

ccNSO / ALAC Liaison Report March 19th 2015

Posted March 17th 2015

1) March 17th 2015

ALAC Statement on the GNSO Policy & Implementation Initial Recommendations Report

Summary

Mainly as a result of discussions stemming from implementation related issues of the new generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) program, there has been an increased focus on which topics call for policy and which call for implementation work, including which processes should be used, at what time and how issues which are the subject of diverging opinions during the implementation process should be acted upon. Following several discussions, including the publication of a staff discussion paper and a community session during the ICANN meeting in Beijing in April 2013, the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council decided in July 2013 to form a Working Group (WG) which was tasked to provide the GNSO Council with a set of recommendations on a number of questions that specifically relate to policy and implementation in a GNSO context.

Link to full Statement {[LINK](#)}

2) March 16th 2015

ALAC Statement on the IDN TLDs - LGR Procedure Implementation - Maximal Starting Repertoire Version 2

Summary

- The ALAC notes that the inclusion of the six scripts added in MSR-2 is expected to benefit several million end-users of the Internet, particularly from Developing Countries. The ALAC also notes that while some of the GPs are seated and active, others have been less active or inactive.
- It is important that the IDN program is harmonized (in terms of parameters such as technology dissemination, capacity building and outreach) with the UAI. The ALAC also recommends that the UAI be utilized to ensure better community participation for the IDN program.
- MSR-2 is based on Unicode 7, but is limited to the Unicode 6.3 subset. Given the fact that Unicode 8.0 is scheduled for release in 2015, there may be questions from the community on the stability of the contents of MSR-2, particularly if the Generation Panels are to immediately commence their work based on MSR-2. The ALAC recommends that ICANN clarifies the likely impact, if any, of changes to the underlying Unicode standard on MSR-2.

- Once MSR-2 becomes operational and provides the basis of LGR-1, and once IDNs start getting registered, it would not be possible to change the once-registered names (or add more PVALID codepoints to the MSR) without causing serious erosion of trust in the global Internet in general and IDNs in particular. The ALAC recommends extensive consultations with end-user and language communities to discuss the MSR-2 recommendations, as these have long-term ramifications.
- The ALAC assures its support to the IDN team in stimulating participation of end-user communities. The ALAC would welcome joint activities that involve At-Large Structures in relevant geographies.

Link to full Statement {[LINK](#)}

3) March 12th 2015

ALAC Statement on the Potential Change to Registrar Accreditation Insurance Requirement

Summary

- The evolution of DNI programs should adhere to the following principles: Registrant and user rights and expectations must not be lowered in order to increase DNI penetration; education at all levels is key to increasing demand and local suppliers; requirements placed on registrars should be reasonable based on local cost-of-living and related financial constraints; the insurance required for registrars is a real concern for underserved regions; the second round of the new gTLD program should give preference, if not exclusivity, to applicants from underserved regions, with adequate outreach efforts.
- In response to the five questions posted in the current Public Comment: 1) Registrant rights must be secured through the CGL insurance or any other mechanism(s); 2) No opinion; 3) If ICANN determines that a permanent fund reserved by ICANN and provided by the registrars based on their transaction volumes for covering any harm caused to registrants is a "best practice," registrants using registrars that do not follow the practice must NOT be disadvantaged; 4) If the CGL requirement is maintained, the \$500,000 limit should be lowered to an amount that the registrar can demonstrate that it would still provide registrants reasonable compensation to cover potential losses; 5) If ICANN decides to eliminate the CGL requirement, it should be applied to all registrars and another mechanism should be put in place to protect registrant and user rights.
- The elimination of the CGL requirement could be the best way to support underserved regions to participate in the DNI. Registrant rights must be secured by another mechanism.

Link to full Statement {[LINK](#)}