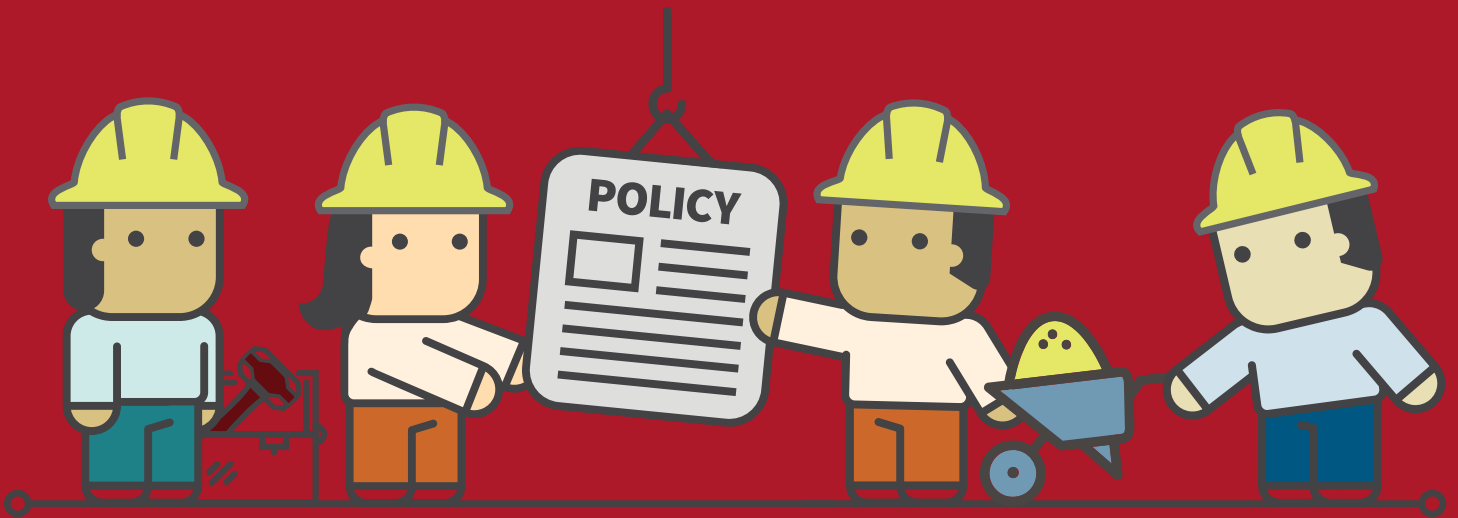


ICANN71

Policy Outcomes Report



ICANN|71
VIRTUAL POLICY FORUM

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A Successful ICANN71



Thank you very much for participating in the ICANN71 Virtual Policy Forum!

We hope the fifth virtual ICANN Public Meeting facilitated dynamic discussions and the continuation of substantive work. The ICANN organization appreciates the proactive engagement and robust participation of the ICANN community.

Written by the Policy Development Support function, the ICANN71 Policy Outcomes report captures decisions and outcomes from the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees. This report also reviews additional activities, looks ahead, and provides resources to enable sustained engagement on important issues.

The ICANN community develops and refines policies that ensure the security, stability, and resiliency of the global Internet. The ICANN organization is proud to support the consensus-driven policy and advice development work of the ICANN community by enabling efficient and effective bottom-up participation in the multistakeholder model.

We look forward to seeing you for the ICANN72 Annual General Meeting.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Olive". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

David Olive
Senior Vice President,
Policy Development Support

Plenary Sessions

Impact of Regulatory Developments on ICANN Policy Topics

Agenda

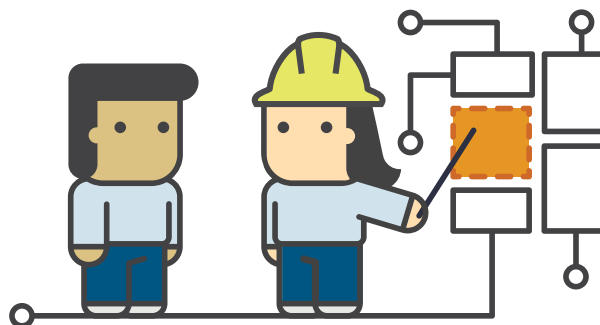
Speakers from the European Commission and Council of Europe provided updates about proposed regulations. If adopted, these regulations could change the current legal landscape as it relates to the provision of domain name services and domain name registration data collection, maintenance, and access. Following the updates, representatives from the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) and Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) reflected on the impact of these regulations on their work.

Highlights

- 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.
- RSSAC Chair Fred Baker commented on the extraterritorial impact of NIS2 on root server operators.
- GNSO Chair Philippe Fouquart highlighted the ongoing 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) as an example of ICANN community policy development in response to new legislation.
- ALAC member Matthias Hudobnik explained the role of the At-Large community in expressing the interests of end users in ICANN policy development.
- ccNSO Council Chair Alejandra Reynoso explained how specific country code top-level domain operators have complied with regulatory developments in their national jurisdictions.
- Moderator Joanna Kulesza facilitated a lively 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

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

Agenda

This plenary session explored the ICANN 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. Olivier Crépin-Leblond moderated the session.

Highlights

- The first part of the plenary session focused on the ICANN multistakeholder model. James Bladel (Registrar Stakeholder Group), Jorge Cancio (Governmental Advisory Committee), Paul McGrady (Commercial Stakeholder Group), Marita Moll (At-Large Advisory Committee), and Jim Prendergast (Registries Stakeholder Group) participated in an active discussion about 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.
- The second part of the plenary session highlighted perspectives of ICANN from the broader Internet governance ecosystem. Rinalia Abdul Rahim (Internet Society) and Jovan Kurbalija (DiploFoundation) commented on perceptions of ICANN and its multistakeholder model. 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

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.

Understanding Reputation Block Lists

Agenda

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.

Highlights

- 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.
- Samaneh Tajalizadehkhoob of 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.

Plenary Sessions

ICANN org is also developing metrics about purity, which is the false-positive or false-negative rates of an RBL.

- The second panel featured Reg Levy of Tucows who provided a registrar perspective, Matt Thomas of Verisign who provided a registry perspective, and Joanna Kulesza of the At-Large community who provided an end user perspective. Levy and Thomas discussed how contracted parties use RBLs. Kulesza raised the issue of how to remove a website from an RBL.
- Throughout the plenary session, the panelists responded to over 30 questions and engaged in lively chat discussions with participants.

Next Steps

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

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. For more information, including the teleconference schedule, observer privileges, and remote participation details, read [here](#).

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.

Resources

- [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)

Decisions and Outcomes

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. 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.

Additional Activities

During ICANN71, ccNSO [Tech Day](#) featured technical and operational registry topics, security, and other Domain Name System (DNS)-related work.

The ccNSO-appointed ICANN Board members Patricio Poblete and Nigel Roberts attended a [question and answer session](#) to share their experiences as ICANN Board members. ICANN Board Chair Maarten Botterman and ICANN Board members associated with the ccTLD community also contributed to the session.

During the [ccNSO policy session](#), two ccPDP working groups provided an update on their progress and sought input from the ccTLD and broader communities:

- The ccTLD and the broader communities learned more about the proposed policy regarding ccPDP3 on the retirement of country code top-level domains, which is now in the decision-making phase. For more information, visit [this workspace](#).
- The ccPDP3, which develops a review mechanism for decisions pertaining to the delegation, transfer, revocation, and retirement of ccTLDs, has identified decisions that should be subject to a review mechanism and is exploring the requirements for the review mechanism itself.
- The ccPDP4 Working Group on the selection and deselection of Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) ccTLD strings is making progress towards updating the criteria, procedures, and documentation of the process for the selection of IDN ccTLD strings. The working group created a document with criteria for its discussion. Read more [here](#).

The purpose of the ccNSO Strategic and Operational Planning Committee ([SOPC](#)) is to organize participation of ccTLD managers in ICANN strategic and operational planning processes. The SOPC regularly holds joint meetings with its counterpart from the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO). During ICANN71, the SOPC discussed whether to continue ranking the importance of ICANN Operating Initiatives. The ranking is used to focus attention on specific initiatives considered important by stakeholders and functions. The SOPC agreed to repeat the ranking exercise. The SOPC also met with the ICANN org Planning Team to discuss ICANN community expectations regarding planning and finance in the coming months.

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

Next Steps

The ccNSO held its third [ccNSO governance session](#) during ICANN71, which explored new rules directly impacting the governance structure of the ccNSO, including the ccNSO Council. After ICANN71, the ccNSO will plan a survey for members as well as additional consultation leading up to ICANN72.

In July 2021, the ccNSO membership will vote on the proposed policy on the retirement of ccTLDs. Participation by ccNSO members in this election is important. The deadline for voting is 23:59 UTC on 28 July 2021. The ccTLD and broader communities had an opportunity to learn more about the proposed policy during the [ccNSO policy session](#).

Resources

The [ccNSO](#) is one of the three Supporting Organizations within ICANN. Created in 2003 for and by ccTLD managers, the ccNSO develops and recommends global policies to the ICANN Board, such as the retirement of ccTLDs. The ccNSO provides a global platform to discuss topics and issues of concern, build consensus and technical cooperation, and facilitate the development of voluntary best practices for ccTLD managers. Membership in the ccNSO is open to all ccTLD managers responsible for managing an ISO 3166-1 ccTLD.

The ccNSO is administered by the [ccNSO Council](#), which consists of 18 councilors (15 elected by ccNSO members and three appointed by the ICANN Nominating Committee). The councilors are actively involved in determining the work and direction of the ccNSO. Councilors manage the policy development process, lead and participate in [various ccNSO working groups](#), engage with the community on topical issues, and develop positions based on community feedback. The ccNSO Council meets regularly at ICANN Public Meetings and on monthly teleconferences. ccNSO Council meetings are open to observers.

- The detailed ccNSO schedule during ICANN71 is available on the [ccNSO workspace](#).
- All ccNSO Council documents, minutes of meetings, resolutions, and discussions are published on the [ccNSO Council workspace](#).
- Enroll in the “Introductory Course about the ccNSO”. Go to [ICANN Learn](#), where you can read more about the ccNSO, practice what you have learned through quizzes, and find additional resources.
- Consult the [“Quick Guide to the ccNSO”](#) to learn more about its work and how it is organized
- [Subscribe](#) to the ccNSO monthly newsletter to stay informed. Previous editions are available in the [archive](#).

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Decisions and Outcomes

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

The Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification (EPDP-TempSpec) for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data Phase 2A Team is responsible for reviewing two topics assigned by the GNSO Council:

- The differentiation of legal vs. natural person registration data
- The feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address

During the [EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A Community Update and Consultation session](#), members of the EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A Team provided an overview of the Phase 2A Initial Report published on 3 June 2021. The EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A Chair, Keith Drazek, noted that the Phase 2A Team has not agreed to any policy recommendations at this stage, but has instead provided draft recommendations along with specific questions for feedback. EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A Team presenters emphasized that the draft recommendations do not represent a consensus support, and the Initial Report specifically notes where divergent positions exist.

There is currently no consensus position on whether Contracted Parties should be required to differentiate between legal and natural persons. The EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A Team has provided draft guidance for Contracted Parties who wish to voluntarily differentiate, and the community is invited to provide feedback on the guidance. The EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A Team welcomes feedback through [Public Comment](#), which closes on 19 July 2021.

Transfer Policy Review PDP

The Transfer Policy Review PDP Working Group is tasked to determine if changes to the policy are needed to improve the security and efficacy of inter-registrar and inter-registrant transfers. The two-phase PDP began in May 2021, and after conducting an initial review of the charter questions to assist in organizing its work, the working group began substantive deliberations on Phase 1A topics.

During ICANN71, the working group held a [session](#). The first half of the session focused on defining policy goals for the Transfer Policy and the PDP. The working group then reviewed goals that had guided previous policy development work on the topic and considered whether these goals are still applicable. Session participants discussed additional possible goals to guide the work of the PDP. During the second half of the session, the working group discussed how to address questions included in its charter on the topic of Authorization Codes.

EPDP-IDNs

The GNSO Council initiated the Expedited Policy Development Process on Internationalized Domain Names (EPDP-IDNs) to provide policy recommendations on:

- The definition of all TLDs and the management of variant labels to facilitate the delegation of variant gTLDs in the root zone
- How the IDN Implementation Guidelines should be updated in the future

The GNSO Council is now assembling a working group and conducting an Expression of Interest process to identify a Chair.

An [outreach session](#) drew on experts from the ICANN community and ICANN org who provided background information about the issues included in the EPDP-IDNs, shared information about the mission and scope of the EPDP-IDNs, and highlighted ways to get involved.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

GNSO Council Meeting

The GNSO Council [met](#) to discuss:

- The potential next steps for the IDN Operational Track
- The Accuracy Scoping Team
- The interactions with the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
- Updates regarding EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A
- The EPDP-TempSpec Phase 1 Recommendation 27, Wave 1.5 Report
- Topics for the joint meeting between the GNSO and ICANN Board
- The GNSO Council Liaison to the EPDP-IDNs

The GNSO Council also passed a [resolution](#) initiating the GNSO Framework for the Continuous Improvement Pilot Project.

Ongoing Work

While there were no sessions during ICANN71 about the following [GNSO projects](#), work continues on these initiatives.

New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP

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

The ICANN Board recently held a Public Comment proceeding to obtain input on the recommendations produced by this PDP. This input will support the ICANN Board consideration of the recommendations.

IGO-INGO Access to Curative Rights Protection Mechanisms

The International Governmental Organization (IGO) Work Track is in the process of analyzing dispute resolution eligibility requirements for IGOs and jurisdictional immunity as it relates to the Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy and will soon begin developing its Initial Report.

PDP 3.0

As the GNSO Council scopes and initiates new GNSO policy development efforts, it is actively applying PDP 3.0 improvements to enhance the effectiveness of GNSO projects.

Additional Activities

During ICANN71, the GNSO Council held a [session](#) which focused on:

- The status of implementation of GNSO policy recommendations
- The future of ICANN Public Meetings
- Prioritization and resource planning

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

The GNSO Council [met](#) with the GAC to discuss:

- The System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) and EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A
- Data accuracy
- Domain Name System abuse mitigation
- The Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice (CCT) Review
- The new gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP

The GNSO Council held a [wrap-up session](#) to address:

- The preparation for a joint meeting between the GNSO and ICANN Board
- Next steps in the Privacy and Proxy Services Accreditation Issues PDP
- The call for volunteers for the ICANN71 GAC Communiqué review
- Interactions with the GAC, including the continued discussions from GNSO Council agenda topics and next steps

After ICANN71, there will be a [joint meeting](#) between the GNSO Council and ICANN Board to discuss:

- The new gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP: the ODP timeline and GNSO concerns about SAC114
- IDN Guidelines 4.0: policy work and operational updates
- Updates to the ICANN Board about GNSO Council progress in scoping work on the accuracy of gTLD registration data

A number of GNSO Stakeholder Group and Constituency sessions occurred during ICANN71. The gTLD Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG) organized a [panel discussion](#) which explored how ICANN can effectively help new entrants prepare for the next New gTLD application round. The Contracted Parties House DNS Abuse Working Group provided a [community update](#) on its work. In addition, the Registrar Stakeholder Group (RrSG) provided a [preview](#) of its registrant experience study.

Next Steps

The GNSO Council and GNSO working groups will return to their regular work schedules. GNSO community leaders are preparing for ICANN72.

Resources

- [GNSO website](#)
- [GNSO workspace](#)
- [GNSO news](#)
- [GNSO calendar](#)
- [GNSO on Twitter](#)
- [ICANN Learn course](#), “Get to Know the GNSO”.

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

Decisions and Outcomes

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.

Track One: At-Large Policy

During ICANN71, the At-Large community held three policy sessions.

End User Participation in ICANN PDPs and their Role within the ICANN Ecosystem

This At-Large policy session explored the level of influence of Internet end users on ICANN policy development processes (PDPs). The session explored two questions:

- To what extent does the ICANN Board rely on the Internet end user community in making its decisions?
- How does the ICANN community gather opinions that are representative of Internet end users?

ICANN President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Göran Marby, ICANN Board Vice Chair León Sánchez, and ALAC Vice Chair for Policy Jonathan Zuck exchanged their views on end user participation in ICANN. León Sánchez noted that “the end user is at the center” of ICANN. The discussion also highlighted the important role the ALAC and At-Large community have in the public interest.

ccTLD Governance Models: Testimonies from At-Large End Users

In this policy session, Country Code Name Supporting Organization member Katrina Sasaki introduced the four types of country code top-level domain (ccTLD) governance models consisting of academic, government, for profit, and not for profit. Nine At-Large members from around the world and across the various ccTLD governance models spoke about their experiences with the ccTLD operators in their country. Moderator Olivier Crépin-Leblond noted in his summary that all four models of ccTLD governance appear to be listening to end user inputs in how they serve their local community. Following ICANN71, the At-Large community will continue the discussion to increase end user input in their local ccTLD. The session organizers are considering a follow-up session during ICANN72 on ccTLDs and how end user input could be heard to a greater degree, including how to promote end user input in the governance of ccTLDs and which aspects of ccTLD operation have resonated well with end users.

GDPR as a Technology: Policy Implications

The At-Large community held a policy session on the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and its technology and policy implications. The policy session explored the potential impact that advancing GDPR compliance with the use of technology will likely have on Internet end users, in particular the policy implications of a United States patent, “Systems and Methods for Preserving Privacy of a Registrant in a Domain Name System (DNS),” recently issued to Verisign and the level to which it might impact further work of the Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification (EPDP-TempSpec) for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data. Program participants noted that national patents may impact ICANN policies and PDPs and may raise questions of enforcement. The At-Large community and other stakeholders will follow up on these evolving issues.

The ALAC held a joint meeting with the Government Advisory Committee (GAC) to discuss topics of mutual interest, including New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP and EPDP-TempSpec.

For more information regarding ALAC or At-Large Policy Comments and Advice, please visit the [At-Large Policy Summary](#) and [ALAC Executive Summaries](#). Additional information about At-Large policy sessions during ICANN71 is available on the [At-Large ICANN71 workspace](#).

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

Track Two: At-Large Outreach and Engagement

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.

During ICANN71, the European RALO (EURALO) policy session titled, “New gTLDs: Protection of Geographical Names in Europe,” explored the needs and interests of Internet end users based on their geographical identity, the existing scope and opportunities for legal protection, and intellectual property aspects, including appellation d’origine. The EURALO social event highlighted the cultures of EURALO, specifically the Netherlands. 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.

The African community held the 26th joint African RALO (AFRALO)-AfrICANN meeting to discuss regional issues and finalize a joint statement, [“DNS Abuse Mitigation Strategies.”](#)

At-Large Activities

The At-Large leadership welcome session featured the promotion of two new ICANN Learn courses, “ICANN At-Large: Welcome to our World” and “ICANN Policy Development: A Guide for At-Large Participants,” as well as the ALAC/At-Large Talking Points for ICANN71. The session also included updates about the RALO Fiscal Year 2021 Strategic Outreach Plans and breakout sessions with the ICANN org Global Stakeholder Engagement teams and the At-Large regional liaisons to develop the RALO Fiscal Year 2022 Strategic Outreach Plans.

The At-Large Social Media Working Group (SMWG), ICANN Fellows, and NextGen@ICANN program participants collaborated on ICANN71 activities with the goal of promoting the At-Large policy sessions and encouraging new members. ICANN Fellows and NextGen@ICANN program participants in the European region promoted At-Large sessions in regional languages, including Dutch, French, and Spanish. In addition, the European regional SMWG Chair, Natalia Filina, organized a series of promotional cards for At-Large sessions.

The At-Large SMWG held its regular ICANN Public Meeting [Twitter competition](#) and [Facebook competition](#). At-Large community members, ICANN Fellows, and NextGen@ICANN program participants posted photos during ICANN71 sessions from their location and shared them using #ALAC71. The top three winners of the competitions had the most engaging social media content and received the most retweets, reposts, or likes.

Track Three: Operations

The At-Large community held an ICANN71 wrap-up session, which included a discussion of the At-Large Priority Activities for 2021, including operational and project updates, a discussion with the ICANN President and CEO Göran Marby, ICANN Board Chair Maarten Botterman, and ICANN Board Vice Chair León Sánchez, and planning for ICANN72.

Next Steps

The ALAC will meet with the ICANN Board on 8 July 2021 to continue a conversation about metrics and to discuss topics such as ALAC advice, including [ALAC Advice to the ICANN Board on Subsequent Procedures](#). The GAC and ALAC will continue their discussions about the EPDP-TempSpec and the implementation of New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP over the upcoming months.

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

Resources

At-Large website

- [Membership](#)
- [Policy Summary](#)
- [At-Large ICANN Learn Courses](#)

At-Large workspace

- [At-Large agendas during ICANN71](#)
- [ALAC Policy Advice Development workspace](#)
- [At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group](#)
- [At-Large and ICANN Public Meetings](#)
- [At-Large governance](#)

At-Large social media

- [Facebook](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [YouTube](#)

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Decisions and Outcomes

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. Specifically, 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, including the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice (CCT) Review recommendations, the 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. The GAC commented on a number of issues of importance in its communiqué, including New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP, Domain Name System (DNS) abuse, data accuracy, EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2 Operational Design Phase (ODP), EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A work, and CCT Review recommendations.

Additional Activities

During ICANN71, the GAC conducted bilateral meetings with the ICANN Board, the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), and members of the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), including the GNSO Council.

The GAC and ICANN Board discussed:

- The new gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP
- DNS abuse mitigation, including related recommendations from the Second Security, The Stability and Resiliency of the DNS Review (SSR2), and the CCT Review
- How registration data matters
- The return to in-person ICANN Public Meetings

The GAC and ALAC discussed:

- The new gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP
- Registration Data Services (RDS)
- Topics identified for potential future collaboration, including Internet governance, DNS abuse, and the Third Accountability and Transparency Review (ATRT3) recommendations

The GAC and GNSO discussed:

- The System for Standardized Access/Disclosure and EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2A
- Data accuracy
- DNS abuse mitigation
- CCT Review
- New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

The GAC tailored its ICANN71 agenda to priority topics and the drafting of the ICANN71 GAC Communiqué, while maintaining flexibility for GAC participants to engage in other ICANN71 sessions. Topics for GAC sessions included DNS abuse mitigation, New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP, RDS and data protection, IGO protection matters, and a discussion about the future of GAC meetings.

GAC members contributed to ICANN71 plenary sessions, including the Impact of Regulatory Developments on ICANN Policy Topics and ICANN's Multistakeholder Model within the Internet Governance Ecosystem. GAC members also participated in the Post-Pandemic Future of ICANN Public Meetings session.

Each day during ICANN71, the GAC Chair and Vice Chair team conducted an informal update for GAC members who found it difficult to participate remotely due to time zone issues. Those updates provided information to GAC members about sessions held earlier in the day, and offered a preview of sessions and topics for the day ahead. The GAC also held an informal social event for GAC participants, which provided an opportunity for introductions.

After ICANN71, a nomination period will begin for five Vice Chair terms that start in March 2022. GAC Vice Chairs can serve up to two consecutive, one-year terms at a time. The nomination period ends on 9 September 2021, and an election will take place during ICANN72.

The GAC support team briefed GAC members about the launch of the new GAC action and decision radar tool, which enables the GAC to track matters requiring attention and action, and an upcoming user experience upgrade to the GAC website.

Resources

There are 179 member governments and 38 observer organizations in the GAC. Of those, representatives from 71 member governments and five observer organizations participated during ICANN71.

More information about the GAC sessions during ICANN71, please visit the [GAC ICANN71 agenda page](#).

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Activities

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

Resources

- [RSSAC work session](#)
- [RSSAC webpage](#)

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

Activities

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 DNSSEC and Security Workshop provided a forum for both experienced and new people to meet and discuss DNSSEC deployments. The workshop addressed a broad range of topics including DNS over TLS/DNS over HTTPS (DoT/DoH) impacts and potential abuses, impacts of Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) deployments, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) hijacking, and other Internet-related routing issues.

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

The SSAC held a public session to present a detailed briefing on [SAC115: SSAC Report on an Interoperable Approach to Addressing Abuse Handling in the DNS](#). The SSAC also provided updates about topics currently under examination by the SSAC, including routing security, the possibility of a root service early warning systems, and feedback on Phase 2A of the Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification (EPDP-TempSpec) for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data. This also included updates about ongoing SSAC projects including the Name Collision Analysis Project (NCAP) and the Scan of Threats to Internet Naming and Addressing.

Next Steps

The DNSSEC and Security Workshop Program Committee will plan the ICANN72 DNSSEC and Security Workshop. The SSAC will also continue to develop reports, advisories, and comments on a range of topics in preparation for ICANN72.

Resources

- DNSSEC and Security Workshop: [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)
- [SSAC Session](#)
- [SSAC website](#)
- [SSAC introduction](#)
- [SSAC Operational Procedures](#)
- [SSAC publications](#)