19	Repeat data-gathering efforts that compare rates of abuse in domains operating under new Registry Agreement and Registrar Agreements to legacy gTLDs as future review teams deem necessary. Although we recommend a periodic data-gathering exercise, we anticipate that these studies will change over time as a result of input from the community and future review teams.	ICANN organization	High

34	Repeat and refine the DNS Abuse Study to determine whether the presence of additional registration restrictions correlate to a decrease in abuse in new gTLDs, and as compared to new gTLDs that lack registration restrictions, and as compared to legacy gTLDs.	ICANN organization, PDP Working Group, and future CCT Review Teams	High

Recommendation C: Further study the relationship between specific registry operators, registrars and DNS abuse by commissioning ongoing data collection, including but not limited to, ICANN Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR) initiatives. For transparency purposes, this information should be regularly published, ideally quarterly and no less than annually, in order to be able to identify registries and registrars that need to come under greater scrutiny, investigation, and potential enforcement action by ICANN org. Upon identifying abuse phenomena, ICANN should put in place an action plan to respond to such studies, remediate problems identified, and define future ongoing data collection.

Rationale/Related Findings: Comprehensive DNS abuse data collection and analysis is necessary for studying the efficacy of safeguards put in place to protect against malicious abuse issues associated with the expansion of the DNS. Furthermore, progress and trends can be identified by repeating studies over time. The DNS Abuse Study commissioned by the CCT-RT identified extremely high rates of abuse associated with specific registries and registrars as well as registration features, such as mass registrations, which appear to enable abuse. Moreover, the Study concluded that registration restrictions correlate with abuse, which indicates that there are many factors to consider and analyze in order to extrapolate cross-TLD abuse trends for specific registry operators and registrars. The DNS Abuse Study has highlighted certain behaviors that are diametrically opposed to encouraging consumer trust in the DNS. Certain registries and registrars appear to either positively encourage or at the very least willfully ignore DNS abuse. Such behavior needs to be identified rapidly and acted upon quickly by ICANN org as determined by the facts and evidence presented. The DNS Abuse Study, which provided a benchmark of technical abuse since the onset of the new gTLD program, should be followed up

with regular studies so that the community is provided current, actionable data on a regular basis to inform policy decisions.

To: The ICANN Board, the Registry Stakeholders Group, the Registrar Stakeholders Group, the Generic Names Supporting Organization and the Subsequent Procedures PDP WG, SSR2 Review Team.

Prerequisite or Priority Level: High

Consensus within team: Yes

Details: The additional studies need to be of an ongoing nature, collecting relevant data concerning DNS abuse at both the registrar and registry level. The data should be regularly published, thereby enabling the community and ICANN org in particular to identify registries and registrars that need to come under greater compliance scrutiny and thereby have such behavior eradicated.

Success Measure: Comprehensive, up-to-date technical DNS abuse data is readily available to the Community to promptly identify problems, craft data-driven policy solutions and measure the efficacy of implemented safeguards and ongoing initiatives. Furthermore, the next CCT Review Team will have a rich dataset on DNS abuse from which to measure safeguard efficacy.

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