LACTLD Report on ICANN62

ICANN 62 Meeting Report

Introduction

The LACTLD Report on ICANN62 reviews the ccNSO main sessions and some issues discussed during the GAC sessions. At ICANN 62, the ccNSO continued to make progress on the retirement of ccTLDs, held sessions on disaster recovery and business continuity, held a Tech Day with a focus on the operational and technical exchange of information and best practices, and held a ccNSO Members Day focusing on business and administrative matters. One of the major focus of the GAC sessions were the GDPR implementation matters related to data protection and privacy issues.

ccNSO Sessions

Strategic Outlook Trends Identification Session

This is a joint effort between the ICANN organization, the community and the Board to engage in a discussion on what the ccNSO sees as emerging trends in three broad areas:

Community-wide trends:

- Internet evolution and external technology advancement increasing pressure on DNS relevance and ICANN's legitimacy.
- Scalability of the community, ability to effectively address increasing demand and capacity.
- Increasing changes in the domain name industry, and emerging Internet business and funding models.
- Increasing discussion and debate about ICANN's mission, and increasing pressure to broaden ICANN's role and operational scope.
- Increasing demands for transparency, openness and accountability creating additional complexity and hampering execution.
- Evolving dynamics relating to power balance of the ICANN community, Board and organization.

Organisational/operational trends:

- Increasing demand on ICANN organisation, staff and resources.
- Increasing risk on security – both physical and cyber.

Geo-political or economic trends:

- Increasing concerns about effectiveness and scalability of ICANN's multistakeholder model.
- Increasing geopolitical and technical risks of fragmentation.
- Increasing pressure to integrate human rights, privacy and law enforcement into government mechanisms.

- Increased government interventions via legislations into the Internet Ecosystem and hence affecting ICANN.

The results of this session will be used as input into ICANN's 5-year strategic plans. The plan is to come up with a draft concept that will be discussed at the Barcelona meeting and result in a strategic plan by June 2019.

Tech Day

During the Tech Day, Jim Reid explained the NIS Directive, namely, the European Union Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems that aims to improve cybersecurity across the EU countries. This directive was approved in 2016. Some of its principles include the definition and establishment of competent NIS authorities; the provision of response teams who will share information about risks and will cooperate on incident handling; and the collection of fines for non-compliance and/or serious outages.

The Tech Day continued with a presentation given by .RS regarding the security measures of its registry system. Subsequently, the TLD-OPS (the global technical incident response community for and by ccTLDs) introduced its next proyect: the Natural Disasters Recovery Planning and the Business Continuity Planning. Specifically, the TLD-OPS community will focus on the recovery planning for the DNS resolution infrastructure, the registry systems, the IT infrastructure (network, storage, servers, softwares) and the emergency communication tools. Also, the TLD-OPS is currently looking for feedback from the community: their needs, past experiences from ccTLDs, and the different type of actions depending on the geographical area.

Following the TLD-OPS presentation, DIFO, the organization that manages the .DK ccTLD, expounded its strategy to deal with incidents where the .DK domain names are used as a platform for intellectual property rights abuse.

During the second session of the Tech Day, the Security and Stability Advisory Committee offered a presentation on the Amazon Route53 Attack and showed how the DNS could be compromised due to route hijacking (BGP Hijack). The presenters also proposed different detection and mitigation techniques. They reminded that SSAC Publications are a reference source for this kind of attacks.

The Tech Day also included a review on the Customer Standing Committee (CSC) Charter.

ccNSO Members Meeting Day 1

Working Group updates

- Update by the TLD-OPS Standing Committee

The TLD-OPS is the ccNSO Working Group that seeks to collaboratively detect and mitigate incidents that may affect the operational security and stability of ccTLD services and of the wider

Internet. At ICANN62, the TLD-OPS Standing Committee updated its security alerts since ICANN61 and its new memberships: .BO (Bolivia) and .HN (Honduras). They also recounted their security alerts and workshops as well as their membership stats. Lastly, the TLD-OPS objective for ICANN62 was to collect feedback from ccNSO members on Natural Disaster Recovery Planning and on Business Continuity Planning. Also, another objective of the Working Group is to continue increasing its membership.

TLD-OPS presentation.

- ● Update by the Strategic and Operational Planning Standing Committee (SOPC)

The SOPC recapitulated some of the comments received regarding the ICANN FY19 Operating Plans and Budget FY19. There were some observations related to the poor approachability of the plan format as well as its drafting inconsistency. The comments also included some recommendations on the ICANN funding estimations and on the ICANN headcount increase.

ICANN addressed the feedback received. The ICANN response said that the organization is working to stabilize its cost and is looking for ways to perform its work more efficiently. Also, "ICANN org funding projections and market model is considering the expected changes in both supply-side and demand-side conditions". Therefore, "ICANN forecasts a lower rate of growth in total transaction volumes and funding versus prior years, arising from the expectations of maturing gTLD marketplace and the consolidation in the accredited registrar base".

ccNSO-SOPC presentation.

- ● Update by the Guidelines Review Committee (GRC)

At ICANN62, the Guidelines Review Committee welcomed its new members: Kristina Hakobyan (.AM), Liz Williams (.AU), Sean Copeland (.VI), Svitlana Tkachenko (.UA), and Young-eum Lee (.KR). Also, the GRC reviewed the current status of its guidelines development process. Finally, there were some comments regarding the inclusion of background checks as part of the ccNSO Board Nomination process.

Policy session

- ● Update by the Retirement of ccTLDs PDP Working Group

The Working Group has already completed its terminology, the retirement scenarios and its working plan. The next steps will be a comparative analysis, the stress test and the policy development. During the working session on Thursday afternoon, members of the Working Group discussed the potential scope of the policy recommendations. There was some debate about contentious elements such as the process oversight (approval/accountability) and whether the policy should apply to ccNSO members only or to all ccTLDs.

PDP Retirement working group website.

- ● Update by the Cross-Community Working Group New gTLD Auction Proceeds (CCWG Auction Proceeds).

Given that only one registry can operate a top-level domain, an auction is the mechanism of last

resort for resolving contention between two or more applicants for a string through the New gTLD program. Currently, the proceeds generated from auctions of last resort are being separated and reserved until the multistakeholder community develops a plan for their use. This plan must be authorized by the ICANN Board.

The CCWG Auction Proceeds' objective is to develop a proposal(s) on the mechanism(s) to allocate the new gTLD auction proceeds. As part of this proposal, the CCWG-AP is expected to review: the scope of fund allocation; due diligence requirements to uphold accountability and proper use of funds; and the potential or actual conflicts of interest.

The Working Group will address the charter questions and will compile a list of possible mechanisms that could be considered by the CCWG and consultation with identified experts to obtain input. Afterwards, the Working Group will determine which mechanism(s) demonstrate most potential to meet CCWG expectations and conform with legal and fiduciary constraints.

CCWG Auction Proceeds' presentation

- ccNSO Participation in the Work Track 5

The Work Track 5 seeks to review the existing policy and implementation related to the topic of geographic names at the top level, determine if changes are needed, and recommend revised or new policy or implementation guidance, as appropriate. There continues to be a recognition in the community that further work is needed in this area, noting that there are strong interests in the GAC, ccNSO, ALAC, and GNSO on this issue.

The Work Track 5 has already discussed categories of strings established in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook including identifying pros and cons of the 2012 AGB treatment: 2-character ASCII letter-letter combinations; Country and Territory Names; and other geographic names listed in the 2012 AGB. It has discussed whether there should be rules for other strings such as geographic features (rivers, mountains, valleys, lakes, etc.) and culturally significant terms related to geography that were not included in the 2012 AGB. Also, the Work Track 5 has reviewed and validated a chart outlining the relevant program elements of the 2012 process and began to consider possible process improvements. Currently, it is seeking input on a working document that aims to capture the different perspectives and input received so far from WT members.

In relation to the areas of possible agreement, there is a reasonable acknowledgement that the 2-character ASCII letter-letter combinations are restricted to ccTLDs. Additionally, the country and territory names in all forms should not be available as gTLDs. More consideration is needed to decide future policy for those. For these areas, there has been no changes from the current (2012) rules. It must be taken into account that these conclusions are preliminary – the report will be sent out for public comments and will also be treated by the full group (WT 1-5).

Joint Meeting: GAC & ccNSO

The ccNSO representatives gave a presentation on the specific features of the ccTLDs: their differences with gTLDs, the policy setting processes, the ccTLDs management and governance models, the regional organizations that work with them, and how the ccTLDs get involved in ICANN through the ccNSO.

Stephen Deerhake, chair of the PDP Working Group on the Retirement of ccTLDs, updated the current status of the Working Group. He explained that it has finished the comparative phase and has started to develop policy. Stephen specially invited GAC members to participate in this part of the policy development process at least on an observer level.

Annebeth Lange, ccNSO co-chair on the Work Track 5, gave an update of the ccNSO participation in this subgroup. She highlighted that more exchange and communication is needed in order to develop appropriate guidelines on this matter. She also added that their goal is to avoid previous excessively long policy development processes.

There was some discussion on the focus that the Work Track 5 is adopting. Some GAC representatives questioned which should be the issues that get most of the attention from the Work Track 5 members.

The GAC and the ccNSO members agreed to exchange their guidelines on the Rejection and Approval Actions in order to address their roles as decision participants in the community model. Also, the GAC and the ccNSO members agreed on some potential agenda items for the Barcelona meeting.

During the second day of the joint meeting between the GAC and the ccNSO, Bart Boswinkel gave a presentation on behalf of Jaap Akkerhuis, member of the ISO 3166 maintenance agency, about the ISO 3166 standard.

Bart Boswinkel explained that the ISO 3166 maintenance agency is the body that maintains the standard, hence, it assigns the two-letter codes and makes the small editorial changes. Also, he expounded that the ISO 3166 standard consists of three parts. The country codes are included in part one which is composed by alpha-2 and alpha-3 codes (two letter and three letter codes). Bart Boswinkel added that the names of the countries listed in the ISO 3166 are taken from the UN terminology database so these entries are no stable as new countries can appear or cease to exist. Therefore, ISO 3166 is dynamic and follows the geopolitical interests. He also remarked that the ISO standard is in English or in French so the maintenance agency will use the French or English name of the country to assign a code element to it.

[Transcription of the Joint Meeting part one](#).

[Transcription of the Joint Meeting part two](#).

Joint Meeting: ccNSO & GNSO Councils

Several items were covered during the joint meeting. Firstly, the ccNSO Council and the GNSO Council both agreed to approve the Customer Standing Committee revised charter. The Councils members also discussed the upcoming reviews: the Customer Standing Committee effectiveness review and the IANA function review. According to the ICANN Bylaws, the IANA naming function review is to be convened by October 1st.

The ccNSO Council and the GNSO Council commented on the amending reviews schedule: the short-term and long-term options. Also,there was some exchange regarding the Internet Governance Engagement Group proposed charter.

The joint meeting continued with an update from the ccNSO Council on the use of emojis in

TLDs. After two sessions on the topic at ICANN61, in San Juan, the ccNSO has established a study group in order to look into the issue and seek comments from ccTLDs that currently allow the use of emoji at the second level. The ccNSO agreed to share the group findings with the community and invite the GNSO interested members to participate in the group work.

Both Councils also commented how are they going to address the CCWG Work Stream 2 recommendations: which will be the expected next steps once they received the list of recommendations. The GNSO Council representative explained that the GNSO will have to study and discuss these recommendations internally as a group.

The ccNSO Council and the GNSO Council addressed their roles as Decisional Participants. The ccNSO representatives described a template they are working on to improve the communication between ICANN and the community on the rejection and approval action notices. The ccNSO is planning to present this template proposal for discussion in the Barcelona meeting.

Finally, with regards to the GDPR, the GNSO Council explained that they are working to finalize the text in order to launch their EPDP on the temporary specification. The ccNSO Council committed to engage and provide their help and expertise on the matter if it is requested by their GNSO colleagues.

Transcription of the Joint Meeting.

ccNSO Members Meeting Day 2

Natural Disasters, Disaster Recovery, and Business Continuity Planning: Policy Impact and Managerial Aspects

During this session, Erwin Lansing from.DK offered a presentation on their Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning strategies. He covered the technical measures as well as their generic crisis response playbook.

The .FR registry overviewed its BCP plan. They provided some insights related to their preventive measures, their continuity plan, and their tests and trainings.

CIRA also provided a general outlook of its Critical Event Protocol. According to their presentation, some of their DR/BCP general tasks include: regular tabletop exercises; regular updates of their Business Impact Assessment; customization of protocols and plans for CIRA based on their business requirements.

Accountability Session

The work of the Cross-Community Working Group on Accountability is an essential keystone of the whole IANA transition. Its recommendations provide the mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of all the new structures that have been put in place.

The CCWG-Accountability WS2 concluded its work at its face to face meeting at ICANN62 on Sunday 24 June. The WS2 Final Report and Implementation Guidance will now be transmitted to the CCWG-Accountability Chartering Organisations for approval. Once approved by the Chartering Organizations, the CCWG-Accountability will forward this material to the ICANN Board

for approval.

The [WS2 Final Report](#) has not changed since its publication for a public consultation in March 2018.

PTI Session

- CSC Charter Review

The review seeks to find out if the CSC Charter provides a sound basis to perform the responsibilities envisioned in IANA Transition Proposal. During the ICANN62 session, the major review findings were expounded with regards to its mission, scope, membership, meetings, reporting, and remedial action procedures.

The Charter Review Final Report will be published on June 2019 and it will be submitted to the ccNSO and the GNSO Councils for adoption of recommendations and ratification of the amended Charter.

- Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC) update

The Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC) reviews proposed architectural changes to the content of the DNS root zone, the systems including both hardware and software components used in executing changes to the DNS root zone, and the mechanisms used for distribution of the DNS root zone. The RZERC was formed as a result of the IANA Stewardship Transition.

The RZERC is integrated by the ccNSO, the GNSO, ASO, IETF, ICANN Board, SSAC, RSSAC, RZM and PTI.

Currently, the RZERC is working with two issues: Root Zone KSK Rollover and Root Zone Management Evolution Study.

[The RZERC website](#).

ccTLD News Session

At ICANN62, the ccTLD News Session covered different topics. Cristian Hesselman from .NL presented their proactive and collaborative DDoS mitigation strategy for the Dutch critical infrastructure. Moreover, Vika Mpisane from .ZA expounded their approach for companies registrations and domain name registrations on the same platform.

Jordan Carter from [.NZ](#) introduced their team and commented on their registry changes. Lastly, Nominet offered an presentation on their GDPR implementation strategy. They addressed the immediate impact as well as the expected next steps.

ccNSO: Council Meeting

The ccNSO Council addressed different topics during their meeting in Panama. They adopted the final report produced by the Customer Standing Committee Charter Review Team. The Council also discussed the next steps to further develop the ccNSO Onboarding/mentor-mentee Programme. This Programme seeks to increase the members participation in the ccNSO and to deepen the collaboration and experience sharing among the members. The Council agreed to

record the Programme as an action item in order to gather some ideas and organise the future tasks.

Also, the Council established another action item regarding the appropriate review and update of the TLD-OPS Committee charter. The TLD-OPS has requested appointment of a vice-chair to ensure leadership for preparation of workshops and other activities. Therefore, its charter has to be updated to properly reflect their work.

Lastly, Nigel Roberts stepped down his position at the ccNSO Council to fill ICANN Board Seat number 12. Giovanni Seppia was appointed Council member for the European region.

Transcription of the ccNSO Council Meeting.

GAC sessions

The GAC Comuniqué summarizes the GAC's main resolutions and recommendations on the issues discussed at the ICANN meetings.

During ICANN62, the GDPR and WHOIS as well as the two-character Country Codes at the Second Level were some of the topics addressed at the GAC meetings.

With regards to the General Data Protection Regulation, on 17 May, the ICANN Board has adopted a Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data (or Temp Spec) designed to achieve WHOIS compliance with the GDPR. Temp Spec is intended to be in place for one year after its adoption, and to be replaced by the final model that is intended to be developed in an unprecedented Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) led by the GNSO Council.

In addition to the Temp Spec and the EPDP, on 18 June, ICANN has also published a draft High-Level Framework for a Unified Access Model for Continued Access to full WHOIS Data for law enforcement and other governmental agencies, and for defined categories of private third parties.

The GAC states in its Comuniqué that a Unified Access Model is central to providing access to non-public WHOIS data for users with a legitimate purpose and this should continue to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Therefore, it advises the ICANN Board to take all steps necessary to ensure the development and implementation of a Unified Access Model that addresses accreditation, authentication, access and accountability, and applies to all contracted parties, as quickly as possible. Additionally, the GAC also advises the ICANN Board to publish a status report, four weeks prior to ICANN63.

The GAC notes that access to WHOIS information is critical for the furtherance of legitimate purposes associated with protecting the public interest including law enforcement; cybersecurity; consumer protection and the protection of intellectual property. To this effect, the development of stable, predictable, and workable access mechanisms for non-public WHOIS information is necessary. Therefore, the GAC argues that in order to protect the public interest, as well as the secure, stable, and resilient operation of the DNS, the development and implementation of a Unified Access Model is of utmost importance. The GAC also considers that direct involvement and action is required by ICANN to facilitate and support this.

In relation to the two-character Country Codes at the Second Level, the GAC advises the ICANN Board to work, as soon as possible, with those GAC members who have expressed serious

concerns with respect to the release of their 2-character country/territory codes at the second level in order to establish an effective mechanism to resolve their concerns in a satisfactory manner, bearing in mind that previous GAC advice on the matter stands. In addition, the GAC request the ICANN Board to immediately take necessary steps to prevent further negative consequences for the concerned GAC members arising from the November 2016 Board Resolution.

The November 2016 Board Resolution established that it is no longer mandatory for the registries to notify governments of the plans for their use of 2-letter codes, nor are registries required to seek agreement of governments when releasing two-letter country codes at the second level. The consequences of this Board Resolution raised serious concerns to the GAC members.

[GAC ICANN62 Communiqué](#).