

ICANN71 Key Policy Outcomes and ICANN72 Policy Outlook

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Caribbean Internet Governance Forum 17
25 August, 2021


ICANN's Mission


The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is to **ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems**


Specifically, ICANN:

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1 Coordinates the allocation and assignment of names in the root zone of the Domain Name System
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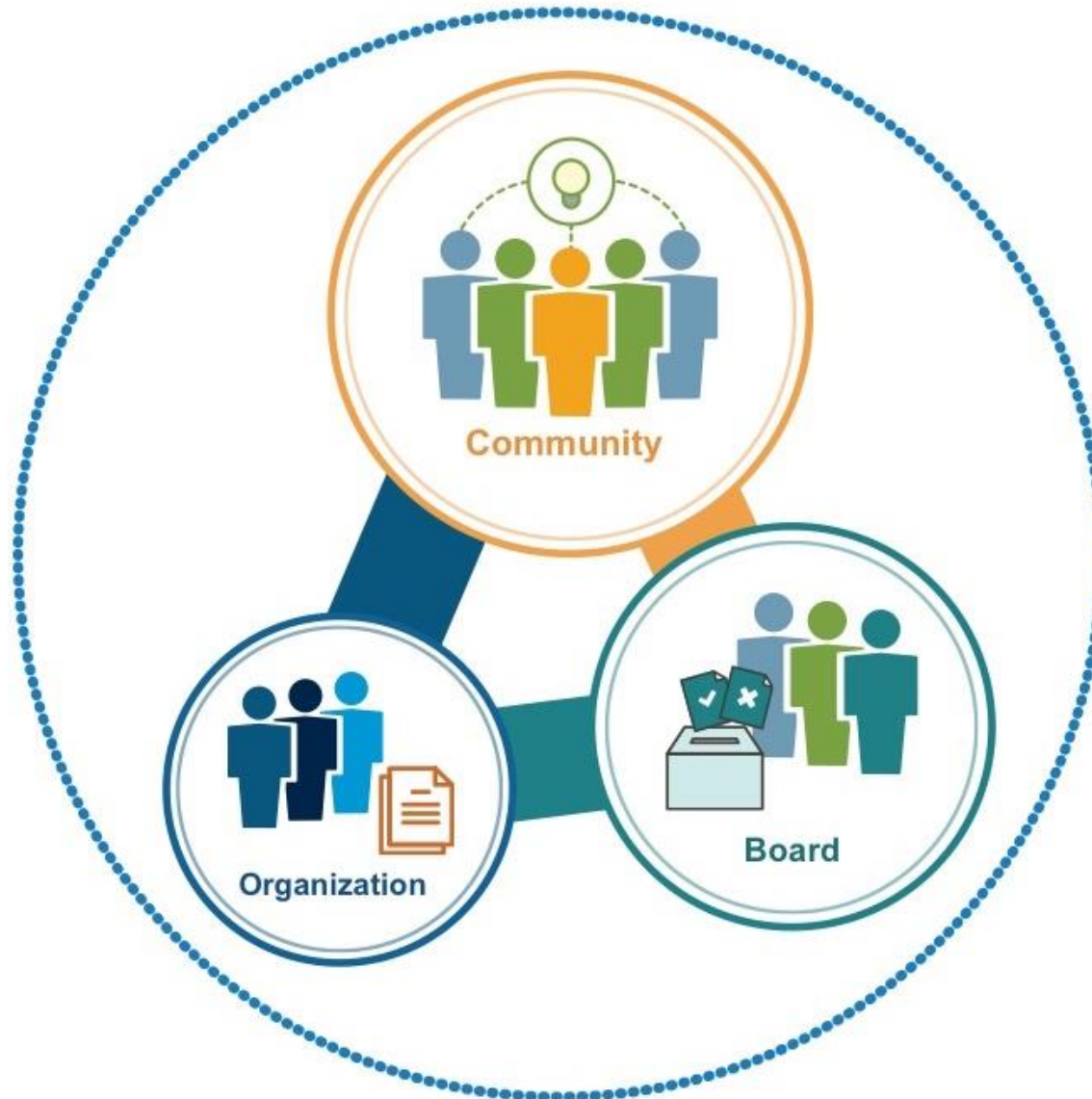
2 Coordinates the development and implementation of policies concerning the registration of second-level domain names in generic top-level domains (gTLDs)
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3 Facilitates the coordination of the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
- 

4 Coordinates the allocation and assignment at the top-most level of Internet Protocol numbers and Autonomous System numbers
- 

5 Collaborates with other bodies as appropriate to provide registries needed for the functioning of the Internet as specified by Internet protocol standards development organizations

ICANN Ecosystem



The ICANN Multistakeholder Community

ICANN follows a bottom-up, multistakeholder model in which individuals, non-commercial organizations, industry, and governments play important roles in its community-based, consensus-driven, policymaking approach.



Learn More ►

<https://www.icann.org/community>

ICANN

VIRTUAL POLICY FORUM

71

14–17 June 2021



Plenary Sessions

Impact of Regulatory Developments on ICANN Policy topics

- Olivier Bringer (**European Commission**) spoke about the implications of the revised Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS2) on domain name registration data and the harmonized framework proposed for intermediary services and online platforms in the Digital Services Act (DSA).
- Alexander Seger (**Council of Europe**) addressed the second additional protocol to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, specifically Article 6 about requests for access to domain name registration data, which would in his view be compatible with the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (**SSAD**) recommended by the ICANN community.

Responses from ICANN Community:

- RSSAC – Root Server System Advisory Committee
- GNSO – Generic Names supporting Organization
- ALAC – At Large Advisory Committee
- ccNSO – Country Code Names Supporting Organization

Community Responses (Plenary)

RSSAC – Root Server System Advisory Committee

- extraterritorial impact of NIS2 on root server operators.

GNSO – Generic Names Supporting Organization

- Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification (EPDP-TempSpec) for Generic Top-Level Domain Registration Data in response to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) an example of ICANN community policy development responding to new legislation.

ALAC – At Large Advisory Committee

- explanation the role of the At-Large community in expressing the interests of end users in ICANN policy development

ccNSO – Country Code Names Supporting Organization

- Explanation of how specific country code top-level domain operators have complied with regulatory developments in their national jurisdictions.

General Discussion (between panelists and participants)

- about specific provisions in the NIS2, DSA, and Budapest Convention, reflecting on the ICANN community experiences with the GDPR, EPDP-TempSpec, and SSAD.

Next Steps:

Impact of Regulatory Developments on ICANN Policy topics

The ICANN community will continue its discussions about global regulatory developments and the impact on ongoing and future ICANN policy work.

Plenary Sessions

ICANN's Multistakeholder Model within the Internet Governance Ecosystem

ICANN plays a crucial role as part of the global technical community and as part of the wider Internet governance ecosystem supporting the Domain Name System.

- **the sustainability of the ICANN multistakeholder model, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.** The panelists agreed that the ICANN multistakeholder model must be diverse and inclusive. Moreover, how the ICANN multistakeholder model responds to shared challenges demonstrates its resiliency. (Panelists: Registrar Stakeholder Group, Government Advisory Committee, Commercial Stakeholder Group, At Large Advisory Committee, Registries Stakeholders group)
- Rinalia Abdul Rahim (Internet Society) and Jovan Kurbalija (DiploFoundation) commented on **perceptions of ICANN and its multistakeholder model**. **Dr. Claire Craig** (Noncommercial Users Constituency) urged ICANN to have more robust engagement in the Caribbean.
- The panelists agreed that the ICANN multistakeholder model is legitimate due to its culture of compromise and consensus, which provides a compelling platform for discussions and decisions.

Next Steps:

ICANN's Multistakeholder Model within the Internet Governance Ecosystem

Nigel Hickson summarized the plenary session. The Internet governance landscape is constantly evolving. ICANN must adapt its priorities and processes to ensure that its multistakeholder model remains effective for an increasingly interconnected and challenging world.

Interesting stakeholder exchange with CEO Göran Marby in the zoom chat chat – Outcome?

Plenary Sessions

Understanding Reputation Block Lists (Addressing DNS Abuse)

*The data from the Reputation Block Lists (RBLs) are used by Contracted Parties, the **Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR)** system, and others in monitoring their namespace. RBLs are an important tool to mitigate Domain Name System (DNS) abuse. The plenary session explained how RBLs identify suspicious behavior and dispel confusion through community discussions.*

- LG Forsberg of iQ Global AS moderated the plenary session and began by defining RBLs and introducing three RBL providers for a panel discussion.
- Carel Bitter of Spamhaus, Ben Coon of WMC Global, and Roman Huessy of abuse.ch explained **how and what data RBLs collect**, **common reasons for false positives** in reporting, and **cooperation among RBL providers**.
- ICANN org described the monthly reports of the DAAR project, which show trends of where DNS security threats are concentrated per a point in time and how this concentration changes over time. . ICANN org is also developing metrics about purity - the false-positive or false-negative rates of an RBL
- second panel featured Tucows who provided a registrar perspective, Verisign who provided a registry perspective, and At-Large community who provided an end user perspective. **How contracted parties use RBLs. The issue of how to remove a website from an RBL.**

-there were responses to over 30 questions an panelists engaged in lively chat discussions

Next Steps:

Understanding Reputation Block Lists

The ICANN community will continue its discussions about DNS abuse, including the function, purpose, and use of RBLs as a mitigation mechanism

Exploring ICANN's Multistakeholder Community



Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

The ASO, including the ASO Address Council (ASO AC) did not convene during ICANN71. The ASO AC plans to have a virtual workshop in September 2021 to review the regional and global policy development processes.

Next Steps

ASO AC monthly teleconferences are open to observers.

The ASO conducts policy development on Regional Internet Registry (RIR) community mailing lists and at RIR meetings. For more information about current regional policy development work, please refer to the [latest ASO AC update](#). To stay informed about regional policy developments, subscribe to an RIR community mailing list.

- [AFRINIC Resource Policy Discussion](#)
- [APNIC Policy Special Interest Group](#)
- [ARIN Public Policy](#)
- [LACNIC Políticas](#)
- [RIPE Address Policy Working Group](#)

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

During ICANN71, the ccNSO held eight sessions which included substantive policy discussions, Tech Day, and ccNSO Council and membership sessions

- The ccNSO Council adoption of the third ccNSO Policy Development Process (ccPDP3) policy recommendations on the **retirement of ccTLDs** is a milestone for the ccNSO.
- Council also reviewed ccNSO implementation-related efforts regarding the second ccNSO **Organizational Review recommendations**, concluding that no further ccNSO efforts are needed.
- The ccNSO Council asked the ccNSO Guidelines Review Committee (GRC) to **review its mandate** in order to organize a **continuous organizational improvement process**. The ccNSO Council determined its work plan for the next two years, as well as a transition toward quarterly work plans.
- Finally, the ccNSO Council agreed to explore the potential role of the ccNSO in ongoing **DNS abuse discussions** after ICANN71.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

During ICANN71, the GNSO organized 18 sessions, including GNSO policy development process (PDP) working group sessions, sessions devoted to stakeholder group and constituency work, GNSO Council meetings, and joint meetings with other ICANN community groups

- **EPDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data**
- **Transfer Policy Review PDP**
- **EPDP-IDNs**
- **GNSO Council Meeting**
- **New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP (THE NEXT ROUND)**

The ICANN Board recently held a Public Comment proceeding to obtain input on the recommendations produced by this PDP. The ICANN Board may also initiate an Operational Design Phase (ODP) on this topic. Input received through Public Comment and the ODP, if applicable, will support the ICANN Board consideration of the recommendations

- **Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs PDP**
- **IGO-INGO Access to Curative Rights Protection Mechanisms**

At –Large/t-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

During ICANN71, At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) members and Regional At-Large Organization (RALO) leaders held ten sessions organized in three tracks: At-Large policy, outreach and engagement, and operations.

- 1. End User Participation in ICANN PDPs and their Role within the ICANN Ecosystem**
- 2. ccTLD Governance Models: Testimonies from At-Large End Users**
- 3. GDPR as a Technology: Policy Implications**

RALO Activities

The At-Large community consists of over 250 At-Large Structures (ALSes), 147 individuals, and 20 observers in the five RALOs. During ICANN71, RALO leaders focused on policy topics and outreach and engagement activities.

The social event featured a virtual walking tour through the town of Delft, **a jazz performance by the Global Equal Multistakeholder (GEMS) Band**, an arts demonstration, **and a top-level domain (TLD) quiz.**

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) conducted almost twenty hours of discussions during ICANN71, including substantive and operational topics of interest and GAC Communiqué drafting discussions. That work culminated in the [ICANN71 GAC Communiqué](#), published on 21 June 2021.

- For the second time this year, the GAC developed consensus advice for the ICANN Board.
- the GAC included a rationale regarding international governmental organization (IGO) protections.
- The GAC also reflected on matters related to previous advice provided to the ICANN Board,
 - Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice (CCT) Review recommendations
 - Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification (EPDP-TempSpec) for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data
 - Phase 1 policy implementation, and Privacy Proxy Services Accreditation Issues Policy Development Process (PDP) implementation.
- Domain Name System (DNS) abuse, data accuracy

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

The Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) held a session to advance work items, including the upcoming publication of an RSSAC advisory on the “Requirements for Measurements of the Local Perspective on the Root Server System”.

Next Steps

The [RSSAC Caucus](#) is comprised of Domain Name System (DNS) experts who have an interest in the Root Server System (RSS), broadening the base of diverse, technical expertise available for RSSAC work. The primary role of the RSSAC Caucus is to perform research and produce publications on topics relevant to the mission of the RSSAC.

The RSSAC appoints RSSAC Caucus members through the RSSAC Caucus Membership Committee. In addition, all RSSAC members are members of the RSSAC Caucus. There are over 100 members of the RSSAC Caucus from more than 20 countries.

Currently, there are two active [work parties](#) in the RSSAC Caucus studying:

- **A tool to gather a local perspective of the RSS**
- **Effects and mitigations of a rogue Root Server Operator**

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

*The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) held its regular Domain Name System Security Extensions (**DNSSEC**) and Security Workshop during ICANN71. This workshop included discussion with presenters actively engaged in DNSSEC deployment and other Internet security issues. Registries, registrars, **Internet service providers (ISP)**, and others who plan to deploy DNSSEC services benefited from the presentation and discussion of the deployment experience. Anyone with an interest in the deployment of DNSSEC – particularly registry, registrar, and ISP employees with technical, operational, and strategic planning roles – are encouraged to review the workshop resources.*

The ICANN71 workshop program featured:

- Community presentations about identity extensions in DNSSEC
- A panel discussion about DNSSEC provisioning automation
- A presentation from the ICANN org about Knowledge-Sharing and Instantiating Norms for DNS (**KINDNS Project**)
- A presentation from SWITCH.CH on a DNS resilience program

Event	Meeting Type	Dates	Location	ICANN Region
ICANN80	Policy Forum	10-13 June 2024	TBD	TBD
ICANN79	Community Forum	2-7 March 2024	TBD	TBD
ICANN78	Annual General Meeting (25 th)	21-26 October 2023	TBD	TBD
ICANN77	Policy Forum	12-15 June 2023	TBD	TBD
ICANN76	Community Forum	11-16 March 2023	Cancún	LAC
ICANN75	Annual General Meeting (24 th)	17-22 September 2022	Kuala Lumpur	AP
ICANN74	Policy Forum	13-16 June 2022	The Hague	EUR
ICANN73	Community Forum	5-10 March 2022	San Juan	NA
ICANN72	Virtual Annual General Meeting (23 rd)	25-28 October 2021	Online Only	(NA)
ICANN71	Virtual Policy Forum	14-17 June 2021	Online Only	(EUR)
ICANN70	Virtual Community Forum	22-25 March 2021	Online Only	(LAC)
ICANN69	Virtual Annual General Meeting (22 nd)	13-15 & 19-22 October 2020	Online Only	(EUR)
ICANN68	Virtual Policy Forum	22-25 June 2020	Online Only	(AP)
ICANN67	Virtual Community Forum	7-12 March 2020	Online Only	(LAC)
ICANN66	Annual General Meeting (21 st)	2-7 November 2019	Montréal	NA

ICANN72 Outlook

*(special advanced pre-release for
CIGF17)*

ICANN72 Outlook (1)

Empowered Community

- each of the Empowered Community Decisional Participants will have to review its internal processes to determine if additional work may be needed to fully implement concerning Guidelines for Good Faith related to petitions for removing ICANN Board directors.

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

- The ASO Address Council is planning a virtual workshop in September 2021 to advance priority work items.

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

- The ccPDP3-Retirement Report for the ICANN Board is expected to be adopted by the ccNSO Council at its 22 September 2021 meeting. After adoption, it will be submitted to the ICANN Board for its consideration.

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) and the At-Large Community

- With the start of FY22, At-Large began the process of implementing several Additional Budget Requests (ABRs), including a professional individual end user poll and studies on **diversity in ICANN leadership bodies** and protecting the Internet's unique identifier system in an **age of disinformation**.

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

- the GAC is maintaining focused attention on a number of its top priority issues including subsequent rounds of new generic top-level domains (gTLD), registration directory services/WHOIS and data protection, Domain Name System (DNS) abuse mitigation, and international organization rights protection mechanisms.

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

- On 3 August 2021, RSSAC approved the creation of a new RSSAC Caucus work party to update “RSSAC047: RSSAC Advisory on Metrics for the DNS Root Servers and the Root Server System”. The initial implementation of the metrics defined in RSSAC047 has identified a small number of errors in definitions of some metrics. The purpose of this work party is to discuss and resolve these issues in a second version of RSSAC047.
- The RSSAC Caucus has a work party to develop a tool to gather **a local perspective of the Root Server System (RSS)**. The RSSAC seeks to develop a tool or set of tools that can easily measure the local perspective of the RSS at various points of the Internet.

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

- The SSAC work party for investigating issues of Internet routing security made progress on its initial publication. The scope of the work party is to examine the security and stability implications of routing security issues on the Internet's routing system and DNS. The SSAC seeks to document this space in an effort to help the ICANN and Internet policy communities understand these technologies and the issues surrounding them.
- The SSAC is currently reviewing community feedback from “SAC114: SSAC Comments on the GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Draft Final Report”. The SSAC seeks to provide the ICANN community with clarification on SSAC recommendations in SAC114.

Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC)

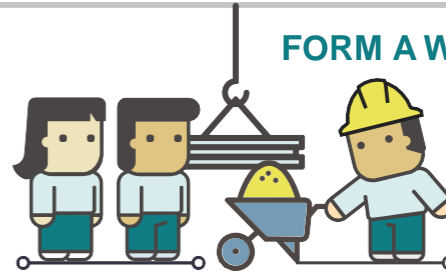
- The RZERC will soon initiate its first charter review since it is required every five years.

GNSO Policy Development Process

- WG consults with Community and develops Initial Report for Public Comment Period.
- After reviews, WG submits Final Report to GNSO Council.

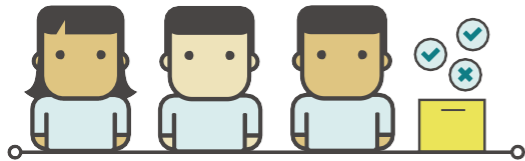
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FORM A WORKING GROUP



5

DELIBERATE THE FINAL REPORT



- GNSO Council reviews Final Report and considers adoption.
- If adopted, GNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6

VOTE BY ICANN BOARD



- ICANN Board consults Community and GAC.
- ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations.



Learn more ►

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ICANN | GNSO

Generic Names Supporting Organization

ccNSO Policy Development Process

- ccNSO Council appoints WG to develop the policy.
- WG issues Initial Report.
- WG opens Public Comment Period.
- WG produces Final Report.
- ccNSO Council requests GAC input.

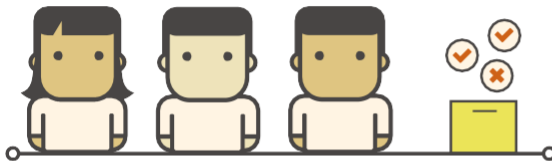
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DEVELOP POLICY



5

VOTE BY ccNSO (TWO STAGES)



- ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations, but national laws remain paramount.

- Stage 1. ccNSO Council deliberates Final Report and if adopted, makes recommendation to its members.
- Stage 2. If members approve, ccNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6



VOTE BY ICANN BOARD



Learn more ►

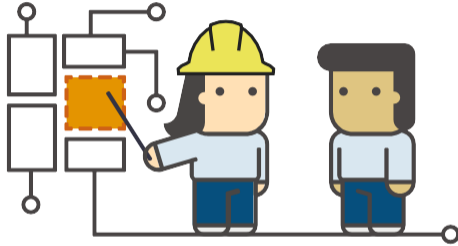
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ICANN | ccNSO

Country Code Names Supporting Organization

ASO Policy Development Process

IDENTIFY THE ISSUE

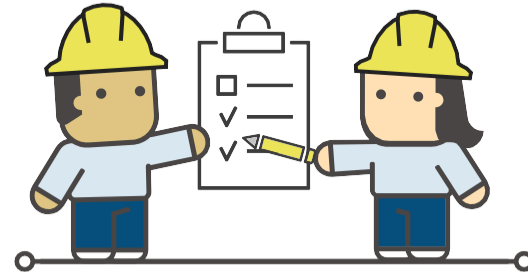


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- Any individual may submit global policy proposal to ASO AC or RIR.
- RIR PDP generates global policy proposal.
- ICANN Board may also request global policy proposal.

2

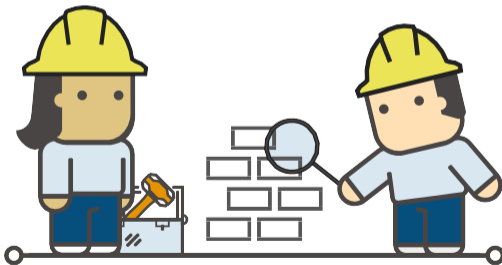
DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS



- ASO AC appoints Policy Proposal Facilitator Team (PPFT).
- ASO AC or PPFT determine if global policy proposal requires specific IANA functions actions or outcomes.
- ASO AC oversees global PDP.

3

REVIEW BY RIRS AND ASO AC



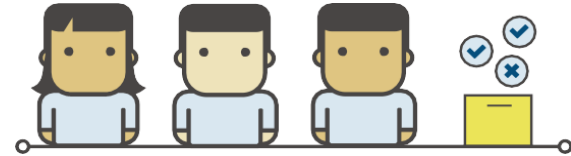
- Five RIRs review global policy proposal.
- Five RIRs must approve identical global policy proposal.
- Five RIRs submit approved global policy proposal to ASO AC for review.

ASO Policy Development Process

4

- ASO AC submits ratified global policy proposal to ICANN Board.
- ICANN Board may accept, reject, request changes or take no action.

REVIEW BY ICANN BOARD



*Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

AFRINIC	Africa
APNIC	Asia and Pacific region
ARIN	Canada, parts of the Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the U.S.
LACNIC	Latin America and parts of the Caribbean
RIPE NCC	Europe, the Middle East and parts of Central Asia



Learn more ►

ccnso.icann.org

ICANN | ASO

Address Supporting Organization

ICANN | LEARN

- ◉ ICANN Learn presents education and training, across a wide variety of topics that pertain to ICANN, to better educate stakeholders in the ICANN ecosystem.
- ◉ ICANN Learn is a free online learning platform where ICANN community members can access and create course content.
- ◉ ICANN Learn is currently available in the six U.N. languages.

 Learn more ▶

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