ICANN72 | Virtual Annual General Meeting - Joint Meeting: ICANN Board and RSSAC
Monday, October 25, 2021 - 16:30 to 17:30 PDT

LISA SAULINO:　　　　　　Thank you, Wendy. This session will now begin. Please start the recording.

[Recording in progress]

LISA SAULINO:　　　　　　Hello, everyone. My name is Lisa Saulino, and welcome to the joint meeting between the ICANN Board and the Root Server System Advisory Committee. Please note that this session is being recorded and follows the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior.

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For our panelists, please state your name for the record and the language you will speak if speaking a language other than English. Before speaking, ensure you have selected the language you will speak from the interpretation menu.

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Also, please be sure to mute all audible notifications and additional devices and speak slowly and clearly for our interpreters.

This discussion will be between the ICANN Board and the RSSAC members only. Therefore, we will not be taking questions from the audience. However, all participants may make comments in the chat. Please use the drop-down menu in the chat pod and select "respond to all panelists and attendees." This will allow everyone to see -- to view your comment.

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With that, I hand it over to our ICANN Board chair, Maarten Botterman.

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN: Thank you so much, Lisa. And welcome, Fred. Welcome everybody from the root server community. It's a pleasure and honor to be with you tonight and to speak with you.

For sure this is a session that is also at the core function of what ICANN is about. We're very grateful for all you bring.

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So with that, of course the man that you chose to represent you in the Board, to liaise you with the Board will lead the session.

Kaveh, can you take it away, please?

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Maarten, and welcome, everyone. This will mark my 17th hour of the workday so it will be kind of a bit of challenge, but I will do my best.

So, yes, let's welcome everyone. I see a good number of RSSAC members here. We also have as you saw, Maarten, chairman of the Board; Akinori, chair of BTC, Board Technical Committee, plus other board members present. We also have Fred Baker chair of RSSAC, and Brad Verd, the vice-chair of RSSAC. So let's kick -- yeah, kick off the session.

So we have an agenda -- yes, thank you very much. So if we can please move to the next slide.

Yes. So the first discussion topic is basically from RSSAC to the Board, and this is basically a status update on the success criteria for the RSS governance structure. There is a bit of history there. I will pass it on to Fred and Brad to basically introduce the subject and take us through the discussion. Fred.

FRED BAKER: Okay. And I'm going to lean fairly heavily on Brad in this.

The GWG process has moved along and done some different things, and the root server operators have not been entirely sure that they were on board with that. And so the root server operators -- And let me -- let me start out by distinguishing between the RSSAC and the root server operators. The root server operators are a set of companies that operate a network that does the RSS. The RSSAC is a creature of ICANN, which is basically there to provide advice to the ICANN Board, especially -- well, and the ICANN community, when ICANN asks questions and when we think that ICANN needs to be familiar with something. So they're certainly related, but they're not the same.

And so the root server operators got together to talk about what kind of next-generation RSS they wanted to see. And that was specifically led by two people, one of whom is Brad Verd, who is the vice-chair of RSSAC, and the other is Robert Carolina who is legal counsel to ISC. And over -- what? A week, six months of discussion came up with a document that describes a number of things that the root server operators think is important in a next-generation RSS.

We are in the process of -- we, the RSSAC, are in the process of publishing that as a numbered document, but we're in the middle of that process, so we won't actually publish that until probably

next week sometime. So I wish I could give you the document to read. Look for it next week or in the near future.

And Brad is one of the original authors of this document. Do you want to comment on that?

BRAD VERD: Yeah, yeah. I'll give a little bit of color commentary.

So this was an outgrowth in the RSO community as a reaction to what they were seeing from the GWG. And there was some consternation in the RSO community again with what they were seeing with the GWG, and some of the pushback that was being given to the GWG was being looked upon as late in coming or kind of late to the game when I think the RSOs believed it was fairly responsive to the document as soon as the whole GWG document was put together and they were able to see it. So seeing the whole picture allowed the RSOs to kind of think about what they were seeing and what their expectations were, and this led to a conversation about success criteria for the root zone -- or for a root server system governance system or governance body.

And the discussion kind of took a life of its own, and the document is the outgrowth of it. And I can say in my opinion, this is the natural next step to 37 and 38. I think this document that we'll present to you in the coming weeks is an extremely valuable

document that kind of shows what the root servers believe the next step for creating a governance system would be, which is essentially what is the success criteria of it. And there was a ton of effort and work put into this, and we're very thankful that the GWG kind of put their stuff on hold and allowed -- put their work on hold and allowed us to -- us, the RSOs, to sit down and come up with this document. And this was work done weekly if not daily by a number of us. And we've ended up in a -- in a position where the RSOs delivered a document to RSSAC which was unanimous consensus from the RSOs, and RSSAC -- And it was handed to RSSAC to then be published as a numbered document from RSSAC.

RSSAC took it, obviously with the RSSAC hats on. Even though a number of the players were the same, there were a few new ones added. There was some good input and a few changes made. Nothing that was material. And I think we ended up in a really good place.

And the document is now done, as Fred said. It's in a stable phase. We're waiting for that to finish so that we can publish it -- or vote on it and then publish. And the train of thought -- the train of thought within RSSAC is it would be published as a standalone document because we feel it is so important and it carried the unanimous consensus from all the RSOs. And then there would be a follow-up numbered document with one recommendation,

that it would be included in the process that was initiated and recommendation 1 from RSSAC38.

That's not final. That's preliminary. That's all stuff that we are putting together within RSSAC, but that is -- that's where we stand right now on the document. And should have it to you soon.

So I'd love to answer questions or hear feedback from people. And certainly there are other RSOs, RSSAC representatives who were deeply involved in this document, and they can provide input as well.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Brad. And (indiscernible) had a question.

GORAN MARBY: Maarten, did you want to ask the question?

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN: Yeah, no, sure. And thanks for all the hard work. We've been following with interest also the work of the working group, as you know, via our liaisons, Tripti and Lito, and Kaveh is obviously also everywhere present.

So we really look forward to this document. The question is with this document, when it's coming? And I'm not asking you to

present it as we very much value the process to be, as you say, an RSSAC-agreed document. But what would you like the Board to do with it? Is that clear?

FRED BAKER: Well --

BRAD VERD: Yeah --

FRED BAKER: Go ahead, Brad.

BRAD VERD: I was going to say yes, Maarten, I think it will be clear when we deliver it to the Board what the recommendation will be.

I think, you know, we, RSSAC and the RSOs, understand that the GWG, again, was very kind in putting their work on pause to let us do this work. And we know that they want to get back at it as soon as possible, and we don't want to hold them up any further. Our goal was to have this document to them by the 23rd of September, and we did not meet that because the -- we felt the content was so important that we didn't rush it, and we were very diligent in going through it.

Societies I think it will be very clear in our recommendation what we're asking of the Board with this new document. And we just -- RSSAC is putting together that -- that recommendation for you.

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN: Well, the Board is truly looking forward in that case.

BRAD VERD: Again, I think the group feels that this is the -- you know, this is the next natural step in the evolution of the governance system. As we've been going through it, I think we all learned through all these processes, and going through the GWG I think was very educational for all parties involved, and it led us here. It led us to this document, which I think is a really big, big win. And I look forward to sharing it with everybody.

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN: Thank you, Brad.

GORAN MARBY: Could I make a comment? Is that okay, Kaveh?

I just want to say I think I have been following and supporting this work from the RSOs also with the engagement we do for our own IMRS server as well. I think it's been a very -- it's been a very interesting process, all of this. And I think -- at least I think, I take

the liberty to say that to some extent it has enhanced the processes between the RSO through RSSAC and back to ICANN Org and the Board.

So I think it's been a very valuable discussion overall, and I'm really looking forward to your recommendation.

So I want to give you -- I want to give the working group itself a compliment, but I really want to give you in the RSO and the RSSAC community a big thank you as well. I think you're doing it -- I said once that I think this work you do is as important as the ICANN transition, and I still think that that's the case. So thank you.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Goran. And I think it's important to emphasize that you know that we take pride in our diversity but that also makes coming to consensus on this type of material with a lot of meat in them and a lot of basically definitions, recommendations, it is really a big task. But RSO basically community, the 12 organization, were able to come up with this full-consensus document, which I think is a biggest step. So, yeah.

Any other comments? Brad?

BRAD VERD: Tripti, I saw a hand up. No?

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN: I saw a hand from Lito.

TRIPTI SINHA: I think Lito was before me.

BRAD VERD: I'm sorry. Go ahead, Lito.

LITO IBARRA: Thank you, Brad. Thank you, Kaveh. Thank you, Fred.

                        I'm Lito Ibarra. I was one of the Board liaisons to the working group, the root server system governance working group. I worked together with Tripti, as you know.

                        And I want to reiterate that this is a very important job. Ever since we began in the working group trying to deal, trying to interpret and translate, if you will, to a practical way in the working group what you, RSSAC and root server operators, did with RSSAC 37 and 38.

This model is, by and large, a major change, major issue within the Internet ecosystem. And, of course, it's very much aligned with ICANN's mission regarding security, stability, and resiliency because the root servers, as the name implies, they are the core of Internet.

So we were very happy when we received the RSSAC 37 and 38.

But honestly, we didn't know how to handle that. This IS a one-time process, and we didn't have a formula -- prewritten formula to deal with it. So together we started to think how to face it, how to respond appropriately to this challenge. And so the work with the working group started. And as we have been following, they -- I think the working group devoted many hours and so much discussions and time to try to come up with something that would fit and would respond to the RSSAC 37, 38 model that was there.

So as Brad said a few minutes ago, I think this document that is going to be published in a few days, it is the natural next step in order to provide a more concise, more definite framework in order for the working group to follow the guidelines that you have put together in that document. I know we haven't seen it. But I'm sure it will describe the success criteria as the name implies, that the working group will be able to work with that and come up with a proposal -- a model that will fulfill all the original thoughts that

you, the root server operators, spend so much -- as much as three years or so in developing the proposal.

So I think the whole Board is with me saying that we very much expect this document, and we are very much in support of all of you root server operators and the RSSAC for coming UP with this document, which is the natural step as Brad said. Thank you.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Lito.

I see Tripti has her hand up.

Before I go to Tripti, I wanted to use this opportunity to thank you, Lito, and also Merike, two of our outgoing Board members. But Lito was part of -- basically one of the Board liaisons to the GWG and Merike as BTC member very active in supporting the work.

So I would like to use this opportunity to thank you for all of your efforts. Thank you very much.

Tripti.

TRIPTI SINHA: Yes. Thank you, Kaveh.

I would just like to follow up on what's been said. This is squarely within ICANN's mission and mandate. And it's been work that -- this has been work in progress for a few years now. And its implementation to a successful completion is much awaited by all of us.

So with that said, I would like to say that when we were going through the GWG process -- and Lito and I were liaisons to it -- the one point that was stressed repeatedly by Brad and others is let's not forget the tight coupling with IANA. So that's extremely important because they go hand in hand. They are joined at the hip. Where IANA goes, the root server operators go. In other words, we need to stay together.

And this is within ICANN's mission and also our stakeholder community which is right here. We are -- the DNS is so broad in its scope. And I'm preaching to the choir here. But as you know, there is no single stakeholder. It's a multistakeholder community. And when we were writing this -- when we started writing this about five or six years ago, when we scanned the horizon, that stakeholder community is right here in the ICANN ecosystem. So it's extremely important that we not lose track of these two critical elements in whatever governance model we end up with.

And we're looking anxiously towards the publication of your document.

And the other thing I would like to stress is today, pretty much throughout the day, there's been tremendous discussion about, you know, the changing geopolitical landscape, staying in touch with governments and engaging with all the legislative bodies.

And we want to ensure that this governance model that we put in place addresses the needs of this community, of this technology which is right here.

So we need to tread carefully and get this right.

So, yes, you know, this is taking a little bit longer than we expected. But in the end, I think we're going to come out with a rock-solid model. If we had little twists and turns along the way, that's okay. We keep refining the process.

And so much, much thanks to the RSSAC, to Fred and Brad and all the others who have worked on this. And we look forward to seeing your document. And I'm very confident that we will end up with the right model that is in the hands of this stakeholder community and works within the ICANN construct with IANA. So thank you.

Back to you, Kaveh.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Tripti.

I don't know if there are any other comments on this? I see no hands.

So, yes, the next step is basically the document that will come to the Board and, of course, will be published, public, as RSSAC advice to the Board in RSSAC publications. That will be published and announced soon.

With that, we can actually -- if there's no additional comment from this side, we can go to the questions of the Board.

BRAD VERD: Our goal is obviously to get it a vote, but we also want to get it to the GWG. I think there's a big effort within RSSAC to -- I think the comment was that maybe under sharing led to some of the consternation that caused the pause. And so we want to try to overshare.

So as soon as we have this kind of stabilized and ready for a vote, we're going to get a preliminary document to the GWG so they can start working on it.

So we're trying to make everybody happy here.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Brad.

GORAN MARBY: Me also? I am happy that Brad is trying to make me happy.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Yes.

[Laughter]

BRAD VERD: Anything for you, Goran.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Good. Thank you very much.

                        Okay. I see no hands, so maybe time to move to the questions of the Board to RSSAC. Can we put up?

                        There were basically two questions.

                        Yes.

And so we had actually our RSSAC monthly meeting a few hours ago, and I actually brought up the question to RSSAC. We also discussed them earlier, but again I brought them to RSSAC.

As RSSAC, I didn't hear any positions on any of these two. But, of course, we can go through them if there are any individual contributions or if anyone from the Board wants to clarify something.

So I think maybe it's good to start with the first question, which is basically any comments or inputs for the Board, basically how we can improve or be more efficient in working with governments globally.

So anything from RSSAC side? And Fred.

FRED BAKER: Well, I should probably be careful to say that this is not -- I'm not about to give you an RSSAC position. It's not like I have a chorus behind me saying "Yes, Fred, say this."

But from my perspective, we have tried to work together with those who are willing to work with us for quite some time. Brad and I have presented to the GAC. We spoke with the Chinese community at ICANN's request. We also spoke with the Taiwan community at an IGF meeting.

We have met with governments in various places.

And then, oh, by the way, the RSOs in general are quite happy to talk with whatever government will talk with them.

So we kind of feel like we've done as much as we know how to do absent -- or I certainly feel we have done as much as we know how to do without being asked a question by the governments.

So I wonder, what would you like us to do that we're not doing now?

KAVEH RANJBAR: Maarten.

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN: Yeah, no, I think it's a good question. But it's really what became so apparent over the last period, is that I almost start to hate to sound but we're in this together and we are.

And as, for instance, the NIS2 directive shows, it's not only about ICANN. It's not only from root server operators. It's not only about RIRs. It's about the whole of it and important that together that we stand strong in making clear that running this one

Internet is something that we can do from our multistakeholder approach in which you, in many ways, are an integral part.

You guys also have your clout. You also have your view on things around you. I think we all need to be more aware of what happens around us. And if there's anything, let's work together.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Maarten, I see Brad.

Let me also add quickly that last year actually was a good example because RSOs, individually -- it was raised at RSSAC as something that was happening.

And during the public comment period, individual RSOs basically submitted their own opinion, which basically all of it was aligned. But it was very interesting to see that the RSO organizations were basically, even if they were operating outside E.U., they really took time to basically submit their opinion and participate in the process.

At the same time, RIPE NCC is one of the two E.U.-based RSOs. And we have been approached and supported by ICANN org, so I would like to also thank them.

And we actually are joining forces to be able to inform governments in the E.U. in this case about what we really think this means. So we also receive the good support. At least I can speak for RIPE NCC.

I see Brad has his hands up.

BRAD VERD: I just wanted to build on what everyone has said here. When it comes to this question, meaning work with governments globally and educate/train type of thing, our repeated message, which I think is consistent, continues to point to and go back to the multistakeholder model, even to the point we're taking that into account when we're creating some of these documents and recommendations.

The goal is to have the multistakeholder model as the central point that these governments can come. And if they want to say or they want to interact with how the root server system is governed, then this is the place to do it.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you, Brad. I see also Fred has his hand.

FRED BAKER: Well, let me, for the most part, support and complement what Maarten and Brad have said. I think we are in this together, and I think we are amazingly aligned, whether we talk about it or not. And if there are particular questions that we need to respond to or need to help with, then we're here to help.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Fred.

Tripti.

TRIPTI SINHA: Much of what I was going to say, Kaveh, has been said. But to the question that Fred asked, what are you not doing, there's nothing that you're not doing. You're actually doing a fantastic job. And it's really just you are in alignment with us. Just continue working with us and keep your -- you know, your fingers on the pulse of what's going on. And as you said, this -- our stakeholder community is a multistakeholder community. It's right in front of us, and let's get this governance process in place. It may take a few moments, but we'll get it right, and we'll get it done.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Tripti.

BRAD VERD: Yeah, I think I'll just add, you know, I think what our challenge might be or a challenge for us is the horizon scanning on policy. And if ICANN could, you know, help us out there, that would be helpful for us. And then obviously we would do -- do the same.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Brad.

Goran.

GORAN MARBY: Thank you.

I think we have -- you know, thank you, Kaveh. I think we had very good cooperation about this. And we've been public about our interaction with the European Parliament as well. But I don't want to -- We also had the opportunity to convince some non-EU member states governments to send official papers to the European Commission, some of the member states and the presidency of the EU, specifically targeting this piece of the NIS2 utilization.

But one of -- so -- but it's not over yet. It's not done. The European Commission continues strongly to advocate that this is something that they want to do. And topping that by also talking about, in official capacities, about redundant root server systems, whatever that means. And I think that we -- we -- Then on top of that, you also have the -- the Russian -- the Russian election -- election candidate for the ITU who clearly talks about an alternative governmental managed system, which includes all are us, the ICANNs, the IETF, the RIRs, and the root servers, that they should be under government control.

So one of the reasons why we are, as a board and myself and the Org, are coming back to this issue is I think this is going to be something where we actually work together, and we will rely on your technical expertise. Remember the ICANN charter is very much that we'll only engage in technical issues. We don't engage in the actual policies.

Finally, one of the things that we -- we also then engage with governments on other ones, and we sort of ask them what are you looking for? The Root Server System is -- you know, what is the problem with the current way of distributing identifiers? And one of the things that comes back, which we have talked about, is the reporting. The reporting of individual root server operators or the collective. Nobody believes it works just because it seems to be working. And I think that -- so what we did from -- you've seen

that in my goal, in my CEO goals, maybe, that we are going to start and add a level of reporting from both our own IMRS and also from IANA. So at least fill up a gap of reporting. Basically, and you know that, we'll be saying, yeah, everything is fine.   Because sometimes the fact -- We call that a blinking blue. But it's good to have a blinking blue light tells everything is fine until it eventually, potentially never going to get red.

So there is a reason why it's also good to continue not to be too defensive in discussions with the governments. It also gives an opportunity for us to listen about concerns from governments and see if there is anything we collectively can do as a group of root server operators to enhance what we do.

But I want to -- I don't -- I know that I heard it a couple of times over the last couple of days that it's sort of done. The European Commission continuously in meetings to -- are enforcing that they think that this is important with different kind of arguments. And we are debating with them in many different foras for this.

So we shouldn't -- We cannot declare a victory when it comes to this.

Thank you.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Goran.

                        And I see no one else.

                        Yes, Fred, please.

FRED BAKER: Well, and following on Goran's comments, I agree that this is important. The question is what is "this"?

                        And the thing that I haven't heard from NIS2 or from the Russian Federation or other places is something that -- that actually we all agree is important. So, for example, NIS2 says that in the event that somebody attacks a registrar or a registry and is able to access WHOIS information, and that should be a culpable vulnerability. And, okay, that might be true, but we're not registrars and we're not registries, so please give me the logic.

                        And so that is one example of a definition of "this." And I'm not at all sure how that instance of "this" becomes all that important for the root server operators. And I'm concerned that with some countries in the world, and not just limited to the BRIC countries but to other countries as well, that the reason that governments want to be able to control the root, in one sense or another, is that

they want to control the root contents, which gets in the way of the actual successful operation of the Internet.

So once again, if that is what they mean when they say "this," that isn't what we're here to do. What we're here to do is make the Internet work well and, you know, not to disrupt it.

So I'm concerned. And I would really like to hear a very explicit, a technical definition of "this" as it's being used in that sentence.

So back to you.

GORAN MARBY: May I? So the problem is that you will never get from legislators a purely technical -- You will never get a technical problem, and where they go on and say this is the technical problem we see with the root servers. This is not at all about that. This is about the political view on how the Internet ecosystem is built and who are the players in it.

So we will never be able to answer. And what we do when we engage in this one, we try to balance this thing, so we don't have opinions about the policies itself, but we do try to explain the problems with the upcoming legislation, in the sense, I mean, it becomes political. But we can't expect that we -- you know, should not expect that the problems we get on the table will be

technically. We think that A, it doesn't work and, therefore, we're going to form -- do B as a legislation. What we will hear is that we don't like the model for the open inclusivity of the Internet and the interconnectivity of the Internet being under a multistakeholder model approach, and that's why we want to change the underlying model.

FRED BAKER: Yeah, they want a multilateral model between the governments.

GORAN MARBY: I want -- and one of the problems, and I've said this openly before, is that some of those who have been saying this, it's now a little bit of a midstream view.

When the European Commission comes up with legislative solutions like this that sounds like they also come from other countries that we -- that was unexpected, to be honest, in the sense that we -- So I think it's a little bit like the discussion about democracy. Sometimes you actually have to talk about the importance of democracy so people understand that you can't take it for granted.

And I'm -- We see -- The root server discussion is just one of them. We see had a in the protocol discussions with new IP, which has nothing to do with new IP. We see something that they call alt

domains, which have got nothing to do with domain names. It's just someone else's computer. We see that in the -- we see that in several conversations. And that's when I think that -- And you represent in this group a lot of different organizations. And this is a challenge we have to take on. And one of our roles will be to educate, to train. Because there's a lot of good actors out there. There's also commercial interests in all of this as well. They are -- In the 5G specifications you will find things that reference something called the best-effort Internet instead of the non-best-effort Internet that we represent, which has nothing to do with Internet. It's something completely different, but let's steal the brand name that everyone uses.

I think, and I'm not -- I'm not trying to set up this is the biggest risk that we have, but I'm saying that we need to be -- I think that we together have to be able to take on the challenges, because wring on this call we all agree that the ecosystem that is built around the identifiers, where the root server operators are a very important part, and the way that people can interact on this open, interoperable Internet is something that's good. And attempts to hamper that will not be good for the Internet users in the world. There's a lot of good in this as well. They just seem to forget it.

So, Fred, I know it's a nontechnical answer and lengthy from me and becomes philosophical. My aim is that we did good when it comes to this particular situation for this moment, but it might

end up that the -- and remember, it's not only the European root server operators that will be affected about this legislation the way it's written. It goes all the way back so the U.S. government will be regulated, not because I don't actually think they care, but -- about they being regulated by the EU, but the point of the matter is that we see more of them, and we have to deal with them. And I just hope that we win this fight.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Goran. And I cannot agree more. I mean, I think the keywords -- keyword there was actually trying to engage and educate the governments because we keep saying we don't run the Internet, which is right. And then governments sometimes maybe see that as an opportunity that also they run the Internet. But the part that's missing, that actually Internet is running us, right? There's huge consensus force behind, I mean technical standard was and user -- usage basically that dictates how this thing works, and that has emerged to this multistakeholder model ICANN that we have. And it is not a simple thing that's, let's say, for example, EU can change shape completely. I mean especially in the unique identifier space, which is how you ID Internet as the Internet, the one network that we use. There is no space that someone takes control, but they will try. And I think it is on us to try to educate them and make sure they understand what they want to do with and how the system works.

For me, an analogy that works most of the time is this is -- I mean, everybody knows English is the language of science, and this is not choice of a government correct? This has emerged. It used to be French, and then whatever before, but it's not like one government decides now it will be language B and it won't be English, and they can actually build on top of that because others cannot interoperate with that.

So there is a consensus. There is a force behind all of this. With this model, we are able to actually act within that force and control that force. But any governments or group that think they can actually take over and dictate before basically where this thing should actually go, I don't think that will be successful. So it all starts with educating them, of telling them how this thing works from a technical perspective, from -- as an emerging system, and take it from there.

Goran, I don't know if that's a new hand or an old one.

Okay. Do we see -- Okay. I see no additional hands. And we had a second question basically from the Board to the RSSAC, if you can put on the slide. That was more about like advice tracking system and also like the latest advice we provide to RSSAC provided to the Board and if basically we have any comments or if you are happy with the current process.

I guess Brad or Fred, this is -- because mainly our admin team, which is our brilliant support people plus the chair and the vice-chair, they are the -- they are the interface between tracking work from the Board and RSSAC as the group. And they are the ones who are mostly exposed to this.

So Brad.

BRAD VERD: Thank you for the question. I don't have any feedback other than I feel the process is working or the tools that are there work very well.

So I see no need to spend time or effort in changing anything. I think it's working well, at least for RSSAC. And I would just leave it at that. Maybe Fred has more to say.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Yes. Thank you.

Fred?

FRED BAKER: No, I really don't have more to say except that ICANN provides staff to RSSAC and to the other members of the community. And when I have questions, which I almost invariably do when I get

these notes from ICANN saying, so how are we doing and what do you want us to do differently, I end up talking with staff, and staff winds up being very helpful.

KAVEH RANJBAR: Thank you very much, Fred.

And also from doing my job as the liaison, I also find it very useful, and I have enough information about the state of advice, where we are, and if any action is needed from either side. So to me, this is also clear, and it works.

Okay. So with that, let's see if there's any other questions or comments anyone wants to contribute.

Hearing none, then maybe we can actually adjourn the meeting. Thank you, everyone. And have a good day. Thank you.

LITO IBARRA: Thank you, bye-bye.

BRAD VERD: Thanks, everyone.

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]