft announced their EAI-readiness for their Office 365 platform. And Microsoft Outlook 2018 is now EAI-ready. So there are different phases. Google has been EAI-ready since 2014. This things are how things are moving in the right direction. People are aware. Globally it is aware. Thunderbird is not fully ready. It has partial implementation still there. It doesn't work properly. There are many applications [inaudible]. Apple doesn't support EAI on the iPhone still today, but we are working with Apple. Apple has not given the date. It is in the pipeline. Maybe in 2019 it should be ready. So this is also [inaudible] which we are making.

Of course, we said that as end users start asking for more, then the communities are going to speed it up. Otherwise, there is no hurry. It is in the pipeline. It will happen.

At the same time, of the applications which we are using and building right now, I always say there are two components. One is changing the legacy application and building a new application. If you are building a new application and you have influence, please make it UA-ready now. It won't take another full line of code and you are ready.

Changing the whole application takes a little bit more time because the entire cycle has to be checked, tested, and everything else. So this can take time. This will wait. This is how ICANN is also becoming EAI-ready itself in phases and time.

JOHN LAPRISE: Roberto?

ROBERTO: Roberto [inaudible], individual user. I was wondering whether we should spend a few minutes in order to make a plan, next steps and so on, on how to move forward because there are several things here. For instance, we have already in the ALAC and IDN working group that was, in the past, used for discussing about the applications for IDN gTLDs. I think that this working group can continue the work but now with a new role in terms of coordinating the testing of the websites and so on. I know that the UASG has tools, for instance, to prove the UA-readiness of e-mails and so on.

I think that we need to make a plan by which we can – first of all, within ALAC, I think we need to define a strategy on how to act on this so that it's not just left to the individual people or individual RALOs for taking their own initiatives. There has to be a little bit more coordination.

Also that we get to a sort of measurable result and have also a plan for outreach. I don't know if there are some ideas that can be circulated if we have a few minutes left. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you, Roberto. That's a great segue because we have a long list of action items already in the queue from earlier in this meeting regarding actions we've taken.

Since I see the queue is empty at this moment, I'm going to leap ahead. These are the action items that we've recorded at this meeting so far. First of all, staff and myself will share contacts of the UASG presenters with the Social Media Working Group and At-Large RALO leaders and share out the presentation from today to the RALO leadership. Staff is going to work to put the UASG ambassadors and regional groups in touch with their respective RALO leadership groups. Staff is also going to work with the RALO leadership to make UASG a standing agenda item during RALO monthly calls following ICANN 65.

I'm going to put this one aside. Amrita noted about potential funding for UASG outreach. We're going to continue communication with UASG on how this works. That'll be part of the conversation between UASG and the RALOs. I have to provide an update to ALAC but probably ICANN 66 about the progress of

ICANN 65
POLICY FORUM
MARRAKECH
24–27 June 2019

this, which means I will demanding from all of you – and I do mean demand – where you are in progress on an ongoing basis.

We also have request from both Maureen and Jonathan for blogs on this meeting as well as universal acceptance and what they're doing to advance it. I know UASG has lots of ready-to-go content, which leads me into the final action item, which is that the Social Media Working Group – I also wear that hat – is going to be asking Edmon for some of the prepacked content because we'd love to share it out on the ICANN At-Large handle and all of our platforms.

Holly, I see your card. Go ahead.

HOLLY RAICHE: I think there was an action item on Ajay to actually write some material as well. I think this is in response to what was requested. Can you actually send to either [John] or whomever the stuff that you have? Then we can distribute it. Thank you.

AJAY DATA: Shortly, we will be happy to share. Two things. I want to take this opportunity to share with John and the leadership of ALAC here to consider if it is appropriate to have a UA working group within ALAC. That will be great for us to work long-term and have a leadership-to-leadership contact.

At this time, I would also like to request if you can have a primary contact for UA-related points which we would like to bring to ALAC or ALAC would like to bring to us. My e-mail address and Sarmad's e-mail address are in the presentation. If you also share with us whom we should get in touch with and who is going to be taking [on] this UA issue, that would be great.

If it is workable – having a UA working group – that would be wonderful. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you, Ajay. I think, at present, the point of contact is me. We'll take it up with ALAC and Maureen regarding some sort of working group. If that's in order, we'll have to take that up with ALAC. At present, I'm contact.

Yes, Edmon.

EDMON CHUNG: Quickly, for anyone who wants the materials or information, we can help coordinate with that. Just send to sec@uasg.tech. Then the Secretariat will support the back and forth customization of the materials.

JOHN LAPRISE: All right. I see no cards – Wale, go ahead.

WALE BAKARE: My question is very simple. It's this: do we have an intellectual property working group among this UASG?

JOHN LAPRISE: Wale, could you say that again, please? I'm sorry. I was—

WALE BAKARE: Do we have an intellectual property working group for this UA?

AJAY DATA: No.

WALE BAKARE: Sorry. I just wanted to know because basically we are dealing with universal acceptance in order to – this is about innovation. You want to create an end-user innovation process. This is what we are doing here. If we should have [it], we should be able to understand that we need to protect individuals' intellectual property. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: I'm going to put on my individual hat here. This is a public good. If there's any intellectual property that derives out of this, this should be freely available for all, only with attribution. I don't see

this monetized in any way. This is not something that we look for monetization with. This is something we do for the common good of Internet users everywhere. So, as an ALAC member, I would not be onboard with monetization in any sense with intellectual property. That's my opinion. I'll stand by it.

All right. Is there any other comments at this point? Satish?

SATISH BABU: A very quick comment. Thanks, John. I'd just like to point out that there is an existing IDN/UASG working group within ALAC. It has been not very active, but there's been occasional bouts of activity. Currently we have Edmon and me. Plus Roberto has also expressed his desire to closely with this working group. So I think, since the topic involves both outreach as well as technical components and this group has been involved in the technical components, we can work together, as Ajay has pointed out. Thank you very much.

JOHN LAPRISE: Again, I don't see a problem with that. That's something that ALAC and Maureen have to take up because I think – the working group is still inactive or it's …

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

JOHN LAPRISE: It's mailing list only at this time?

SATISH BABU: It is active.

JOHN LAPRISE: Okay. We can take that. So we have miraculously – it is 10:00 A.M, so we are actually running a little bit early. So I have met staff's demand to get us out of here early.

However, before we end, we have one final action item. I see one hand in the crowd. This is the last comment. Go ahead. Can we get a mic? Or just come up to the table and take one of the table mics, please.

PAOLO ROQUE: For the record, Paolo Roque from the Brazilian Software Association. I would like to know how we can address HTML 5's lack of support of universal acceptance, especially when used in [[input type [inaudible] e-mail]. There is a draft 5.3 that's used. 1917 is in the first draft [inaudible].]This draft addresses the problem. How can we help to make this really happen and be a working version? Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: Thank you for your comment. I'm going to ask that, after this meeting, the UASG come and speak with you to talk about that because it's a little bit out of scope in terms of technical specifications.

AJAY DATA: Just ten seconds. My presentation – you were not here and I know you are working with UASG very closely. We are now going to have a Technology Working Group to address exactly that point you have just raised. So that's being taken care of. Thank you.

JOHN LAPRISE: All right. At this point, I will invoke the last action on the list, which I haven't previously read, which is that, if you are in a RALO leadership role, I would like you please to come up at the close of this meeting and introduce yourself to the UASG team up here. If you are in UASG and you're out in the audience, please come up here. So I would like a scrum of people up here to introduce yourselves, exchange information, talk, and get the ball rolling.

With that, I would like to thank interpreters. I would like to thank technical staff for their hard work. I would enjoin you to actually get coffee over in the other building, where ALAC is requested to be early. I'm told reliably that they have better coffee in the

EN

garden. With that, I will adjourn this meeting. Thank you very much. Once again, if you are a RALO leadership member, come on up. If you're UASG come on up and have a chat.

AJAY DATA: I just want to acknowledge the presence of Akinori here, who is a Board member and a UASG Working Group lead here. Thank you for coming here, Akinori and listening to this [inaudible]. Thank you very much.

JOHN LAPRISE: And we are adjourned.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]