
ICANN83 | Prep Week – Geopolitical, Legislative, and Regulatory Developments Update
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MAEVA DEVOTO

Hello and welcome to the Geopolitical, Legislative, and Regulatory Developments Update Session. My name is Maeva Devoto, and I'm 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 the session, please raise your hand on Zoom. When called upon, virtual participants will be given permission to unmute in Zoom. Please state your name for the record, the language you will speak, if speaking in a language other than English, and speak at a reasonable pace. I will now hand the floor over to Veni Markovski.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Thank you, Maeva. And so, we go. If we can move to the next slide so we can see the agenda. So, we have several items in the agenda. We'll start with the legislative and regulatory developments update, then the WSIS+20 review, then some updates on the ITU

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and the UN. And you can ask questions and we can have a discussion after each of these sections.

Also, you can ask questions, obviously, in the Q&A pod. So, please feel free while you're listening to the presentation. If you have anything, just put it there. We will answer to them either in writing in the Q&A section or somebody from our team will answer. With that, we can move to the next slide, then the first speaker. Thank you.

DIMITRIS ZACHARIAS

Hi, everyone. My name is Dimitris. Welcome and thank you for being here. We will start our regional updates for Europe with the implementation of the NIS2 Directive. The NIS2 Directive, adopted formally a couple of years ago, strengthens cybersecurity risk management measures and streamlines reporting obligation for essential and important entities in the EU. And DNS service providers and TLD name registries are deemed essential entities under the directive.

The directive imposes obligations with respect to collecting, maintaining and granting access to domain name registration data. And by the transposition deadline of October, transposition means taking the directive that's voted at the EU level and incorporating it into national law across the 27 member states of the EU. By the transposition deadline, which was set on October 17 last year, only four member states have notified the transposition to the commission, either a full one or a partial transposition. And

by the same deadline of October 17, the European Commission adopted NIS2 implementing regulation, specifying risk management measures and the cases in which an incident is considered significant. ICANN also contribute to the Commission's consultation on the implementing regulation.

With some significant delays in the implementation of the directive on November 28, the Commission adopted the first package of infringement decisions due to the absence of communication by member states of measures taken to transpose the directive international law, sending letters of formal notice to 23 member states. Since the adoption of those infringement decisions, eight member states have fully transposed the directive international law, and another three member states have partially transposed the directive.

In a second wave of actions to mitigate further delays, on the 7th of May, the Commission sent reasoned opinions to 19 member states for failing to notify the full transposition of the NIS2 directive. Since May 7, member states have two months to respond to the European Commission and take necessary measures to develop their national laws so as to be up to pace with the transposition of the directive.

As regards the implementation of article 28 of the NIS2 directive, which is the database of domain name registration data, some deviations despite the weak critical mass of transposition so far, some deviations at the national level are already evident.

I'll give you two examples here. The first one is around legitimate access seekers. So for example, some member states have opted for a more prescriptive definition of legitimate access seekers, listing them out in their national legislations, while others have opted for a more flexible approach, choosing to define legitimate access seekers either through secondary legislation or on the basis of valid and reason requests by the competent authorities.

And another example regarding response to requests for access to data. Some member states have transposed the article 28 of the directive, requiring TLD name registries and entities providing domain name registration services to respond to requests within 72 hours, while other member states have further clarified that in cases of urgent requests, also defining what those urgent requests are, the same entities would have to respond within 24 hours. We continue to monitor the implementation of the NIS2 directive, of course, as more and more member states pace up to transpose the directive into national law.

Another important topic of regulatory updates is that of the review of the Cyber Security Act. In 2019, the EU adopted the Cyber Security Act, essentially giving ENISA, which is the European Union Agency for Cyber Security, a permanent mandate and strengthening its role, and also establishing a framework for cyber security certification in the EU. An evaluation study--

VENI MARKOVSKI

Demitris, if you can just slow just a little bit for the interpreters, thank you. Sorry.

DIMITRIS ZACHARIAS

Yeah, of course. And I'm sorry about that. Following a review in an evaluation study, sorry, in 2024, the Commission has now launched a call for evidence and a consultation for the review of the regulation. While the Cyber Security Act does not impact the internet governance ecosystem directly, there are specific mentions of the public core of the open internet, namely its main protocols and infrastructure within its recitals.

The review of the Cyber Security Act aims to clarify the mandate of the EU Cyber Security Agency and improve the certification framework to achieve higher levels of resilience. The European Commission is also, in its new mandate, is following an approach to simplify some of the legislative framework.

And to that end, the initiative aims to streamline and supplement relevant EU regulation to address alignment challenges and inconsistencies within the regulatory environment. The Commission has invited stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of those legislative tools with a consultation that remains open until the 20th of June. And a review proposal is expected in Q4, 2025. Next slide, please. Thank you.

So on the 24th of February, the European Commission presented a proposal for a council recommendation to adopt a cyber security

blueprint to enhance EU cyber crisis coordination. Recommendations are non-binding acts by which the EU means to achieve certain ends without imposing a mandatory legal framework. Recommendation, as the one for the blueprint, allows EU institutions to make their views known and to suggest a line of action without imposing legal obligations on those to whom it is addressed.

The draft proposal mentioned the DNS and specifically encouraged member states to foster the development and use of a public and secure European DNS resolver service as a key measure to ensure crisis preparedness and resilience. It also encouraged member states to enhance their DNS resolution diversification strategy, including the use of at least one union-based DNS infrastructure, such as DNS for EU, to ensure reliable DNS resolution during major crises.

More importantly, the proposal recommended to two EU institutions and agencies, the European Union Agency for Cyber Security, and the European Cyber Crisis Liaison Organization Network, and apologies to the interpreters for this, but at least it's not an abbreviation, to develop and make available emergency failover guidelines that outline the steps for switching to union-based DNS infrastructure in case other DNS services fail. This proposal has been discussed within the council among representatives of EU member states, and the final text was approved very recently by the council services, and is expected to

be formally adopted by the ministers at the ministerial meeting which is planned in the beginning of June.

The member states have opted for a less descriptive approach than the original proposal, and the final text does not include any of those specific mentions of the DNS. It includes a recommendation for EU entities and member states to develop contingencies for severe crises where normal communication channels relying on the internet or telecommunications networks are disrupted or unavailable. Next slide please.

Finally, we would want to update you, thank you, we would want to update you on the European Commission's plans to propose an international digital strategy. The European Commission launched a consultation on a joint communication on an international digital strategy which is planned to be presented on the 4th of June at the European Parliament plenary sitting in Strasbourg.

The strategy which will be tabled by the European Commission and the European External Action Service aims to steer the EU's external digital policy and outline the EU priorities and modalities of cooperation with international partners in digital policy including and specifically on three major streams technology, innovation and investments. The joint communication is again a non-legislative initiative and it's aimed at evaluating policy proposals rather than presenting detailed legislative plans.

The Commission's strategic objective with this communication is to restore Europe as a player in global tech and the public

consultation was launched on the 7th of May and concluded on the 21st of May. ICANN submitted a contribution to the European Commission's call for evidence, which my colleagues will be sharing with you in the chat via a link. And we also informed the community of the opportunity to contribute to the Commission's consultation. On internet governance specifically, the Commission warns against the fragmentation of internet governance via initiatives of state-controlled internet architectures and emphasizes the need to defend the general availability and integrity of the internet on the international stage.

Last bit of evidence for a bit of a sorry update from our side, the European Commission based on the implementing regulation of the NIS2 directive earlier on is working on a vision on a multi-stakeholder forum which is based on four parallel work streams. The scope of the multi-stakeholder forum is yet to be finalized, but it flows from the implementing regulation that was adopted in October last year, and there are four parallel streams that the Commission is working on, on IPv6, email security, DNS security and internet routing security.

The aim of the forum is to develop guidance on best available standards and best available practices as well as deployment techniques and optimal time frames. And this comes again from the implementing act of the NIS2 directive to support entities that fall under the scope of that law including DNS service providers and TLD name registries to comply and fulfill the network security requirements under that implementing act. With that I will pause

here and I will give the floor back to Veni. Thank you for any questions you may have.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Thank you, Dimitris. If you can move to the next slide, which should be questions and discussion. Yes if you guys have any questions you can either raise your hand or if you don't and you haven't put anything in the Q&A session as Q&A. I don't see anything so let us know. I see no hands up, and I see no questions in the Q&A. Maybe there is one. Okay so then maybe we can move to the next slide and I believe it goes to Alexey.

ALEXEY TREPYKHALIN

Thank you Veni. Can we have the next slide please? Hello, everyone. I'm Alexey Trepykhalin, and I'm the IGO and Government Engagement Manager stationed in New York.

Since we spoke last there were some developments on the WSIS+20 process at the UN. The President of the General Assembly published the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. He also appointed Mr. Ekitela Lokaale, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations and Ms. Suela Janina, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations as co-facilitators to lead the overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

Let me walk you through what lies ahead by reviewing the timeline that you see on the screen. The co-facilitators published the WSIS+20 roadmap on May 21st. They indicated that some dates there are not set in stone and may change slightly. The first stock taking meeting between governments is expected to take place this week on May 30. This will be an open procedure for viewers and you may see it live or in recording on UN Web TV.

A first round of stakeholder consultations will happen in early June. This would be followed by the consultations with stakeholders and member states that will take place in June and July, accompanied by coordination meetings of co-facilitators with various UN organizations. Written inputs will be invited from stakeholders ahead of key drafting deadlines following the publication of the elements paper on June 20th. Co-facilitators intend to circulate the zero draft by August 2025 in advance of initial intergovernmental negotiations.

In mid-October, there will be a second preparatory meeting and stock taking session between governments and observers and a second round of stakeholder consultations followed by informal negotiations. The draft outcome document is expected by November 2025. Also in November, stakeholders will have a second opportunity to participate in consultations with member states. It is expected that the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly will finalize the process in December 2025 with a consensus outcome document.

Throughout the summer and fall, ICANN will take part in consultation sessions, and we will continue to keep the community informed of developments. The links to the roadmap and other useful resources are in the chat window for your reference. And with that, I will pass the floor over to Becky who will continue with the WSIS narrative.

REBECCA MCGILLEY

Thanks, Alexey. Just checking, there are now a couple questions back for Dimitris on this too. Should we go back?

VENI MARKOVSKI

Let's finish this section first and then.

REBECCA MCGILLEY

Okay. Hi, everyone. I'm Rebecca McGilley, Director at Government Engagement Team and co-lead for our WSIS+20 review project. So following our update to the ICANN community at ICANN82, last month we published a blog that outlines ICANN's strategy for approaching the WSIS+20 review. The blog reiterates ICANN's goals for WSIS+20 and shares how we plan to achieve them. And I'll, we'll put that in the chat, the blog.

ICANN's activities seek to ensure that the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance is preserved, that the unique role of the technical community continues to be recognized and that the mandate for the internet governance forum is extended.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Just a little slower Becky, sorry.

REBECCA MCGILLEY

Yes, sorry. Those are three objectives. We seek to do this by creating broader awareness and on relevant processes, and to encourage participation by interested members of the internet community.

In our work, ICANN, we will continue to share knowledge, including producing relevant materials that the community members can use to keep themselves informed and spread the word on relevant developments. We'll continue our collaboration with other organizations and entities who share our interests to ensure that our messages and key asks are all aligned, even if we are engaging in different platforms at different events.

And of course, we endeavor to continue our capacity building and outreach activities to ensure the broader internet community members and diplomats are informed and aware. This is including through organizing geopolitical sessions such as this one, through conversations at ICANN meetings and many other events and webinars that we've been participating in. Next slide, please.

Thanks. So the modalities document cites the report from the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development or the CSTD, which is a key milestone that informs the outcome document. And noting the significance of the CSTD report, ICANN,

we participated at the CSTD session in April. And during the meeting, ICANN highlighted our contributions to multilingualism and the promotion of internationalized domain names, IDNs, as well as our key priorities for WSIS+20.

Our statement, that we'll also share, underscored the unique role of the technical community and many statements by member states, other member states expressed support for the WSIS framework and its role in digital transformation, the multi-stakeholder model for internet governance and the IGF. The digital divide was identified as a gap needing action in WSIS+20 and beyond. As some statements emphasized the importance of avoiding duplication regarding the GDC, for example, and some suggested integrating it into the WSIS action lines.

At the end of the 28th session, the meeting adopted two resolutions, one which was on WSIS+20. And from ICANN's point of view, the text of the CSTD resolution on WSIS+20, which is one of the outcomes of the recent meeting was generally positive. The modalities document also cites IGF 2025 and the ITU's WSIS+20 high-level event as two significant events that will inform considerations for the WSIS+20 outcome document.

And as such, we have been preparing for active involvement at these two events. So we will be sending delegations to both led by our CEO. And we will organize, we'll have two ICANN organized sessions at the IGF in Norway. One will be a workshop on strengthening multi-stakeholder participation. And the other is an

open forum on demystifying WSIS+20 and more information on that when we send out our announcement.

So while ICANN and like-minded organizations have made significant strides in this front, there is still opportunity as we continue for a broader community to amplify all of these efforts. We urge interested community members to stay informed, engage in discussions and advocate for the preservation of an open, secure and single interoperable internet. And we do think that the internet community cannot afford to be passive observers.

So we think there's ample opportunity to amplify the messages, including through, if possible, engaging with national government to share factual information about the successes of the multi-stakeholder model. We do have a fact sheet available on that and even explaining the internet's technical foundations. Joining existing networks and joining the discussion, we have the ICANN WSIS+20 outreach network and mailing list. And of course, keeping yourself informed on the latest initiatives, and if you're able to participate in global discussions.

So spreading the word, helping others understand the importance of internet governance and its role in shaping its future. So with that, I think we'll open the floor back up to questions and discussions. And back to you, Veni. Thank you.

VENI MARKOVSKI Thank you. Just to remind everyone to speak a little bit slower for the sake of the interpreters. Any questions? Any hands up?

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX Yes. We do have one hand up from Tijani.

VENI MARKOVSKI Tijani, go ahead.

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX We also have a question in the Q&A pod.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA Thank you very much, Veni, and thank you, all. Thank you. I saw that you are stressing the fact that you want the technical community to have a major role in the process. Technical community are technicians, are engineers. They are not ISTAR. Because ISTAR are all multi-stakeholder. Most of their members are lawyers rather than engineers.

If you remember well, Veni, in the World Summit on Information Society, the civil society was composed of 21 families. One of them was science and technology. And I was the representative of this family on the civil society bureau. I want it to be clear that when we speak about technical community, and I would accept and I will wish that the technical community will go out of the civil society as well as the academia. But let's be clear that it will be technicians,

engineers, etc. It is not the entities. It is not ICANN. It is not ISTAR. It is not the RIR, etc. Thank you.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Thanks, Tijani. I don't think there was a question there unless I misunderstood you. But I think, yes, there was a, I would say an update in the positions with regards to who are the stakeholders in the WSIS process. Now I have to slow myself down. If you read the WSIS Tunis agenda, and then the WSIS+10 outcome document, and then the global digital compact in the part about internet governance, you will see that the technical community used to be put together with other stakeholders in the beginning. And now it's a separate stakeholder.

Now, when we say technical community, there is no such thing as the technical community. There are many communities from the technical world who are not necessarily only engineers. But ICANN being one of those stakeholders from the technical community participates in the WSIS+20 process within our mission and within our bylaws. So the issues that we are participating in are limited by our bylaws. Unlike other stakeholders, be that civil society, academia, businesses, governments, which don't have this limitation. But thank you for your observation. I appreciate it. Any other hands up?

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX

No, I don't have any other hands up. And we just have the two questions in the chat pod or in the Q&A pod.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Yeah, I think I'll answer to those in the Q&A, I think. Thank you. We can probably move forward with the next slide. And I believe, Elizabeth, it's your turn.

ELIZABETH OLUOCH

Great, thanks so much, Veni. Hello, everyone. During the geopolitical plenary at ICANN82, I mentioned that at ICANN83, I would share some more about ICANN Org's engagement plans for the upcoming IT World Telecommunication Development Conference or WTDC 2025 that will be held in Baku, Azerbaijan on November 17th through the 28th.

However, first, just some context for those who are unfamiliar with the WTDC, or why ICANN participates. The WTDC is the quadrennial meeting that sets the development agenda and priorities for the IT telecommunication development sector, or ITD for the next four years. So that would be 2026 to 2029. ICANN is a sector member of ITD, so we plan to participate. WTDC is a non-treaty conference, so sector members are allowed to speak.

The theme for WTDC is Universal, Meaningful and Affordable Connectivity for an Inclusive and Sustainable Digital Future. Some of the statutory tasks that need to be completed include appointing management for the study groups, modifying and

adding or suppressing WTDC resolutions, maintaining, establishing or terminating study groups, but also WTDC receives ITD reports on its activities for the last four-year cycle. WTDC-25 will receive reports from the 2022 to 2025 study group period, which concluded earlier this month. During this study group period, for example, there was some best practices and experiences, as well as progress on IPv6 deployment that was provided by the RIRs, so that will be reflected in the study group reports.

The main outcome includes the WTDC declaration or Baku Declaration, which is a political statement. Member states are currently working on the draft declaration, which reflects a commitment to digital transformation, highlights challenges in meaningful connectivity, particularly in underserved regions, the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration and promoting digital transformation. Furthermore, the draft declaration calls for investment in infrastructure and innovation, especially sustainable funding, and an enabling environment to foster infrastructure growth amongst other commitments and actions.

So who gets to participate? Member state representatives, sector members of ITD, as well as observers. So what is ICANN Org's objectives? Well, we want to build new, as well as strengthen existing partnerships with governments and private sector organizations. For example, WTDC-25 will bring together delegates represented largely by regulators that will come from low and middle-income countries, as well as the private sector that are active in ITUD. We want to increase awareness of ICANN Org,

ICANN's multi-stakeholder model, and ICANN Org's activities, such as the IDNs and Universal Acceptance Program, and the CDA. WTDC discussions often delve into internet policy-related topics, and we want to be an available technical information resource.

And then finally, we'll monitor the internet-related resolutions, such as the ones in IDNs, or multilingualism on the internet, and IP addressing, and generally internet governance, to ensure the proposed modifications and or new resolutions continue to support and not undermine ICANN's mission and the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance, nor the global internet. There will be discussions about telecom ICT trends. Some of the hot topics may include artificial intelligence with potential for WTDC resolution on AI, OTT's taxation, and non-geostationary satellite connectivity. We may also see new IP-related concepts emerge, such as IPv6+.

Finally, the road to WTDC entails the preparations by the regional telecommunication organizations many months in advance. The ITU regional telecommunication organizations held either their first or second preparatory meetings in Q1 this year. My colleagues in APAC and LAC attended the APT and CTEL regional preparatory meetings, as well as the regional development forums. Member states in APT and CTEL are considering modifications to resolution 82 on preserving and promoting multilingualism on the internet for an inclusive information society, and ICANN shared our perspectives on these proposals.

It's positive to see the direction being taken on these resolutions to reflect the current developments in IDNs and universal acceptance, and the efforts by ICANN and the ICANN community. We will have a small delegation in Baku. At ICANN84, we should have a better sense of the main issues at WTDC-25. I'll stop here, and I welcome any questions.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Thank you, Elizabeth. Same thing as before, and we can put the next slide, which I believe is also questions. Any hands up?

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX

No, we don't have any hands up at all, and I don't have any questions in the Q&A pod. You guys are free to go to the next slide.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Yeah, please. But I believe the next slide is just questions and discussion. So again, yes, thank you. Do let us know if everything that we said was so crystal clear that you have no questions, or nothing was clear and you're wondering what to ask.

MAARTEN BOTTERMAN

It's amazingly comprehensive as I hear it, Veni. So don't doubt yourself too much. Good stuff.

VENI MARKOVSKI

No, no, no, I'm just -- thank you. I'm just wondering, you know, because we have tried, we have experimented this year in different formats with Q&A during sessions and Q&A after the session at the actual ICANN meeting. This time, we are not going to have a geopolitical plenary at the, ICANN meeting in Prague in two weeks' time. So if you have any questions, now is the time. I see no questions, which is amazing, and good for us, because it will save some time for people who want to do other work. Thank you, everyone, for the comments in the chat, obviously. Let's see.

REBECCA MCGILLEY

Sorry, Veni, someone did just ask a question in the Q&A pod.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Oh, well, Monica, I will ask, are you still with the media? And the question from Monica Emeritus, can you give us a best case, worst case scenario for the WSIS outcome?

Well, I'll take that one. We can't predict the future, obviously, and it's very dangerous to try to predict what are worst-case scenarios, but we are hopeful that the member states who will be negotiating the WSIS+20 are going to take into account all the contributions from all stakeholders, which includes ICANN and the rest of the ICANN community. Who are involved in many different ways. As you know, I believe there was a comment in the chat about the TCCM. We have also a discussion group from the SO/AC members that we coordinate closely. Other organizations, we have seen

their positions. The Internet Society, right, to name a few. And I'm sure I'll miss many others.

So if the member states take into account our contributions, we hope that they will reach a WSIS+20 outcome document which will be an update of the WSIS+10 using some of the good language on internet governance from the Global Digital Compact. And we have seen it so far in the last 19 years that the UN member states can produce updated and upgraded documents with regards to internet governance. We also are hopeful that the IGF will be continued. The multi-stakeholder model obviously will be supported. That's one of our desired outcomes. And the role of the technical community will be even better explained as this has happened. As I said earlier, in the documents coming from the Tunis agenda onwards.

I hope this answers your question. Yes, she says yes, which I hope is an answer to the question. I'm not sure. But thank you. Thank you, Monica. Yes. Any other questions?

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX

We don't have any hands up. And we don't have anything else, I don't think in the Q&A pod. Oh, we do have one. There was a question to Elizabeth. If you want me to read that out loud, I can.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Sure, please.

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX

Okay, question to Elizabeth. You mentioned a “New IP” proposals in relation to the WTDC. In the lead up to the previous WTDC, there was considerable discussion and concern around the new IP proposal. Are you suggesting that we might see familiar or similar, excuse me, are you suggesting that we might see similar proposals resurface in the coming months?

ELIZABETH OLUOCH

Thank you so much, Wim, for your question. There are new IP related concepts that do come up now and then. One of the study groups in I2D last year, for example, there was a discussion around IPv6+, for example, as one experience of best practice in one specific country. And I think there were comments, for example, during that study group meeting that there is no such concept as IPv6+, as an IETF standard.

However, we do see some of the new IP related concepts come up during this preparatory process in some of the regions. So we always seek to understand what the goals are and try to be helpful and informative when we see those new IP related concepts. So yes, it is conceivable that it could come up, but it's often not as new IP. It's some of the ideas that were in some of the initial proposals. But there's a lot of other discussions that will be taking place, not necessarily on new IP. I hope that answers your question.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Thank you, Elizabeth. And any other questions?

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX

Currently, we have no hands up, but we have no questions in the Q&A pod.

VENI MARKOVSKI

And thanks for your comment, we'll reach out. I've taken a note on that and shared it with my colleagues so we can follow up in fact. Is this a hand up?

ANNE AIKMAN-SCALESE

Yes, thanks so much, Vinny. It's Anne. And also, I just wanted to note that in the chat, I've placed a link to the recent work by the GNSO Council Internet Governance Tracking Team. I know that the SO/AC on WSIS+20 is already aware of this, but that is a link to that mapping of GNSO work recent and in progress right now that maps to the WSIS+20 action lines. So I'm hopeful that our leaders from that team in Council will be able to socialize this a bit more in Prague, but that's the link for anyone who's interested in how GNSO work correlates to the WSIS+20 action lines. Thank you.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Yes, thank you. That's a very useful document, by the way. Thanks for posting a link to it. These are the documents which we're really hoping that will reach the member states so that they can understand the enormous work that is being done, which

sometimes is not visible for them because we are doing it, and not only we, but the GNSO members, the ccNSO members, the At-Large, the GAC, everyone, actually.

All the SO/ACs are doing a lot of work, which sometimes we don't even know that it's part of, or it could be put under some of the action lines of the WSIS. So this is a good reminder and a very good effort from the GNSO, and I know that you have people who are actively engaged in that. So thank you again. Any other hands up? Any other hands? There are no questions in the Q&A.

YVETTE GUIGNEAUX

No hands up currently.

VENI MARKOVSKI

Okay. Well, I'll take a moment just to thank everyone for participating. I know it's not the best time in many parts of the world for this webinar. There will be a community-driven session on WSIS+20 at ICANN83 in Prague, so please join it if you're there, or listen to the recording after that. And keep in mind that WSIS+20 is only one of the pieces that we are monitoring and engaging with. The legislative regulatory tracking that Dimitris was talking in the beginning is another big part of our efforts, and building and continuing to establish bilateral relationship with countries around the globe is also on our agenda.

So we are looking forward to seeing you in Prague. Safe travels. And if there are no last- moment questions, I would be putting an

end to this call, and we can take it from there. See you in Prague.
Thank you.

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