APAC Space Web Conference

ICANN67 Readout

ICANN

24 March 2020

Agenda

- ◉ **Welcome Remarks** by Jia-Rong Low (ICANN) (3 mins)

- ◉ **ICANN67 Readout** (60 mins)
  - ○ Dr Ajay Data – Universal Acceptance (UA) & Email Address Internationalization (EAI) (10 mins)
  - ○ Cheryl Langdon-Orr – New gTLD Subsequent Procedure (SubPro) PDP (10 mins)
  - ○ Rafik Dammak – Expedited PDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data (EPDP Phase 2) (10 mins)
  - ○ Holly Raiche – At-Large Policy Sessions (10 mins)
  - ○ Donna Austin – Registry Stakeholder Group Perspectives (5 mins)
  - ○ Pam Little – GNSO Council & Registrar Stakeholder Group Perspectives (5 mins)
  - ○ Satish Babu – APRALO Perspectives (5 mins)
  - ○ Jaewon Son – ICANN67 Fellow Remote Participation Perspectives (5 mins)

- ◉ **Open Sharing & Discussion** facilitated by Edmon Chung (APAC Space Community Facilitator) (20 mins)

- ◉ **AOB** (5 mins)
  - ○ APAC Regional Plan & Next Steps by Jia-Rong Low (ICANN)

APAC Space

- ❖ "Space for APAC community members
- ❖ Community-led bi-monthly Sessions — web conference, or face-to-face at ICANN Meetings

- ❖ "Practice ground" to facilitate community discussion for ICANN participation
  - ❖ DNS industry topics
  - ❖ ICANN Policy Development Processes, and
  - ❖ ICANN Reviews

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Community discussions: discuss@apacspace.asia
Find out more: www.apacspace.asia

ICANN67 Readout

Universal Acceptance (UA) & Email Address Internationalization (EAI)

Dr Ajay Data
Chair, Universal Acceptance
Steering Group (UASG)

ICANN

New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) PDP

Cheryl Langdon-Orr
Co-Chair, SubPro PDP Working Group

Brief Recap - Policy Development in the GNSO Sub Pro PDP WG

- **Final Issue Report** delivered to GNSO Council on 4 Dec 2015, *New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP initiated on 17 Dec 2015*.

- Charter adopted on 21 Jan 2016

- PDP has 40+ topics in its Charter to consider and established 4 Work Tracks to help distribute the work.

- Eventually established a Work Track 5, dedicated to geographic names at the top-level.

- WG has reached out for written input a number of times (in addition to face to face meetings with the community):
  - Community Comment 1: June 2016
  - Community Comment 2: March 2017
  - **Initial Report: July 2018**
  - **Supplemental Initial Report: October 2018**
  - **WT5 Initial Report: December 2018**

Brief Recap - Policy Development in the GNSO Sub Pro PDP WG cont….

- The WG is concentrating on developing its draft final recommendations.

- The WG is seeking to publish its draft Final Report for public comment around July of 2020.

- Taking into account public comment, the WG will adjust its **Final Report and deliver to the GNSO Council no later than 20 December 2020**.

- At a high-level, subsequent steps will include:
    - GNSO Council consideration of the Final Report and recommendations
    - Board consideration of the Final Report and recommendations
    - Policy implementation
    - Opening Application Period for new gTLDs

vICANN67 SubPro PDP Activities and Outcomes

The WG leading up to, during and now beyond vICANN67 is concentrating on developing its draft final recommendations.

In vICANN67, the PDP planned to concentrated on 5 topics where there remain open questions.

1. **Closed Generics TLDs**
2. **Public Interest Commitments (PICs)**
3. **GAC Early Warnings and GAC Advice**
4. **Applicant Support Program and Underserved Regions**
5. **Community Based Applications**

These topics were also topics identified as high interest for the GAC. The SubPro PDP Co-Chairs worked closely with the GAC in each of their four (4)dedicated session on these topics in vICANN67.

SubPro WG held three (3) very well attended sessions (2x90 and 1x180 min) during vICANN67 and these were able to successfully focused on topics 1 through 4 of the five (5) topics prepared and the matter of Community Based applications was then discussed in the 'normal' SubPro Plenary meeting held on 16 Mar

The outcomes from vICANN67 were:
- ○ Engagement with the GAC and other community members to ensure that, to the extent there are points of divergence from WG's expected outcomes, the **specific interests** of these parties are better understood.
- ○ Where possible, open issues were resolved. Though some have had sections 'marked' for further discussion.
- ○ The WG now has a clear path to completing the draft final recommendations for these topics, which may include making adjustments to better account for the various interests.

Recap of Discussion of draft Final Report Topics coming out from vICANN67

◉ Closed Generics

   Are there any circumstances where a closed generic can exist as a TLD?

   What does it mean to "serve a public interest goal?"

◉ Public Interest Commitments

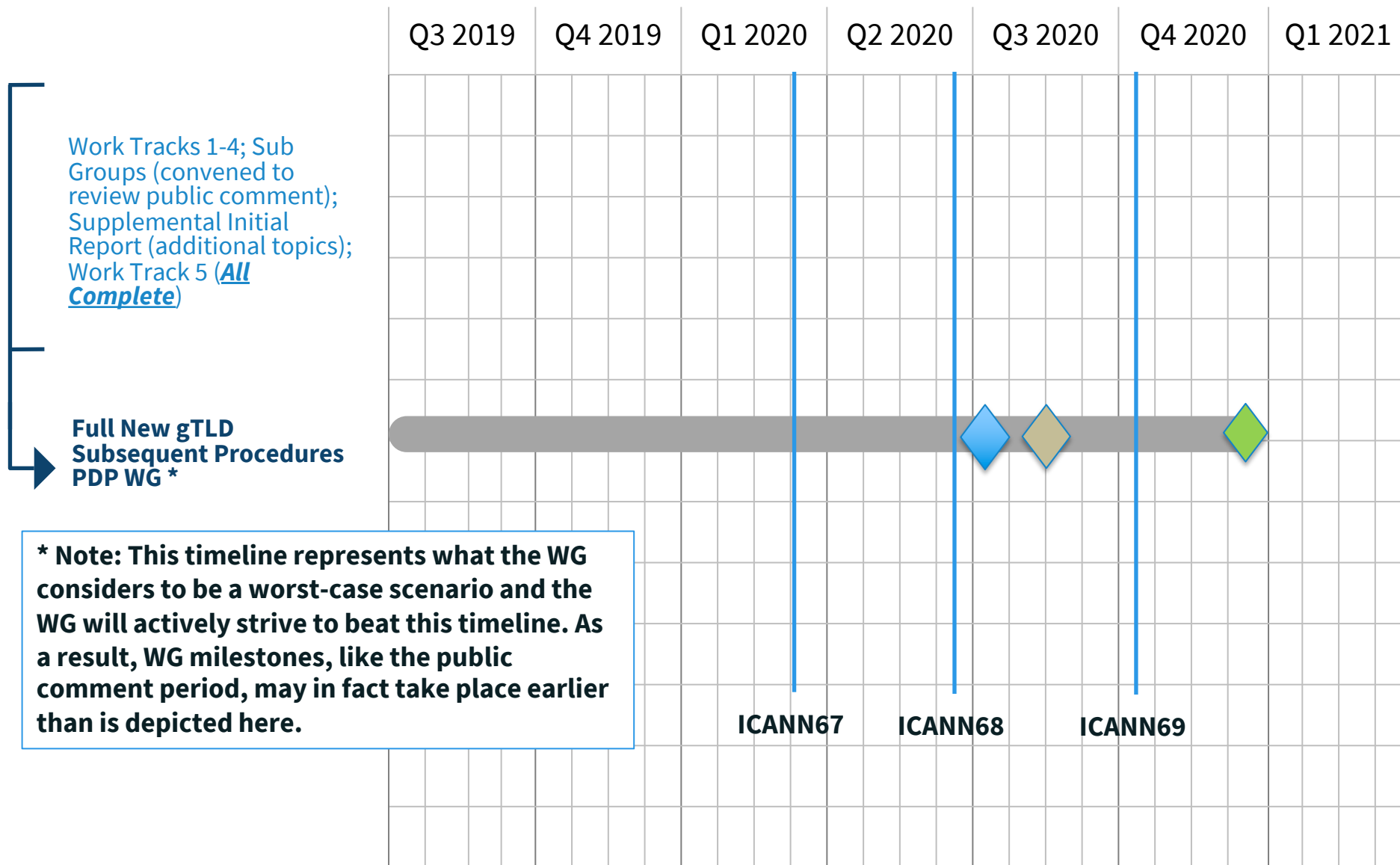   Mandatory PICs

   Registry Voluntary Commitments

◉ Role of GAC Early Warnings/Advice

   Codify 2012 Round Process

   Reflect 2016 New Bylaws

◉ Applicant Support

   Increase Global Outreach

   Improve Access to Non-Financial Support

SubPro Timeline *

| | Q3 2019 | Q4 2019 | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 |

Work Tracks 1-4; Sub Groups (convened to review public comment); Supplemental Initial Report (additional topics); Work Track 5 (***All Complete***)

Full New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP WG *

* Note: This timeline represents what the WG considers to be a worst-case scenario and the WG will actively strive to beat this timeline. As a result, WG milestones, like the public comment period, may in fact take place earlier than is depicted here.

ICANN67   ICANN68   ICANN69

Expedited PDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data (EPDP Phase 2)

Rafik Dammak
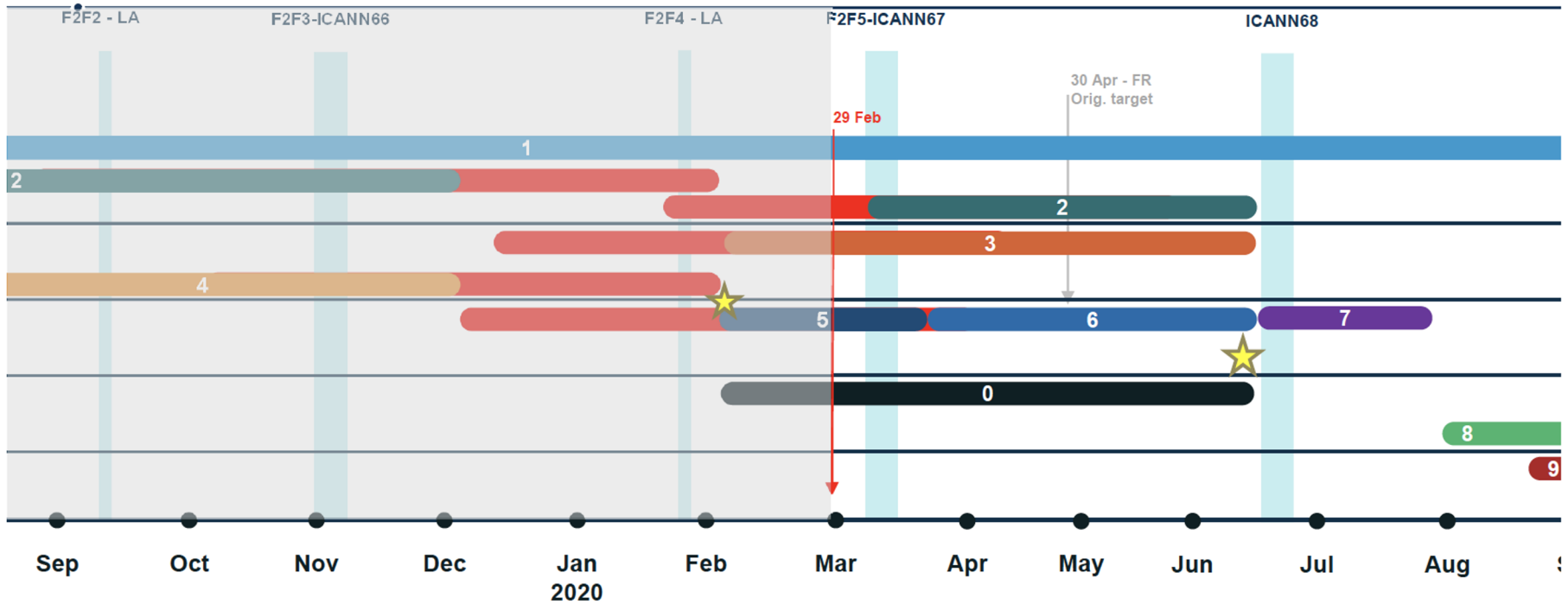GNSO Council Liaison to EPDP Team & Vice Chair

ICANN

EPDP Phase 2

Phase 2 scope:
- o Discussion of a system for standardized access/disclosure to nonpublic registration data. (Priority 1)
- o Issues noted in the Annex to the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data.
- o Issues deferred from Phase 1, such as legal vs. natural persons, redaction of city field, etc. (Priority 2)

- Following review of several real-life use cases for requestors of nonpublic registration data, the EPDP Team distilled common themes to develop building blocks and policy principles on a variety of topics.

- The building blocks include, among others, accreditation of requestors, content of requests, response requirements, query policy, acceptable use policy, automation, logging, financial considerations, etc.

- The building blocks have been used to form the preliminary policy recommendations in the EPDP Team's Initial Report, which was published for public comment on Friday 7 February 2020 and open till 23 March.

EPDP Phase 2 - Summary Timeline

29 February 2020

At ICANN67 (1/2)

Meetings

Due to the changes with virtual meetings, the Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) Team changed its plan to have only 2 sessions scheduled at ICANN67

◉ **Monday, 10 March**

◉ **Thursday, 12 March**

The EPDP Team continued its deliberations on Priority 2 topics, including the feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address, city field redaction, WHOIS accuracy, revised Purpose 2, and automation use cases. The EPDP Team also discussed draft responses to questions from ICANN org and underlying assumptions regarding System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) cost estimation.

At ICANN67 (2/2)

◉ The EPDP Team agreed on the draft recommendation text for both the feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address and city field redaction.

◉ Following the receipt of guidance from the ICANN Board on revised Purpose 2, the EPDP Team agreed to discuss the issue further

◉ The EPDP Team also extensively discussed automation use cases and has asked its legal committee to consider asking outside counsel for further guidance on the proposed automation use cases, specifically with respect to risk and liability.

◉ The EPDP Team discussed a potential ICANN Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) purpose, and a small sub-team to discuss the draft responses to questions from ICANN org and underlying assumptions regarding SSAD cost estimation.

◉ EPDP team chair also sought guidance from GNSO Council regarding the topics of accuracy and if it is within the scope.

Update since ICANN67

- Addendum to the Phase 2 Initial Report regarding priority 2 topics will be published : Display of information of affiliated vs. accredited privacy/proxy providers, Legal vs. natural persons, City field redaction, Data retention, Potential Purpose for ICANN's Office of the Chief Technology Officer (e.g., ICANN Research Purpose), Feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address, Accuracy and WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System, Purpose 2 (e.g., Security, Stability, and Resiliency Purpose)
- Community members who were unable to provide their public comment by the original deadline are invited to provide their feedback on the Initial Report by the addendum deadline of Sunday, 3 May.

Further Information

- **Resources**

  - Phase 2 Building Blocks: https://community.icann.org/x/k5ICBw
  - EPDP Initial Report: https://go.icann.org/2E6DEbh
  - EPDP Final Report: https://go.icann.org/2TNA63g
  - EPDP Webpage: https://go.icann.org/2O8UTP6
  - EPDP Workspace: https://go.icann.org/2LKujuF
  - EPDP Charter: https://go.icann.org/2MsBAAx

At-Large Policy Sessions

Holly Raiche
ALAC Member

ICANN

ICANN 67

AT-Large Policy Sessions

At Large Policy Sessions

- DNS Abuse
  - *Jonathan Zuck, ALAC*

- DNS Over TLS/DNS Over HTTPS
  - *Paul Hoffman, SSAC*
  - *Barry Leiba, SSAC*

- One World – One Internet? Cybersecurity and Geopolitics in a Multi-Stakeholder Environment
  - *Leon Sanchez, ICANN Board*
  - *Veni Markovski,, VP, UN Engagement, ICANN*
  - *Milton Mueller, NCUC*
  - *Patrik Faalstrom, SSAC*

DNS Abuse
ALAC's Call to Action

A Definition(s)

An attack on or criminal use of the DNS

What does that cover

- Distributed denial of service

- Middle of the Man

- DNS cache poisoning

- Pharming

- Phishing

- IDN Homographs

- Malware, spyware, ransomware

DNS Abuse

What should ALAC be doing – a two-pronged approach

- Outreach
  - *education campaign using the RALOs/ALSs/networks on what it is/what to do*
- Engage in the ICANN policy process
  - *advocate for reforms/partner with other SO/ACs in ICANN*
  - *Advocate for no new gTLDs until Abuse addressed*
  - *Implement recommendations of CCT report including limit on bulk registrations, action by Compliance, incentives for good behavior*
  - *Improve on best practices*

DNS over TLS/DNS over HTTPS
(*all the information passing over the arrows is unencrypted*)

Complete DNS Lookup and Webpage Query
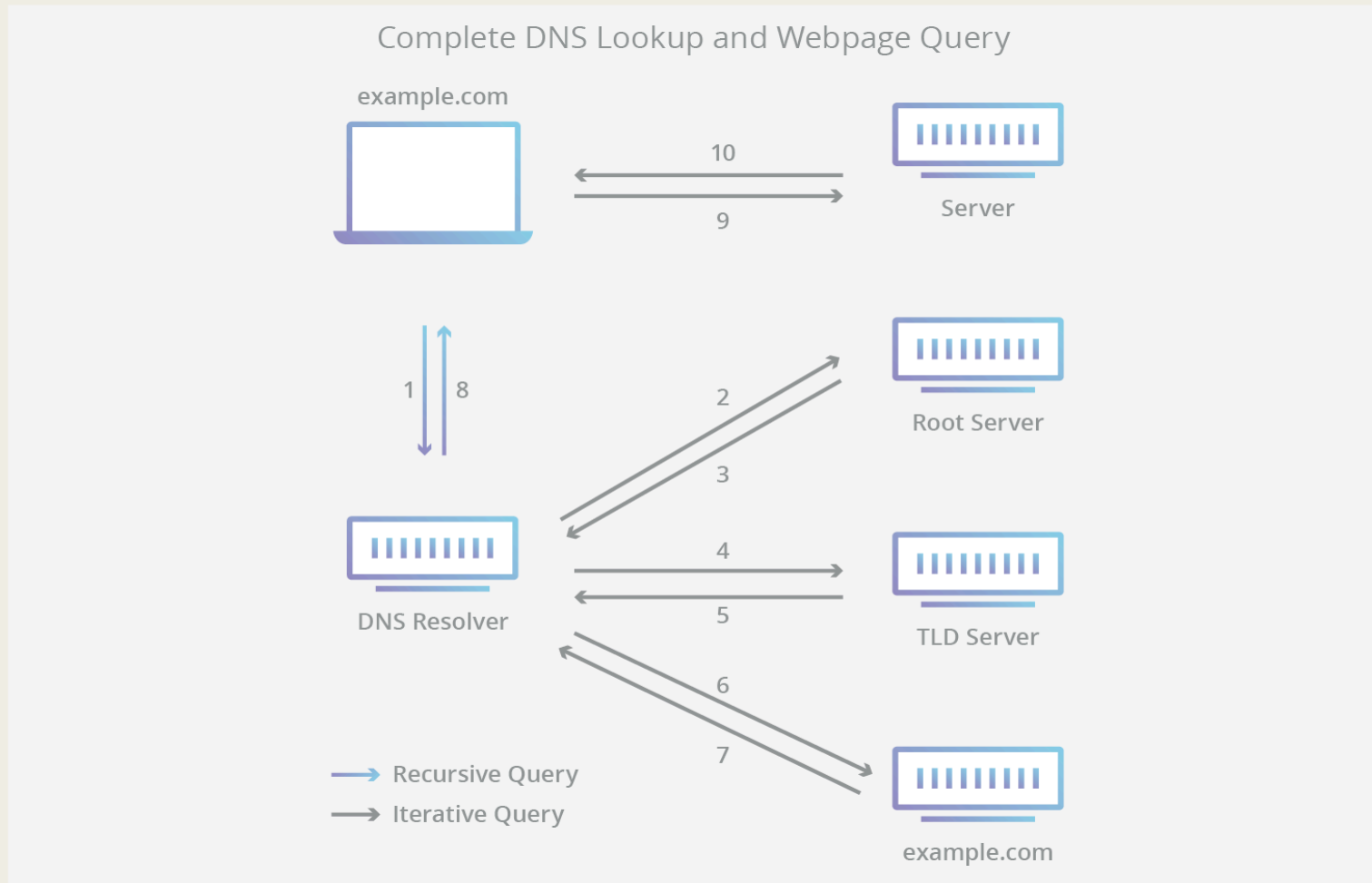
DNS over TLS/DNS over HTTPS

Paul Hoffman Senior Technology Officer, ICANN
Barry Leiba, Senior Standards Manager, Futurewei Technologies

Policy implications

- Increased privacy for users' DNS traffic

- Increased assurance for users' DNS traffic

- Circumvention of DNS filtering for security

- Circumvention of DNS filtering for local policy

- Circumvention of DNS filtering that is mandated by

- governments

- Unwanted centralization of DNS resolution cannot be

- detected

- Speed of DNS response

DNS over DoH/DoT
SSAC #109: The Implications of DNS Over HTTPS and DNS Over TLS

- A comparison of the transport protocols intended to improve DNS privacy

- The direct and indirect effects of these technologies on several different groups of stakeholders.

- The issue of who decides which resolvers are used by hosts and specific applications, and what implications arise from these decisions.

- Potential implications on the namespace due to DNS stub resolution moving to applications.

- Conclusions related to the deployment and adoption of these technologies for users and policy makers

One World - One Internet? Cybersecurity and Geopolitics in a Multi-stakeholder Environment.

Leon Sanchez, Board Member

Talking on the need to identify and address the challenges facing the Internet and build strategic alliances in the Internet ecosystem and beyond.

Veni Markovski, VP UN Engagement, ICANN

Review of the UN Committees dealing with cybersecurity issues including the

- Group of Governmental Experts (GGE)
- The Open Ended Working Group (only open to UN members)
- Open-Ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts (OECE)

Reviewing their meetings and outcomes expected in 2020

Milton Mueller, NCUC: *Alignment and Fragmentation in Global Internet Governance*

- Fragmentation – the mismatch between territorial boundaries of governments and the global connectivity of the Internet

- Alignment – a process by which national governments attempt to exercise sovereignty over non-territorial cyberspace – in three ways
  - *Declare issue as national security*
  - *Territoralise information flows (content filtering, geo blocking)*
  - *Alignment of critical resources – trying to make names/numbers geographic*

- Constraints – why it won't work
  - *Global scope of names and numbers*
  - *Economic – loss of competition/innovation if loss of global compatibility*
  - *Jurisdictional paradox – attempt to assert control on a non-territorial basis*

- Alignment a fundamental contradiction: cyberspace is global, governments are territorial

Patrik Falstrom SSAC: *Technical Challenges to Protecting State Sovereignty Online*

Definition of Concepts

Information Security – covers all threats

Below that - IT Security – is anything related to digitization

Below that – cybersecurity – antagonistic based actions

"From Pipes to Lasagna"

Previously, there was tight control over the communications infrastructure pipes. With deregulation, there are more 'layers' under different control. With the layers: passive infrastructure – the hardware; active infrastructure – transport of data; the Internet access layer, and on top, services. At each layer, different responsibility for security.

Useful links

- ALAC Letter to the Board on DNS Abuse

  https://atlarge.icann.org/advice_statements/13747

- ICANN 67: DoH/DoT Session

  https://67.schedule.icann.org/meetings/1152526

- ICANN 67 – One World, One Internet session

  https://67.schedule.icann.org/meetings/1152529

- SSAC 108 The Implications of DNS Over HTTPS and DNS Over TLS

  https://www.icann.org/groups/ssac/documents

Thank You

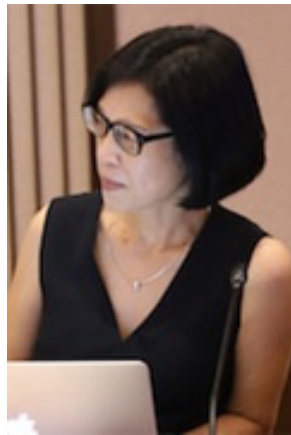*Questions*

Registry Stakeholder Group Perspectives

Donna Austin
Chair, gTLD Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG)

GNSO Council & Registrar Stakeholder Group Perspectives

Pam Little
Vice Chair, GNSO Council

APRALO Perspectives

Satish Babu
Chair, APRALO

ICANN67 Fellow Remote Participation Perspectives

Jaewon Son
ICANN67 Fellow

BRIEF NOTE

- Turning f2f Meeting to the 1st Remote Public ICANN Meeting
- Deferral – Multistakeholder Model and Bottom up Process
- Advantage – Good Preparation for f2f Meeting
- Challenges and Implication
- Communication – Hashtag Competition
- Session of Interest
- Personal note – What ICANN 67 Brought Me

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

jaewon_son@korea.ac.kr

Q&A / Community Discussion

Edmon Chung
APAC Space Community
Facilitator

AOB

APAC Regional Plan (FY21-25)

Jia-Rong Low
VP, Stakeholder Engagement &
Managing Director, ICANN APAC

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ICANN **STRATEGIC PLAN**

ICANN Strategic Plan

Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objectives for **Fiscal Years 2021–2025**

Taking into account the external impacts on the global growth and evolution of the Internet, the DNS, and other unique identifier systems ICANN helps coordinate, the following five strategic objectives are identified for the fiscal years 2021–2025 to enable ICANN to continue to fulfill its mission and achieve its new vision:

Strengthen the **security** of the Domain Name System and the DNS Root Server System.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Address **geopolitical issues** impacting ICANN's mission to ensure a single and globally interoperable Internet.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Improve the effectiveness of ICANN's multistakeholder model of **governance**.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Ensure ICANN's long-term **financial** sustainability.
CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Evolve the **unique identifier systems** in coordination and collaboration with relevant parties to continue to serve the needs of the global Internet user base.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/strategic-plan-2021-2025-24jun19-en.pdf

ICANN Strategic Plan (II) – Goals

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Strengthen the security of the Domain Name System and the DNS Root Server System.

The Internet's importance to the world's economic, social, and political systems is growing in conjunction with the expansion of its user base, content, and applications. Internet connectivity continues to increase worldwide, particularly in developing countries. This growth brings with it increased pressures on the infrastructure of the Internet, and thus an increasing need for reliability, stability, and security of the DNS and Internet infrastructure.

Levels of security across the different sectors of the global economy vary widely. Vulnerabilities in systems and processes are numerous. For example, distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks using the DNS and other vulnerabilities like malicious software distribution, phishing, and the coordination of compromised machines into "botnets" compromise various aspects of the Internet's infrastructure.

These growing threats also present opportunity. ICANN will strengthen the coordination of the DNS and DNS Root Server Systems, in partnership with the DNS root server operators, authoritative and resolution server operators, and other DNS stakeholders. ICANN can help improve the awareness of these threats and foster greater diversity of thought to best anticipate and respond to these challenges.

Seizing these opportunities requires action. A coordinated approach is necessary to effectively identify and mitigate DNS security threats and combat DNS abuse. Promoting greater adoption of global open Internet standards and enhancing awareness of security threats among stakeholders are two necessary steps that can be taken to strengthen the security and stability of the Internet's infrastructure. All actors have a collective responsibility to ensure that the DNS remains robust.

To achieve this strategic objective, ICANN seeks to:

Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Strengthen DNS root server operations governance in coordination with the DNS root server operators.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Identify and mitigate security threats to the DNS through greater engagement with relevant hardware, software, and service vendors.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

Increase the robustness of the DNS root zone key signing and distribution services and processes.

CLICK FOR MORE ◆

APAC Regional Plan – Implementation

Approach
- Focus on Implementation – map against Strategic Objectives and Goals
- Limited resources – need focus
  - Not everything is within the capability of the APAC office

Input needed
- Draft plan posted on Community Wiki
- Are there areas you want us to prioritise?
- Are there areas you can partner us (or each other)?

Proposed next steps
- Comment directly on Community Wiki
- More consultations:
  - APAC Space session in April for deep dive?
  - ICANN readouts

Additional Information
- See blog for examples: https://www.icann.org/news/blog/feedback-needed-for-icann-asia-pacific-regional-plan-fy21-25

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