LACTLD Report on ICANN 66

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LACTLD
Latin American and Caribbean
ccTLDs Organization

Contents

Introduction

The Report reviews the ccNSO main sessions at ICANN66. During ccNSO Members Meeting, the TLD-OPS and the Strategic and Operational Planning Committee informed their latest activities and shared the results of the workshops held at ICANN66. The ccTLD News Session offered some interesting presentations on different ccTLD operational and business innovations.

The ccNSO Members Meeting featured an update on the latest news in the ICANN landscape by the ccNSO appointed Board members. Also, ccNSO members participated in two Q&A sessions: the first one with the ccNSO candidates for ICANN Board Seat 11 and the second with the candidates for the ccNSO Council.

The ccNSO policy session offered two very comprehensive presentations on the current status of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Work Track 5 and the PDP Retirement Working Group discussions. In addition, this session provided in-depth analysis and general review of the IDN ccTLDs policy development process.

The LACTLD Report on ICANN66 also examines other sessions of interest to the ccTLD community: the plenary session on DNS Abuse and GAC discussions on .AMAZON.

ccNSO: Members Meeting Day 1

The DNS and the Internet of Things

Latour (.ca and SSAC) and Hesselman (.nl and SSAC) provided an overview of the interplay between IoT and DNS ecosystems and opportunities, risks, and challenges in terms of DNS security and stability. They also covered a few examples of ccTLD activities carried out at .nl and .ca.

Their presentation reviewed the main insights recently shared in the SAC105 report. Among the main opportunities, speakers argued that the DNS can help protect the real world by avoiding redirections and providing more control over information that IoT devices share. Also, according to the SAC105, some of the risks the IoT may pose to the DNS would be: DNS-unfriendly programming at IoT scale; larger and more complex DDoS attacks by IoT botnets; and DDoS amplification. Regarding the challenges for DNS and IoT industries, the speakers identified:

- Develop a DNS security library for IoT devices
- Train IoT and DNS professionals
- Collaboratively handle IoT-powered DDoS attacks
- Develop a system to measure the evolution of the IoT
- Empower users
- Secure IoT devices
- Edge IoT security systems
- Standardization and regulation

Finally, the speakers stated that IoT will bring lots of new services that will make society more sustainable, safer, and smarter. However, there are many challenges ahead to seize DNS opportunities in order to secure the IoT and protect the DNS. In this vein, they commented on the

potential opportunities that ccTLDs could explore: acting as IoT trust anchors; initiating collaborative security efforts; carrying out research on IoT security; and leveraging the DNS infrastructure to support ongoing security of IoT devices.

Slides

Session recording

Accountability & Transparency Review session

The Third Accountability and Transparency (ATRT3) Review Team representatives gave a presentation on the current status of the ATRT3. The speakers discussed the ATRT3 assessment of ATRT2 recommendations and the ATRT3 Survey. Also, the presentation covered some of the ATRT3 current findings and recommendations on prioritization, reviews, diversity on the Board, and public consultations.

ATRT3 is expected to publish its draft report for public consultation by mid-December 2019 and closing it at the end of January 2020.

The session also addressed the readiness for implementing the three plans that will shape ICANN's future: 5-year Strategic Plan FY21- FY25; 5-year Operating & Financial Plan FY21 – FY25; and Work Plan for Improving the Effectiveness of ICANN's Multistakeholder Model. The discussion focused on how the community, Board and ICANN org should prepare during the first six months of 2020 for successful implementation of the three plans.

Slides I

Slides II

Session recording

Debriefing ccNSO workshops

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

Giovanni Seppia, Chair of the SOPC, reviewed the latest discussions held by the Committee. He explained that the ICANN FY21 Operating Plan and Budgets is expected to be published on December 17 starting the public comment period. The SOPC has agreed to work with the GNSO in order to coordinate the submission of its comments related to common interest topics to both Supporting Organizations.

The SOPC has also committed to improve the working method applied to the assessment of the ICANN's Operating Plans and Budgets. The Committee will also carry out a review of its Charter. This review will focus on the scope of the SOPC, its activities, participation, and membership.

Finally, the Committee members will engage with the ccNSO community to invite new members to join and actively participate in the SOPC coming meetings.

Slides

- **Update by the Top-Level Domain Operations (TLD-OPS) Standing Committee**

Jacques Latour (.ca) and Régis Massé (.fr) talked about the Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning (DR/BCP) Workshop organized by the TLD-OPS on Sunday, 3 November. The aim of the Workshop was to simulate a registry compromise in order to test the TLD-OPS's DR/BCP Playbook against the scenario defined. Afterwards, the DR/BCP Playbook would be updated against the gaps, observations and lessons learned from the table top exercise.

The speakers stated that the Workshop was a successful experiment. According to them, the exercise showed that participants had a different way of approaching a disaster so the DR plan and the Playbook's ccTLD oriented approach become very helpful by making everyone work towards the same goal.

The next steps for the TLD-OPS will be implementing the lessons learned into the final DR/BCP Playbook. Subsequently, the Committee will make the Playbook and its related materials publicly available. Additionally, the TLD-OPS will request the Playbook translation into all official ICANN languages.

Due to the exercise success, there were suggestions to replicate the Workshop in other ICANN regions and to require assistance from ICANN/ISOC for more focused training on DR/BCP.

Q&A: Candidates ICANN Board Seat 11

The three candidates that have been nominated and seconded to the ICANN Board Seat 11 participated in a Q&A session moderated by Byron Holland (.ca), Vice Chair to the ccNSO Council.

The candidates were able to articulate their ideas and insights and responded to each of the questions raised by the moderator and by the attending ccNSO members. They had the opportunity to talk about their experience, their background, and their leadership style. They also shared their views on governance, avenues of influence and the specific role of a director within the context of the ICANN Board.

A key aspect of the discussion was the balance of commitments and conflicts of interest. Candidates discussed the duties and responsibilities of ICANN's corporate directors whose primary role is to seek the best interests of the entire organization while being appointed by a specific constituency.

Patricio Poblete, the only candidate representing the LAC region, conveyed his vision and motivations for the ICANN Board Seat 11. He stated that his main interest is to provide the capacity to build consensus and common ground for responsible decision-making. Patricio expressed that his long experience at ICANN has allowed him to gain in-depth knowledge of the community and that he is willing to bring the knowledge of this experience in the pursuit of agreements and compatibilities in order to achieve the best interest for the entire organization.

ccTLD News session

- **Moving 2.8 million names in record time. Alyssa Moore (.ca)**

Alyssa Moore, Sr Policy & Advocacy Advisor, gave a presentation on the .CA successfully migration of 2.8 million names to a new registry platform. Moore explained the need for this change and the opportunities associated with it such as the substantial benefits for registrars and registrants; the update of their policies; the improvement of their operations and their standards as a registry. The presentation examined the capabilities that were required; the policy considerations; the planning process and transition. Among the lessons learned, Moore highlighted the importance of planning for the unexpected; implementing a very proactive communication; and allowing innovation during migration.

[Slides](#)

- **A pathway to .za ccTLD past, present and future. Peter Madavhu (.za)**

ZADNA's presentation addressed the registry history, milestones and registration policies. Also, it described the current process implemented to open the direct registration at the second level of .za. The plan, the phases and the current achievements were presented.

[Slides](#)

- **The greatest .ee innovation: auction system. From idea to launch. Maarja Kirtsi (.ee)**

Maarja Kirtsi described the development process and introduction of the .ee registry auctioning system launched in March 2019. Under this new system, all the .ee domains to be deleted are put on a blind auction 24 hours following their deletion. The registrant that wins the auction has seven days for the payment of the corresponding invoice. Once the payment is completed, the registrant would receive a code that would allow him/her to register the name with a registrar within the following fourteen days.

Kirtsi also commented some of the lessons learned over the four years of project development and implementation. The .ee team emphasized the importance of the planning process, the resources assessment (manpower and budget), the partners on board, and the prototype drafting before the actual development and implementation.

- **EURid's Abuse Prevention and Early Warning System (APEWS). Marc Vanwesemael (.eu)**

EURid's CEO, Marc Vanwesemael, offered a presentation on its system for abuse prevention and early warning. The initial aim of this system was to reduce the reputational impact of abusive registrations at the registry.

The EURid team implemented a model that can inform at the time of registration which domains could be potentially abusive. This tool is based on machine learning and uses abusive lists and

previous registrations data in order to create a predictive model. Thus, each new registration is tested against this predictive model: when the registration passes certain threshold, the domain name would not become active, and it would be put aside to be checked by a person. If, on the other hand, the registered domain does not pass the model threshold, it will be activated immediately (which does not mean that it could not be used in an abusive situation later on).

Slides

- **IT risk management for ccTLD registry: case study .id. Yudho Giri Sucahyo (.id)**

PANDI is an Indonesian non-profit organization that manages the .id ccTLD. At the ccTLD news session, the .id representative reviewed the registry risk management and risk mitigation plan. Also, the presentation covered their internal audit training and their business continuity plan testing.

Session recording

Joint Meeting: ICANN Board and ccNSO

During the first part of the joint meeting, the ICANN Board addressed the questions raised by the ccNSO. The Board and ccNSO members discussed the procedure to be adopted by the ICANN Board or how it would act if a special IANA Functions Review was required due to a persistent performance issue. Other topics brought to the ICANN Board by the ccNSO were related to the financial priorities identified by ICANN's CEO for 2020, ICANN's Strategic Plan, and ICANN's role in DNS abuse issues. ICANN Board members explained that the community has the task of defining what DNS abuse is and they invited the ccTLD community to actively participate in these discussions.

At the second section of the joint meeting, Cherine Chalaby reviewed the development process of ICANN's Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2021-2025 and synthesized the suggestions received from the community during that process (suggestions for the Board, suggestions for ICANN org and suggestions for the community itself). Members of the ccNSO and the ICANN Board discussed how they should commit to working together for the successful implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Joint meeting transcript

Meeting recording

ccNSO: Members Meeting Day 2

IANA Naming Function session

The session began with an update on the PTI Strategic and Operational Plan by Lise Fuhr. Since the IANA Stewardship Transition, PTI has been following the transition proposal as its interim strategy. However, PTI should have its own strategic plan according to its Bylaws. Consequently, the PTI Board is currently working to develop a PTI strategy. PTI Board members will seek to align ICANN's 5-year Strategic Plan with PTI's Strategic and Operational Plan.

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Following Fuhr's presentation, Kim Davies shared an update on IANA's current issues. Davies informed that PTI and IANA budgets are currently in public comment and he explained the proposal of a normalized method for future KSK Rollovers. According to Davies, they are proposing changing the key every 3 years and increasing capabilities in order to be able to use a pre-generated key in case of an emergency unscheduled key Rollover. Davies' presentation also addressed an operational change that is expected to be introduced in the new mechanism for approving root zone changes: the consent mechanism for "shared glue". They are currently looking for feedback on any situations where this is not a practical or desirable solution for ccTLDs.

The third part of the session focused on the Customer Standing Committee (CSC). Byron Holland (.ca) –whose term as CSC Chair ended on 30 September 2019– shared some thoughts on the role and performance of this Committee. He stated that the CSC has done a great work during the last three years and noted that it is crucial to maintain participation and good relationships between CSC members and other constituencies within ICANN. Finally, Lars-Johan Liman, Chair of the CSC, offered an overview and update on the Customer Standing Committee current work. He reviewed the CSC new membership and the recent and upcoming SLA changes. Lars-Johan Liman asserted that PTI performance is extremely good and argued that the community interest is a major challenge to the CSC's continued success.

Slides

Session recording

Session with ccNSO appointed ICANN Board members

At this session, Chris Disspain, Nigel Roberts –ccNSO appointed ICANN Board members– Becky Burr, Danko Jevtovic, and Rafael 'Lito' Ibarra discussed the latest news in the ICANN landscape and on the ICANN Board.

The Board members commented on the recent discussions on DNS abuse, the governance of the Root Server System, the GDPR and the GNSO EPDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data; and the prioritization of issues and effective resource management within ICANN.

Regarding DNS abuse, Becky Burr invited ccTLDs to actively participate in the current discussion in order to gain control of its narrative. According to Burr, ccTLDs have a role to play in the DNS abuse narrative by sharing tools and ideas and by defining their scope of action is in this matter.

Session recording

ccNSO Policy Session

- **New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP. Work Track 5 (WT5): current state of affairs**

Annebeth Lange (.no) offered a presentation on the Work Track 5 current status. She explained that Work Track 5 has drafted and submitted a Final Report to the Full Working Group with a set of recommendations for the Working Group to consider. This submission concludes Work Track

5's tasks, unless the Working Group requires Work Track 5 to deliberate on an issue that has not yet been considered.

Lange described two of the recommendations of greatest interest to the ccTLD community. Firstly, Work Track 5 recommends to continue to reserve all two-character letter-letter ASCII combinations at the top level for existing and future country codes. This recommendation is consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

Secondly, the Work Track 5 states that permutations and transpositions of the following strings should remain reserved and unavailable for delegation:

- Long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard
- Short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard
- Short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency
- Separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable Country Names List".

The Work Track 5 also recommends that strings resulting from permutations and transpositions of alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard should be available for delegation, unless the strings resulting from these permutations and transpositions are themselves on that list.

According to Lange, a key premise in Work Track 5's deliberations was that unless there was agreement to recommend a change from the 2012 implementation, the Work Track would suggest maintaining the rules included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook and bridging policy recommendations up-to-date to reflect this implementation.

Lange explained that after extensive discussion –and apart from a few exceptions– the Work Track was unable to agree to recommendations that depart from the 2012 implementation. Therefore, Work Track 5 recommends updating the GNSO policy recommendations to be consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook and largely maintaining the Applicant Guidebook provisions for subsequent procedures.

Regarding the next steps, Lange informed that all recommendations submitted by the Work Track 5 will be reviewed and discussed by the Full Working Group and they will be subject to a consensus call in order to be included in the Working Group's Final Report.

The Final Report of the Full Working Group will be sent to the GNSO Council for further consideration and adoption. Once adopted by the Council, the recommendations in the Final Report will be sent to the ICANN Board. Following consultation with the GAC and community, the Board will vote on the Final Report recommendations.

- **Update by the PDP Retirement Working Group (PDP-ret)**

Stephen Deerhake (.as) informed the ccNSO members on the recent progress of the Working Group. He reviewed the policy closed items: the amendment to Article 10.4 (a) of ICANN Bylaws requested by the Council concerning the definition of ccNSO membership; the scope of applicability of the future policy; the definition of the trigger event; the end date of the retirement

process; the process of removal; the duration of the removal process (basic duration: 5 years; maximum duration 10 years based on the required ccTLD manager-IANA Functions Operator agreement).

After the introductory review, Deerhake conducted a temperature of the room exercise in order to assess the level of agreement with the policy proposals developed by the Working Group. The policy proposals raised addressed four issues.

The first issue consulted was the oversight of the policy. According to the Working Group proposal, the policy developed is directed at ICANN and at the IANA Functions Operator (IFO). This policy is not intended to amend the way ICANN interacts with the IFO and does not change the role of the ICANN Board with respect to individual cases of delegation, transfer, revocation, and removal of a ccTLD from the Root Zone.

The second issue brought up with ccNSO members was the review mechanism. Deerhake explained that the policy development process related to the review mechanism will be postponed to the second Working Group under this PDP. Additionally, he stated that the current Working Group has already identified the issues that may be assessed under the review mechanism.

Another topic raised with session participants was the event that would trigger the retirement of the exceptionally reserved codes and the IDN ccTLDs. The Working Group has decided that in the event that a change is made by the Maintenance Agency to some of the exceptionally reserved two-letter codes, IFO shall evaluate whether such change requires a retirement process. Also, the Working Group has agreed that the trigger event(s) for the retirement of IDN ccTLDs will be identified under ccPDP4. In both cases, once the retirement has been triggered, the policy defined under this ccPDP will apply.

The consultation conducted via the temperature of the room exercise revealed that the members present agreed with the policies proposed by the Working Group.

Finally, Deerhake informed that the policy document is largely closed (except for minor phrasing issues). He also added that the Working Group has initiated its stress testing phase at their ICANN66 working meeting.

- **IDN ccTLD Policy Update**

Bart Boswinkel gave a general overview on the IDN ccTLD policy status and the ccNSO steps forward. He stated that currently there are 61 IDN ccTLDs from 42 countries which are not eligible to be members of the ccNSO. Therefore, the ccNSO has been working on a roadmap that will allow to get from the Fast Track Process and the overall IDN ccTLD policy proposals to a Policy for selection of IDN ccTLD strings. These action proposals seek to address a series of open issues and diverging methods in order to develop a stable, predictable and simple policy. Also, this roadmap includes the amendment to Article 10.4 (a) of ICANN Bylaws to allow IDN ccTLDs to be eligible as members of the ccNSO.

Recently, the ICANN Board has responded the ccNSO request and has agreed to the ccPDP 2 closure. Following the ICANN Board's response, the ccNSO expects to start with the launch of

ccPDP 4. Boswinkel explained that in order to launch ccPDP 4, the ccNSO Council shall request an issue report, appoint an issue manager, and define a tentative timeline.

At the session, Bart Boswinkel also addressed two key issues that arises from the proposals to include IDN ccTLDs in the ccNSO: the adjustment of the membership definition and the formal representation in the ccNSO. In an effort to assess members' agreement to these proposals, Boswinkel conducted a room temperature exercise.

Boswinkel received a supportive response from ccNSO members on the proposal for a new membership definition. The definition reads as follows: *A ccTLD manager is the organization or entity responsible for managing a country-code top-level domain according to and under the current heading "Delegation Record" in the Root Zone Database, or any later variant AND referred to in the IANA Root Zone Database under the current heading of "ccTLD Manager", or under any later variant, for that country-code top-level domain*.

Regarding the balance of power and formal representation in the ccNSO, Boswinkel explained what would be the risks of power concentration when the same territory has two or more voting members in the ccNSO after the inclusion of the IDN ccTLDs. This concentration of power would be especially relevant in four cases requiring the vote of ccNSO members: nominations to ICANN Board seats 11 and 12; Council elections; the submission of issues to be addressed through a ccPDP; and the vote on results of Policy Development Processes. In view of counteracting this concentration of power, the emissary's solution was proposed.

The proposal would be to introduce an emissary that would represent the two or more ccTLD managers from the same country or territory: *In the event two or more ccTLD managers from one and the same territory, are members of the ccNSO, those ccTLD managers are to appoint an emissary to vote on some specific cases on behalf of the members from that country, territory or area of particular geopolitical interest, for purposes of voting in the ccNSO*.

As in the previous case, ccNSO members expressed their support for this proposed solution.

Session recording

Q&A: Candidates ccNSO Council

The ccNSO Council candidates –Souleymane Oumtanaga for Africa; Atsushi Endo and Ai-Chin Lu for Asia-Pacific; Giovanni Seppia for Europe; Alejandra Reynoso for Latin America and the Caribbean; and Stephen Deerhake for North America– presented their statements for the coming term serving the Council.

As only one candidate was nominated and seconded for the African, European, Latin American-Caribbean and North American regions, no elections need to be held in those regions. For the Asia-Pacific region, an election will be held –according to the timeline previously agreed upon by the ccNSO Council– among the ccNSO members from the Asia-Pacific region.

At the session, the candidates stated their goals for their term serving the Council and they also expressed the concerns and issues they believe the ccNSO Council should address. Most of the

candidates remarked the lack of volunteers and the fatigue among the members of the ccNSO Working Groups and Committees.

Session recording

Panel discussion: ccTLD perspective on Internet Governance

During the first part of the session, Pierre Bonis (.fr), Chair of the Internet Governance Liaison Committee (IGLC), updated the latest activities carried out by the Committee. Bonis talked about the IGLC survey, the Internet Governance events where the ccTLD managers participate, and the Internet Governance topics identified as relevant to ccTLD managers: local content; internationalised domain names (IDNs), regulation, technical, digital divide, cybersecurity, the role of the ccTLDs as promoters of the IGF dialogues, and capacity building. These insights were based on the current answers received in the IGLC survey.

After Bonis' presentation, Mandy Carver, ICANN VP for Government Engagement, presented the ICANN's Legislative and Regulatory Tracking Initiative. Carver explained that the initiative seeks to increase awareness of legislative and regulatory activities that can potentially impact ICANN and its remit. According to Carver, based on increased knowledge of legislative and regulatory activities, ICANN will be able to disseminate appropriate information in relevant spaces to provide regulators with an understanding of the potential effects of the policies they seek to implement. Carver invited the ccTLD community as knowledgeable stakeholders to contribute to this initiative by advising and informing ICANN about national regulatory initiatives.

In the third part of the session, different ccTLDs managers shared their contributions to and their perspectives on Internet Governance. Jörg Schweiger (.de), Eduardo Santoyo (.co), Lianna Galstyan (.am), and Irina Danelia (.ru) explained their motivations and goals on this topic and described the Internet Governance activities they have organized and sponsored in each of their ccTLDs.

Session recording

ccNSO Council meeting

At ICANN66, the ccNSO Council passed a series of decisions and resolutions. Firstly, the Council as one of the Decisional Participants approved the Fundamental Bylaw Amendment to Section 18.7 (on the composition of IANA Functions Review Teams). Secondly, the ccNSO Council requested its Triage Committee –with support of the Secretariat– to prepare a workplan and suggest priorities to implement the most relevant Areas for improvement of the ccNSO change. Also, the Council requested all Working Groups and Committees, with exception of the PDP Retirement WG, to review their charters or terms of reference, and if necessary suggest changes.

Furthermore, Council members agreed on some action items. Regarding the PDP Retirement Working Group's next steps, it was agreed that the issue manager will review the Working Group timeline in order to assess how it can be improved. The Council also established the next steps for the launch of the ccPDP 4 (overall policy for the selection of the IDN ccTLD strings) and the next steps to request the Article change that will allow inclusion of IDN ccTLDs in the ccNSO.

Another issue discussed at the Council meeting was the updates of the Working Groups and Committees during the ccNSO Members Meeting Days. One of the proposals was that Working Groups and Committees may submit written reports/updates when they do not need input from members.

Meeting recording

ccNSO Council decisions and resolutions

Other sessions of interest to the ccTLD community

GAC sessions: .AMAZON

At ICANN66, the GAC held a session to continue the discussion on the .amazon delegation. ICANN's government engagement staff provided a short overview of the .amazon applications process and updates since the ICANN65 meeting.

After the introductory overview, Brazil expressed that granting the .amazon application without a mutually agreeable solution would contradict previous GAC advice, which states (ICANN 60 Abu Dhabi Communiqué):

> *The GAC advises the ICANN Board to: i. continue facilitating negotiations between the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization's (ACTO) member states and the Amazon corporation with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution to allow for the use of .amazon as a top level domain name.*

Some delegations (China, European Commission, Switzerland, Portugal) supported the proposal that the GAC should request the Board to exhaust all possible means to facilitate parties to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution through the organization of a time-limited and independently mediated final negotiation round which they believe would be important to strengthen the GAC and ICANN roles in Internet governance.

Instead, other delegations (US and Israel) stated that all relevant GAC Advice on this matter has been addressed by the Board, no further GAC Advice is needed.

ICANN66 Montreál Communiqué

DNS Abuse

The plenary session on DNS abuse touched on several issues and revealed conflicting positions among panelists and among different community members. The panelists at the session represented the various constituencies within the ICANN model: Mason Cole (Business Constituency), Gabriel Andrews (Governmental Advisory Committee), Farzaneh Badii (Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group), Graeme Bunton (Registrars Stakeholder Group), Brian Cimbolic (Registries Stakeholder Group), Jeff Bedser (Security and Stability Advisory Committee).

The panelists' discussion covered different aspects related to the definition of DNS abuse and the appropriate mechanisms to tackle it. Much of the discussion was in part influenced by the

document recently released by major domain registries and registrars: Framework to Address Abuse.

The speakers at the plenary session addressed the proportionality of the abuse; the differences and advantages of each mechanism implemented (suspension vs. deletion); the feasibility of implementing incentive systems for registries and registrars; among other topics. The discussion on the incentives and economic benefits that registries and registrars could receive –based on the abuse levels in their namespace– exposed strongly conflicting views and triggered debate on the role of registries and registrars and on the basic difference between DNS abuse and content abuse.

In view of the proposal to implement an incentive system for registries and registrars, Farzaneh Badii (Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group) drew attention to the risks associated with rewarding the deletion of content on the Internet. She argued that we need to be careful in this regard and that discussions about DNS abuse should not be focused on outcomes (number of domains suspended or deleted), but on the processes and mechanisms put in place.

In reaction to Badii's arguments, Brian Cimbolic (Registries Stakeholder Group) stated that the discussion should differentiate content abuse from DNS abuse (or abuse at the Internet's logical layer).

Community members also had the opportunity to share their thoughts on the discussion. Some of the comments attempted to reinforce the difference between technical abuse and content abuse and emphasized that registries, registrars and ICANN should limit their scope to the logical layer of the Internet. In the same vein, another community member warned of the risk of treating any online illegal activity as DNS abuse.

Slides

Session recording

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