
ICANN83 | Prep Week – IDN and UA Community Update
Tuesday, May 27, 2025 – 18:30 to 19:30 CEST

SEDA AKBULUT

Hello, and welcome to IDN and UA Community Updates session. My name is Seda Akbulut, and I am a participation manager for this session.

Please note that this session is being recorded and is governed by the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior and the ICANN Community Anti-Harassment Policy. During this session, questions or comments will only be read aloud if submitted within the Q&A pod. Interpretation for this session will include French and Spanish. If you would like to speak during this session, please raise your hand in Zoom, and when called upon, unmute your microphone to speak. Please state your name for the record, the language you will speak if speaking a language other than English, and speak at a reasonable pace.

Today's updates cover two key areas, Internationalized Domain Names, IDNs, and Universal Acceptance. Under the UA topic, we will discuss three main points, community collaboration, where we will share fresh updates on the ongoing UA Day events, which conclude at the end of May, and followed by a summary of UASG's 10th year. After that, UA remediation comes next. We'll cover ICANN's work on UA remediation for open source software, and

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.

then academic outreach comes next. We will present insights on the UA curriculum and ICANN's academic outreach.

Last but not the least, in addition to the work being presented here, ICANN also continues to reach out to big tech organizations to encourage them to address UA challenges, and kind of see the presentation from Meta, which I will share in the chat. During the ICANN82 UA session, there was a Meta presentation as an example of our efforts by big tech organizations to address Universal Acceptance. Before we take the questions, we will also highlight the relevant IDN and UA sessions at the main week at ICANN83. To ensure that we stay on schedule, and give each speaker ample time, we will take all the questions at the end of the IDN and UA sections.

Now it's my pleasure to open the meeting and hand the floor to Pitinan for IDN updates. Over to you, Pitinan.

PITINAN KOOARMORNPATANA Thank you, Seda. I'm Pitinan Kooarmornpatana, and I will share a couple of updates on the IDN, or Internationalized Domain Name. Next slide, please. Thank you.

For the first update, this is about the Root Zone Label Generation Rules, or the Root Zone LGR. This is the rules developed by script communities on how to use a script in the Root Zone, which will also balance between the usability and securities. So recently, the

Thaana scripts community have just concluded their work, and are now moving forward to the integration into the Root Zone LGR.

As a recap, the Thaana script is used to write the Dhivehi language, which is the official language of the Maldives. You can see how it looks like on the screen. It's a right-to-left script, so it has some similarity with Arabic as well. And as per the procedure of developing the Root Zone LGR, the script community has to form the generation panels, or the working group, which has to comprise of technical experts, linguistic experts, and also social society community.

So the Thaana script generation panel was formed in September 2024. They have been working on developing the rules for the Root Zone. Also, based on the solution they already developed for the second level as well. So the work was done in quite a good pace. In January, they have the first draft, and they already presented to the public community locally. So they have a public consultation in Mali in January 2025. They were well attended with the Maldives stakeholders locally, from government as well, from journalists, from academics, and so on.

Then, based on the feedback received from the public consultation, they finalized the proposal and published for the public comment from late March until early May. From the public comments, we received five comments. All of them are in support. Only one of them suggests some additional editorial change update to the proposal. So that's what's done. And finally, the final

Thaana Root Zone LGR proposal was published on 23rd of May, or last Friday. And now it's moving forward to the integration panels to consider final proposal for integration into the next version of the Root Zone LGR. Next slide, please.

So as per the timeline of the next version, right now we are at version five, which published in May 2022. And recently, when Thaana script community finished their work and published, now it's being integrated into the next version. It's expected to publish for the public comment in July. And after the public comments end, if any comment received being integrated, we expected the Root Zone LGR version six will be available around September 2025. The current version of version five, we have already input on six scripts as listed here. In version six, then we expect to have 27 script with the additional of Thaana. Next, please. Thank you.

Then moving on to the next topic on the IDN Related Policy. Next, please. We have ongoing policy development and implementation for both gTLD and ccTLDs. For gTLDs, the first one, obviously, we have the final report for the New gTLD Subsequent Round, or now we call the next round. The topic 24 for state similarity and topic 25 for IDN is directly related to IDNs. These already been adopted and multiple working track is being underway.

Also, the IDN EPDP, both Phase 1 and Phase 2, is also ongoing. For Phase 1, which focus on the recommendation focus on the top level, it's already been adopted by the Board for most of the recommendations. They still have the pending recommendation

based on the scorecard here, which is related to the fee. Those are still the pending recommendation being considered by the board. For the Phase 2 of IDN EPDP, that is focusing on the management of the second level of IDNs. The ICANN Board already published the report for the public comment, and is already closed earlier this year. Currently, ICANN is performing analysis on recommendations in order to aid in Board considerations.

Lastly, the new PDP for Latin script diacritic, this one is still ongoing. The charter has been adopted by the end of 2024. The working group started work in March and now the work is ongoing. Just to highlight that they will also have the working session during the ICANN83 midweek as well. Next, please.

Then for the IDN Related Policy for the ccTLDs, we have the ccPDP4 or the policy for selection or deselection of IDN ccTLDs, which this will eventually replace the IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process. So far, this policy has been adopted by ccNSO Council and the board report has been submitted to the board in June last year, and currently is now under the Board consideration. So that will be all on the IDN updates front. With that, I will hand it over back to you, Seda. Thank you.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Pitinan. Are there any questions in the room or in the chat? I don't see anything yet on the chat, but let's see if we have any questions for Pitinan on the IDN. Okay, maybe we can move on with the UA Day slides. I would like to invite Anil to the

floor for the UA Day and UASG updates. Thank you. Over to you, Anil.

ANIL JAIN

Thank you, Seda. Anil, for the record. During this session, we will be talking about the UA Day 2020, and what we have achieved. See the summary of the performance of UASG for the last 10 years because this year we are celebrating the 10th year completion of 10 years of UASG, and this will be celebrated during ICANN83. Next slide, please.

In the UA Day 2025, if you see, we have 59 events covering 53 national events, five regional events, and one keystone event. We can see that year after year, the number of events are increasing. In fact, the applications which ICANN is receiving or UASG is receiving is much, much more than what are shown here because of the limitation of the resources. We are still controlling the number of events. This year's event is with the help of ALAC, RALO, ccTLDs. And I just want to mention that this year UNESCO had joined hands with ICANN to celebrate UA Day. So, it will be a common agenda of ICANN and UN to take UA to the next level. Next slide, please.

So, during this UA Day celebration of 2025, we started our work on 1st of March and we are going to close on 30th of May to take care of all the people and their visibility. ICANN and UASG had two events. One event was on 28th of March, that was an online event, which was deliberated and publicly attended. The keystone event

was held at Hanoi on 8th of May. This was inaugurated by Chair ICANN Tripti, and it was attended by UNESCO and ICANN equally.

During the session of UA Day at Hanoi, various people like American University of Bahrain, CNNIC, CORE DotAsia, LACIN, Meta, Ministry of Science and Technology of Vietnam, PANDI, Point Quebec, THNIC, VNNIC, and ZDNS participated. So, let us see another picture of other sessions other than the plenary session, which we had. Next slide, please.

So, these are the two sessions. One session was chaired by or handed by Tina and second chair session was handled by Sarmad, who are present here. Next slide, please. Now, let us see the recap of all the three UA Day events, which we had and we are still continuing. So, a total of 167 UA Day events were held in the last three years, in 82 countries covering 39 languages. The participation, we have crossed already 21,000 and we are still going on. This is available here on the scene, you can see.

And this year, in addition to the awareness, we focused on adoption of UA. So, you can see that although 61% of the UA Day were focused on UA awareness, but there was a coverage of UA academic curricula, UA regional strategy events, UA adoption, and UA technical training events, which are shown here. So, this UA Day now had joined with UNESCO and I hope that this will continue with Big Band in the future. And I am very happy that it is not only the ICANN Org, but all other ACs and SOs have already joined hands in promoting UA, adoption of UA and taking UA to the next level. Next,

let us see what the journey UASG has done in the last 10 years. Next slide, please.

ICANN started delegating IDNs in 2003, 2004. And when we had a gTLD round in 2011-12, it was realized by ICANN that yes, UA is a very important part of internet strategy to make one internet, one world a reality. Why is it so? Because more than 53% to 60% of the world population, they do not converse in English. A world over more than 7,000 languages are spoken. But at the same time, there are dialects which are crossing 20,000. So, if we have 5.5 billion internet users today, we still have to connect 2.6 billion people. And out of 2.6 billion people, most of them unconnected are from Asia and Africa. So, we feel that next 1 billion internet users are going to come from these 2 regions. And these 1 billion internet users, next 1 billion internet users are going to be non-English speaking. So, it is more important and relevant today, the UA for all organizations who are working on promoting the UA.

If we see what we have progressed, right now more than 150 IDNs are delegated. More than 4.4 million second level domains are being used in the system. Around 14% of the websites are now UA enabled. And more than 26%, close to 27% emails are either fully UA ready or they are partially UA ready. These are the achievements, but there is a big gap which we have to cover. So, what UASG has done with the six working groups and around six local initiatives and 19 UA ambassadors, we were able to achieve 50 documents and we were able to ensure the world that UA is a problem, that is fine, but we have a solution to that. And we are

able to demonstrate the solution. That is why a large number of people, organizations are able to make their system UA ready.

We have conducted 8 UA case studies. Then the interesting thing is that UASG has prepared a UA curricula which is being adopted at Bahrain and discussions are going on. And I think Geraldo is going to discuss more about this. UASG is now focusing on approaching to governments through GAC and directly to the government engagements, and also approaching to the big techs because they are the people who are touching the lives of billions of people every day. Through ICANN, there is a resource which is working on open source or for outreach. And he's going to talk during this system also. And we are working also on social media outreach.

Now looking at this, there are two major work which are going on. We have developed a EAI self-certification test tools through which any email can test whether they are UA ready or partially UA ready or what level of UA readiness is there. And second, of course, as I said, that UA curriculum is going on. Our main focus of UASG in the last 10 years was to ensure that whatever gaps we are able to find between a system which is a UA ready and non-UA ready, we should be able to bring the technological solution to this.

So basically, the efforts in the last 10 years and which should remain in future that all people, all languages, all scripts should be able to get included in internet. There should not be any digital divide. There should not be any language barriers in the internet. And we all would like to work together with all stakeholders to

ensure that a day should come when 100% world population, every citizen of this world are able to come on internet, use internet as effectively as English-speaking people.

With this, I stop here. And in case there are any questions, you are most welcome and I am ready to answer. Thank you very much. Over back to Seda.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Anil, for the updates on the UA day and also summarizing the 10th year of UASG. Great reports. Thanks a lot for this. I don't see any questions at the moment in the room and in the chat. Maybe we can move forward with the curriculum update. Oh, sorry. With the UA Remediation of Open Source Software. So, Arnt will share some updates about this. Over to you, Arnt.

ARNT GULBRANDSEN

Thanks. I am much more fun than that curriculum stuff. I am Arnt. I work with remediation, primarily of open source. But in general, I work with making software and standards UA ready. That can mean debugging software or combinations, writing new codes, working on standards. There's a lot of cooperation and outreach. Next slide, please.

In the past months, we have worked on email address syntax and a little more, mostly because the current syntax is so flexible that some software developers are reluctant to implement it. We have released a self-hostable mail server called EAI self-host. Great for

testing software and other things. We have contributed code to quite a few key systems. This is mostly open source because that can be extremely widely used. We want the extremely widely used software to be UA ready. And, of course, open source is largely written by the people who want something to exist. We want. It's up to you to write. It's up to us to write.

We have updated a survey of the UA readiness of websites. A thousand global and country-specific sets from 20 different countries. This is not published yet. We expect a publication in the next couple of months. We have also worked on, let's say, roadmaps for UA ready services.

Two documents are to be published also in the next few months. The first document is for registrars/webhosters that want to offer UA ready products. It goes into practical details of what that requires. Which problems will they have to run into. What they have to do. What they have to check in practical detail. The second document is for registrants. That is for people who want to register a domain and set up some sort of service there. Perhaps an e-commerce site. Perhaps any other site. Again, this document explains the problems you run into. What you need to check in order to make sure that the service is UA ready. Next slide, please.

The code contributions in the past months have been focused on email. Although the last one is also a web component. Cyrus and Dovecot, the top two on the list, are both services used for storing email on your own hardware. Dovecot is extremely widely used

and we have worked on it for a couple of years now. The newest version, released version of Dovecot is UA ready. Cyrus is much less used, although there are some important users. We have worked on that, contributed code on that in the past months. Mostly because they asked for it. And of course, if they ask for it, that requires less of our time. In general, we will offer advice when someone asks for it. We try to spread the knowledge. We try to help. So long as that doesn't take too much of our time. Of course, also limited.

JAMES is also a kind of server or a part of server. It's used for email business logic in quite a few companies. That team has had UA readiness as a low priority goal. Not making much progress. They asked us to help with some things. We've done it. We'll offer advice. They will do most of the work.

And lastly, we have PHPMailer, which is not very well known on its own. However, it's used by WordPress, which is very well known. WordPress may account for more than half of all websites, depending on how you count. And when WordPress sends mail, your password, here's the link to reset your password. When WordPress sends mail, that's PHPMailer. And we are so happy that the current version of PHPMailer is UA ready. And it's even UA ready in the technically best and most appropriate way. Excellent work by the maintainer.

I forgot to mention Mozilla. Most of you will have heard about it. The Thunderbird mail reader. There's a new Android version, and

it has UA readiness as a goal. They asked us for help and advice. We have contributed some codes, and I expect to work on a bug there tomorrow, actually. There's a bug which may be related to UA readiness between that client and one popular free mail server. We need to find out. Next slide, please.

One of our problems is that we haven't had a mail server that's simple to install. And consists of only widely trusted software. An app developer, for example, would want that exactly to test the app being developed with a mail server. We now have that. It's called EAI Self Host and it's available from ICANN's GitHub account linked there at the bottom. It requires a Linux virtual server or hardware server. It requires a public IP address. That's really all. It has extremely low hardware requirements and is very simple to install. There's also a nice presentation that shows how to install and use it. We've tested it. We've tested it in a few different settings and it's robust and recommendable. Next slide, please.

The last subject I want to discuss is our standards work. We have worked, we currently work on three different standards documents relating to email addresses. Oh, email. The most important one defines rules for what sort of email addresses people can use. The current rules are much too flexible, which has led to some reluctance to support UA ready mail. For example, because a smiley could be an email address, because several varieties of empty string could be problems.

The other document defines email addresses in general, which would include no reply addresses and that kind of thing. Those can be more flexible. They don't have to be quite so human compatible, but they do need to be safe. Software developers will not risk security problems and we need to make UA ready email addresses conform to those expectations.

We also work on structured email, which is things like calendar invitations and on passwordless logins. There's standard work relating to both. Passwordless logins is an excellent example of UA related work that might be surprising. Passwords work better in the Latin alphabet than in other alphabets. Simple as that. And making the network and software work as well for everyone as it works for privileged people in Europe involves providing passwordless login as part of Universal Acceptance. This isn't something that ICANN drive forward within the IETF. Other people do the heavy lifting there. We just stay around, pay attention to it, make sure that there are no accidental problems that would ruin UA. This is something that we plan to do with more working groups in the IETF going forward. Just to avoid accidental problems.

In this semester one, RFC was published. RFC 9755. That RFC solves a few interoperation bugs. It's fairly esoteric. Still, small progress is progress and all progress is progress. We did solve something. We did publish it. That's all I have to report. Back to you, Seda.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Arnt, for the updates. Now we will move on to Geraldo about the UA Curriculum and Academic Outreach. Over to you, Geraldo.

GERALDO FERREIRA

Hello. Thank you, Seda. I'm Geraldo Ferreira. Today I will provide an overview of the UA Curriculum and present some updates on Academic Outreach. Next, please.

First, let's begin with the UA Curriculum Integration Program. We started the UA Curriculum Integration Program to increase knowledge and visibility of UA with educational institutions and universities. The program consists of 12 modules covering the most important topics of internationalization, IDNs, EAI, and UA. So, the program allows for small-scale upgrades to existing courses or offers a separate course in technical programs.

The program defines the role of ICANN and the university. From ICANN's side, we provide the UA curriculum materials. We conduct faculty training during two or three days. We also provide technical support to the universities for up to two years in order to integrate the curriculum. And we can promote the collaboration on UA curriculum through social media and other channels.

From the university's side, they need to make relevant faculty members available for the training during two or three days. It can be locally or online. They need to integrate the UA curriculum by updating the course into the relevant degree programs. And also,

they need to seek technical support from ICANN as needed for the program. Finally, they need to hold interim discussions during the program in order to provide feedback. Next, please.

So, moving on to updates on academic outreach. The first update is the student UA hackathon in Bahrain. We worked in collaboration with the Telecom Regulatory Authority and the American University of Bahrain to host the third student hackathon. It was focused on UA adoption and happened on 27th and 28th of April. During the hackathon, 60 students competed in 12 teams and they developed AI-powered software to support domain names and email address in Arabic and other languages.

A second update is regarding to the UA curriculum faculty training that we had in Mexico. So, we conducted UA curriculum faculty training from 6th to 8th of May in the city of Mérida, in Yucatán, in Mexico. Four institutions participated with 17 on-site attendees. And we had also 15 additional online attendees from other universities in Mexico. So, in the final sessions of this training, we had some discussions with the faculty.

So, the idea was to have some takeaways and to define the next steps. And here we have the most important ones. First, the Universidad Modelo, which was actually the host of the training, the host of the event, they already decided to integrate the UA curriculum. Second, there is a need for ICANN to continue developing additional learning tools for students. So, this is something that actually we are tracking.

And finally, there is also a need for more information, for more data on the impact of the UA in the community. So, some universities during this conversation, they asked to have more updated information, more data on the impact of UA in the community, in the market, so they can internally better justify the integration of the UA curriculum into their course. That concludes my presentation. Back to you, Seda.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Geraldo, for the updates. And we will now move on to the last section, where we will share the IDN and UA-related sessions at ICANN83 in the main week session.

So, there are mainly four important IDN and UA-related sessions that you may join online or on-site. So, first of them is At-Large policy session that covers IDNs and UA topics on Monday. And then, one session will be held by ccNSO about breaking barriers, how governments and ccTLDs advance UA. And then, we have a string similarity evaluation in the new gTLD program. And then, finally, last but not the least, we have planned a special session to reflect the Universal Acceptance, steering groups, decade-long journey, and its significant contributions. Afterwards, we will celebrate this milestone with the UASG. And please join us at this memorable session.

And with that, we came to the end of our slides. Now, we can take questions. I see some questions already in the Q&A pod. Let's see. Okay, so one of the questions is from Riyadh Zehrah. How can I

make sure that exgain.com is UA-Arabic compatible? And there is one hand from Alberto. But let's see if we have any answer for this question first.

Okay, we will probably come back to this question, Riyadh. We have a hand from Alberto Soto. Alberto, please. Okay. Arnt. Sorry about that.

ALBERTO SOTO

I see that you're working very well on everything regarding Universal Acceptance, codes, outreach, the curricula, technical considerations in terms of Universal Acceptance. The issue that we have in Latin America and the Caribbean is that there are 33 countries, and 39% cannot register IDNs. 15% of the countries do not accept the diacritics, so they offer partial solutions. 54% of our countries do have issues in registering IDNs domain names.

So, I'm just giving you one example, and this is the example of Argentina. The government gave NIC the registry of domain names. This was granted through certification. So, how can we solve this issue? Because we have the structure ready, but users are not able to register their domain names. Perhaps we can work with a GAC and see if we can get some instructions for countries, but I don't really know what the solution might be. We are having issues. We are working on a survey, and I guess that I soon will be able to give you further information, but these are the percentages so far.

SEDA AKBULUT

Alberto, thank you for the question. I tried to interrupt, but you were a bit fast. Let's see if we could get the question translated in English. Let's see.

SARMAD HUSSAIN

Seda, I can try to answer that question.

SEDA AKBULUT

Please go ahead, because I couldn't get the English version. Please go ahead, Sarmad.

SARMAD HUSSAIN

Yes, so this is Sarmad. Just to repeat the question, the question was asking how can the domain name registration in IDNs and use be promoted. The speaker was from Argentina, and obviously there are multiple challenges at multiple levels where there is multiple stakeholders who obviously need to be involved from registries and registrars which help registration of data, with also the hosting providers and resellers who are deploying some of these domain names and enabling the websites.

Then also, of course, there needs to be some mechanism for training people who are coming out of the young developers, also the existing developers on how to, I guess, not just upgrade their websites and mail servers, but also other software. Of course, there needs to be a whole set of stakeholders which need to come together for this purpose. Just from an ICANN perspective, we

actually have published a roadmap on for registries and registrars which they can use to see how to address support for UA.

As Arnt just shared, we are also developing a roadmap for hosting providers as well as registrants, so those documents will also help. There are also academic training programs and training programs for professionals which are available through the Universal Acceptance website, so we encourage you to look at some of these resources, and we are more than happy to also work with you offline. You can connect us at uaprogram@icann.org, and we can share more details about these resources which are available through ICANN and obviously through UASG. Thank you.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Sarmad. So, Arnt, would you like to answer the first question from Riyadh about how to make exgain.com UA Arabic compatible?

ARNT GULBRANDSEN

Well, I really would like to have a good answer to that question. exgain.com is, I believe, a Nitter instance, and I am not aware of any particular Arabic problems with that software. I would ask the questioner to send email and tell us about what problems it has. I haven't heard about any problems with Nitter so far. I'm sorry, but that's the best answer I have so far.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Arnt. So, we have hands in the room. Anil, over to you.

ANIL JAIN

Thank you, Seda. I just want to supplement Sarmad to the question which is asked by our friend from Argentina. As I said during my presentation that we have 4.4 million second level domains which are already working, and Sarmad is perfect that we have to take all DNS stakeholders like registry, back-end registry, registrars, and registrant together to provide a UA support IDN and providing the second level.

I just want to inform that in India, we have implemented UA and IDN in 15 scripts and 22 official languages, and we are touching around 1 million second level domains at India. Nixie is the organization which is running this system, which can help Argentina in providing training, in providing the technical know-how, and also connect Argentina with the relevant issues which they are facing. So, I think this is a good platform, and I'm really happy with the question and with the anxiety which people have to get their system UA ready and implement IDN. Thank you.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Anil. I see another hand from Bill Joris. Please go ahead, Bill.

BILL JOURIS

Yeah, this is Bill Joris, for the record. One of the previous speakers noted that passwords work better in the Latin script. He said that's just how it is. Do we know why that script would have passwords working better? Is it something inherent in the script, or is it a problem with the password software, or what? Thank you.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Bill. Yes, I see there is also a question about it in the chat as well. So, Arnt, would you like to take that question?

ARNT GULBRANDSEN

Happily, that's a question I can answer. One reason is that the Latin alphabet has quite simply been tested better for passwords. The second question is that the Latin alphabet is very, there's only one digit one, there's only one digit two, and so on. If your password is secret 123, and you type secret 123, that's just going to work in Latin. In Arabic, if you type 123, you might get Arabic 123. You might get presentation digits 123. You might get Arabic Indic 123. Most Arabic-speaking people will not regard those as really different. But the password comparison software will regard them as different, which is unfortunate, in my opinion, but it's a fact of life. Quite frankly, I don't see a big difference visually between the Arabic Indic digit one and the Arabic Indic presentation one.

Those are the two issues that I have come across. No, there's a third one similar to the keyboard entry problem that I've come across. In reality, I would say that a lack of testing is the biggest issue.

However, since the world is moving towards fingerprint authentication, face ID, I tend to think that the best use of our time now is to make sure that we don't accidentally get problems there, rather than trying to solve the issues with password comparison. People actually have tried to solve those issues about 10 years ago. It didn't go very well. I'm not sure why. I wish I could fix it. Does that answer the question in reasonable brevity?

BILL JOURIS

Yes, it does. Thank you.

ARNT GULBRANDSEN

Thanks.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Arnt. There is another hand from Anil. Please go ahead.

ANIL JAIN

Thank you, Seda. I just want to supplement an answer from Sarmad one of the participants, Sivasubramanian Muthusamy. Does ICANN have a plan to use AI technology to accelerate the Universal Acceptance? Sarmad has said that yes, we are exploring this in collaboration with the universities. That is fine. But when we look at the challenges in implementing the UA, we find that number one is the availability of keyboards. Second, the accuracy in which the people are able to type in the system.

And third, of course, is the content, which is also important. So in this, we can take help of AI in using spoken words when we find to navigate into internet. And that spoken words should be able to recognize using AI, and that should be able to take UA to the next step. That is what I just wanted to add. Thank you.

SEDA AKBULUT

Thank you very much, Anil. Okay, let's see if we have any further questions for curriculum, remediation, IDNs or UA Day. Let's see. There is a clarification from Riyadh about exgain is a main application like Microsoft Exchange. Thank you for the additional information, Riyadh. Okay. Arnt, would you like to say something?

ARNT GULBRANDSEN

No. I confused exgain with a web service which runs the software. Never heard of the main application before. I would be happy to take a look.

SEDA AKBULUT

Great. Thank you. And if you have any questions after this session, feel free to connect with us at uaprogram@icann.org as Sarmad shared in the chat. You can use that email address. We are happy to help.

Okay. I think we can call it a day today. Thank you for participation, and contribution, and for a great presentation to all our speakers

and our participants. Wishing you have a good rest of your day. We can adjourn the session.