

ICANN

Policy Development

*How you can help ICANN Shape the
Future of the Internet*

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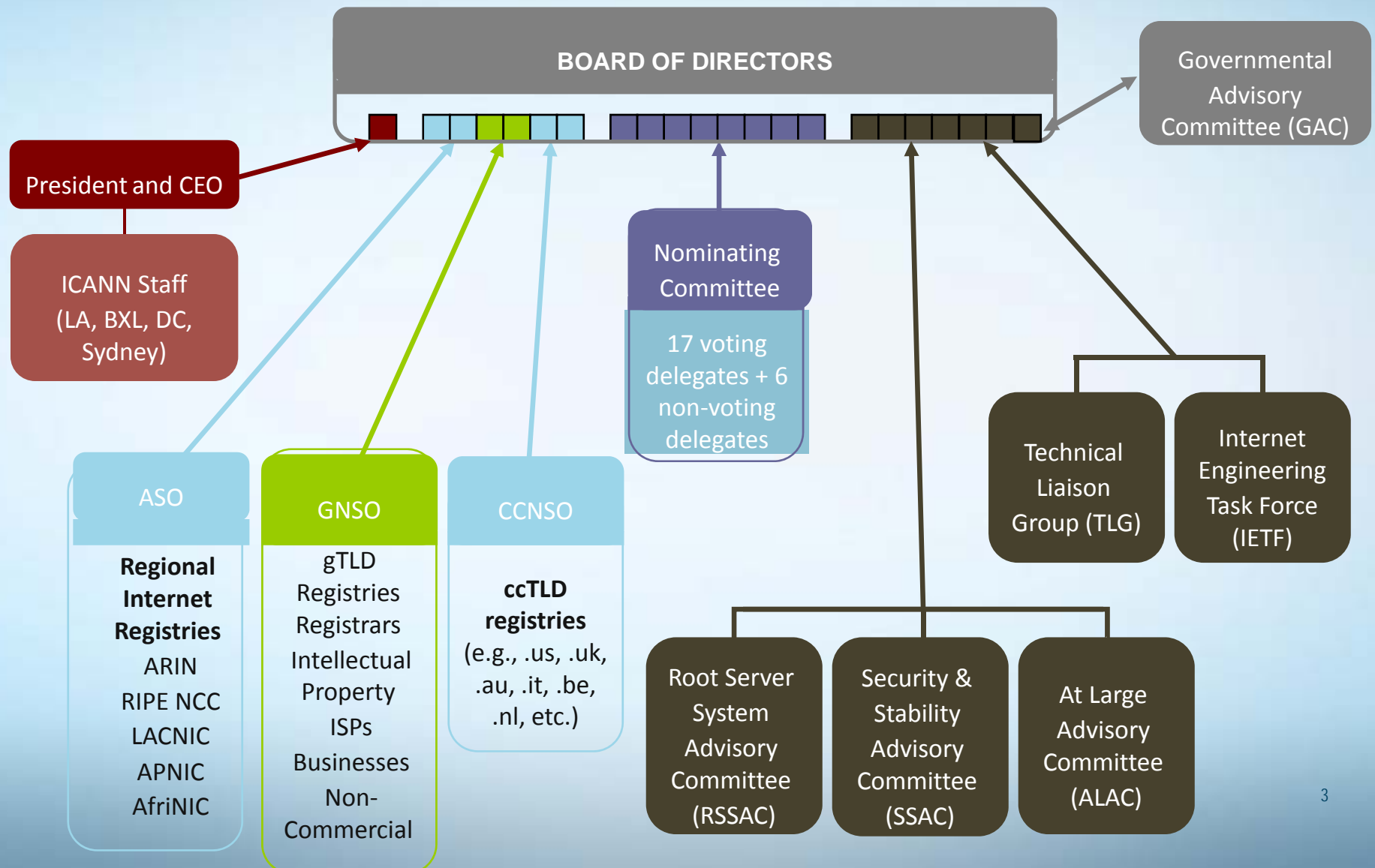
ICANN

4 August 2009

What is ICANN?

- “Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers”
- We do:
 - “Names”; delegating Top-Level Domains
 - “Numbers”; allocating IP address blocks
 - “Parameters”; maintaining databases on behalf of IETF
- ...and develop related policies in bottom-up processes involving all stakeholders

The ICANN Community





Entities in the Domain Name Space

The domain name space operates through entities playing specific, predefined roles, as established by ICANN:

•Registry

- Controls and operates the name space's database
- Runs the authoritative name servers for that name space
- Signs a registry agreement with ICANN to manage the top level name space

•Registrar

- Signs a Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) with ICANN
- Enters into a registration agreement with its customer known as a "registrant" to sponsor the registration of the domain name at the registry
- Submits change requests to the registry on behalf of the registrant

•Registrant

- The entity which registers the domain name through a registrar
- Makes use of the domain name

Not within ICANN responsibility...

- Content on the Internet
- Spam
- Financial transactions online
- Consumer protection law
- Data protection law
- Intellectual property law
- E-commerce, e-education, e-government, etc

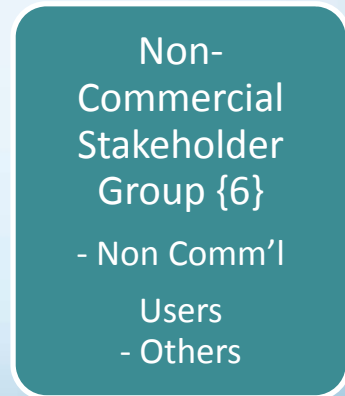
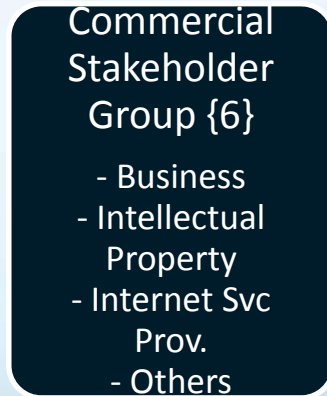
Policy Development at ICANN

- GNSO – Generic Names Supporting Organization
- ccNSO – Country-code Names Supporting Organization
- ASO – Address Supporting Organization

GNSO Council

- Generic Names Supporting Organisation -- policy development related to generic Top Level Domains (e.g. .com, .info, .biz) and within ICANN's mission
- GNSO currently consists of 21 Councilors from 6 constituencies (Registries, Registrars, Business, IPC, ISPs and Non-Commercial Users) and Nominating Committee appointees
- Review of GNSO in progress -- new structure to broaden participation and help create new constituencies

Future GNSO Council Structure: 2009



Legend: {} Voting; () Non-Voting

**Non-voting Liaison – counted as a member
**Observer – not counted as a member*

GNSO Policy Making

Note: Current system under review, may change

- Board, Supporting Organisation or Advisory Committee may raise an issue for GNSO to consider
- ICANN Staff prepares an Issues Paper
- GNSO Council decides whether to initiate a Policy Development Process (PDP) on the issue
- If so, a volunteer Working Group convenes to develop and recommend new 'consensus policies' (binding on registries / registrars), best practices and / or other recommendations

GNSO Policy Making (cont'd)

Note: Current system under review, may change

- GNSO Council discusses and votes on WG recommendations; if approved, they are forwarded to the Board to consider
- Once Board adopts the recommendations, ICANN Staff implements the proposed changes
- Each phase includes public comment periods to encourage broad community input

Policy Making Example – new gTLDs

2004

- Issue tabled, Issues Report prepared
- GNSO decides to initiate PDP

2005 -
2007

- Development of policy recommendations
- Adopted by the GNSO Council in Sep. 2007

2008 and
beyond

- Adoption by the ICANN Board of policy recommendations
- Start of implementation process

Current issues being discussed in GNSO

- Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP)
- Post-Expiration Domain Name Recovery (PEDNR)
- Registration Abuse Policies (RAP)
- Fast Flux Hosting
- Whois Studies
- Possible changes to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA)
- Other – currently there are 13 WGs / WTs underway

Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy

IRTP Background

- Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP) is a consensus policy adopted in 2004 - provides a straightforward way for domain name holders to transfer domain names between registrars
- As part of an overall review of this policy, a working group identified issues for improvement and clarification that were divided in to six IRTP-related PDPs
- Policy work on the first two PDPs is complete

IRTP Part B

- For efficiency, the GNSO Council decided in April 2009 to combine a number of issues related to undoing domain name transfers and related to registrar lock status into one IRTP Part B
- The Issues Report was submitted to the GNSO Council on 15 May 2009

IRTP Part B (Cont'd)

- a) Whether a process for urgent return/resolution of a domain name is needed
- b) Whether additional provisions for undoing inappropriate transfers are needed esp. with regard to disputes between a Registrant and Admin Contact
- c) Whether special provisions are needed for a change of registrant when it occurs near to the time of a change of registrar
- d) Whether standards or best practices should be implemented regarding use of Registrar Lock status
- e) Whether/how to clarify denial reason #7: When a domain name is in 'lock' status, as long as the Registrar provides a reasonable means for the Registrant to remove the lock status

Recent Developments & Next Steps

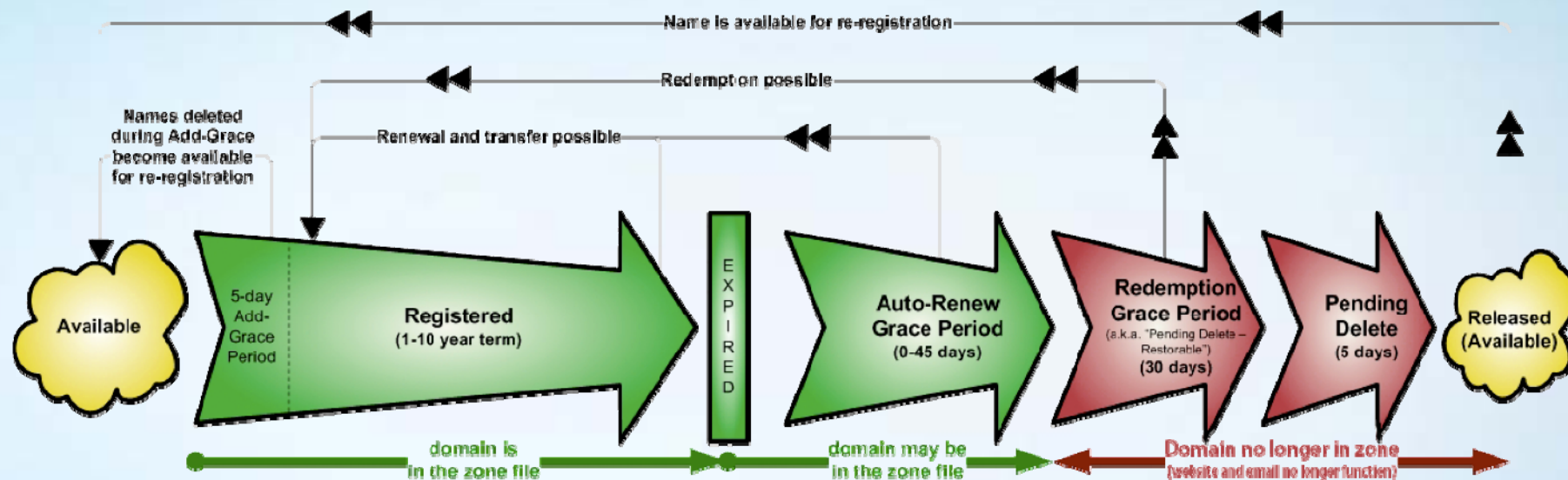
- ICANN staff recommended the initiation of a PDP
- GNSO Council decided to initiate a PDP at its meeting in Sydney on 24 June
- GNSO Council will vote on charter for IRTP Part B WG at its meeting on 23 July
- Once adopted, a call for volunteers will be launched and WG will start deliberations

Additional Information

- To join the IRTP Part B Working Group, please contact the GNSO Secretariat (gnso.secretariat@gnso.icann.org)
- IRTP Part A Final Report - <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/transfers/irtp-final-report-a-19mar09.pdf>
- IRTP Part B Issues Report - <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/transfers/irtp-report-b-15may09.pdf>
- Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy - <http://www.icann.org/en/transfers/policy-en.htm>
- IRTP Part B Wiki - https://st.icann.org/irtp-partb/index.cgi?irtp_part_b

POST-EXPIRATION DOMAIN NAME RECOVERY

Domain Name Life Cycle



PEDNR Background

- The At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) requested an Issues Report in November 2008
- ALAC alleges that current measures ‘have proven to be ineffective’, ‘loss of domain name can cause significant financial hardship’ and previous attempts to instill predictability for post-expiration domain name recovery are ‘not successful’
- GNSO Council initiated PDP in May 2009

The PEDNR PDP

The PDP will consider the following questions:

- Whether adequate opportunity exists for registrants to redeem their expired domain names;
- Whether expiration-related provisions in typical registration agreements are clear and conspicuous enough;
- Whether adequate notice exists to alert registrants of upcoming expirations;

The PEDNR PDP (Cont'd)

- Whether additional measures are needed to indicate that once a domain name enters the Auto-Renew Grace Period, it has expired (e.g. Hold status, a notice on the site with a link to information on how to renew, or other options to be determined);
- Whether to allow the transfer of a domain name during the RGP.
- WG Charter was adopted by GNSO Council at meeting in Sydney on 24 June 2009

PEDNR WG Charter

- The Working Group initially will:
 1. Consult with ICANN Compliance staff to understand how current RAA provisions and consensus policies regarding deletion, auto-renewal and recovery of domain names following expiration are enforced;
 2. Review the current domain name life cycle;
 3. Review current registrar practices regarding domain name expiration, renewal and post-expiration recovery.
- The Working Group will then consider the PDP questions outlined previously

How to get involved?

- Join the PEDNR Working Group (contact the GNSO Secretariat - gnsso.secretariat@gnsso.icann.org)
- Monitor the PEDNR Wiki - <https://st.icann.org/post-expiration-dn-recovery-wg/>

Additional information:

- Post-Expiration Domain Name Recovery Issues Report – <http://gnsso.icann.org/issues/post-expiration-recovery/report-05dec08.pdf>
- Translations available at: <http://gnsso.icann.org/policies/>

REGISTRATION ABUSE POLICIES

Registration Abuse Background

- Registries and registrars lack uniform approaches to deal with domain name registration abuse, and questions persist as to what role ICANN should play in addressing registration abuse
- Sept. '08 Issues Report found: no uniform approach by registries/registrars to address abuse, no clear definition of abuse, many registry agreements explicitly allow registries to take down or terminate names for abuse, some registries have no provision
- The Council launched a pre-PDP WG in Feb. 2009



Registration Abuse Background (Cont'd)

- Issues Report recommends further research to determine how abuse policies are implemented and complied with, and how effective they are in addressing abuse
- WG will address such questions as: distinctions between registration abuse and domain name use abuse; the effectiveness of existing abuse policies; and which areas, if any, are suitable for GNSO policy development
- The GNSO Council will not decide whether to initiate a PDP on registration abuse policies until the RAP Working Group has presented its findings

Registration Abuse Status Update

- The RAP WG provided an update to the GNSO Council on 2 June
- Activities to-date include a workshop on registration abuse in Mexico City; SSAC participation and collaboration; and extensive discussion of the definition and scope of registration abuse. The WG is also defining certain types of abuse, such as cyber-squatting, and will be examining ways to curtail abuse (that are “in scope” for GNSO policy)
- WG will continue bi-weekly meetings and report back to the Council in due time

RAP Additional Information

- RAP WG Status Update - <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/registration-abuse/rap-wg-status-update-02jun09.pdf>
- RAP WG Wiki - https://st.icann.org/reg-abuse-wg/index.cgi?registration_abuse_policies_working_group
- Registration Abuse Policies Issues Report - <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/registration-abuse/gnso-issues-report-registration-abuse-policies-29oct08.pdf>

FAST FLUX HOSTING

Fast Flux Background

- January 2008: SAC 025 -- Fast Flux Hosting and DNS
 - Describes Fast Flux (FF) as an evasion technique that enables cybercriminals to extend the lifetime of compromised hosts employed in illegal activities
 - ‘Encourages ICANN, registries, and registrars [...] to establish best practices to mitigate fast flux’ and ‘consider whether such practices should be addressed in future agreements’
- March 2008: GNSO Council requests an Issues Report
 - Issues Report recommends more fact-finding and research
- May 2008: GNSO initiates Policy Development Process
- June 2008: Fast Flux Hosting Working Group formed

Fast Flux Background (Cont'd)

- Working Group met weekly, but met challenges:
 - Does this topic fall within ICANN's remit?
 - How should Fast Flux be defined?
 - Legitimate vs. Illegitimate use
 - What kinds of monitoring are needed?
 - How should monitored data be reported, published, shared?
 - What actions (responses) are appropriate?
 - Who monitors FF activities today? Are they trustworthy?
 - Are registrars and registries expected to monitor FF activity?
 - Is current data accurate and sufficient to justify suspension actions?
 - What is an acceptable "false positive" rate?

Fast Flux Background (Cont'd)

- Initial Report published on 26 January 2009
- Report provides initial answers to the Charter Questions, incl. a list of characteristics that a fast flux attack network might exhibit and fast flux metrics
- Interim Conclusions:
 - Challenges encountered by the WG in relation to intent and definition / characterization of fast flux
 - Fast flux is one technique -- larger issue of Internet fraud and abuse
 - These broader, interrelated issues must be taken into account in any potential PDP and/or next steps
 - Careful consideration of the role ICANN should play

Fast Flux Status Update

- FF WG has been reviewing and analyzing the public comments received
- FF WG is working on finalizing its conclusions and recommendations
- Final report expected to be published shortly
- At this stage, no recommendations for policy changes or development of new consensus policy are anticipated
- FF WG will put forward a number of ideas for consideration by the GNSO Council such as a redefinition of the issue and scope, development of a fast flux data reporting system and ICANN as a best practice facilitator

Additional Information

- FF WG Wiki - https://st.icann.org/pdp-wg-ff/index.cgi?fast_flux_pdp_wg
- Fast Flux Hosting Initial Report - <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/fast-flux-hosting/fast-flux-initial-report-26jan09.pdf>
- Fast Flux Hosting Issues Report - https://st.icann.org/pdp-wg-ff/index.cgi?fast_flux_pdp_wg

WHOIS STUDIES



Sample WHOIS record:

Registrant:

GoDaddy.com, Inc.
14455 N Hayden Rd #226
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260
United States

Administrative Contact:

GoDaddy.com, Inc., GoDaddy.com, Inc. dns@jomax.net
GoDaddy.com, Inc.
14455 N Hayden Rd #226
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260
United States
4805058800 Fax -- 4805058844

Technical Contact:

GoDaddy.com, Inc., GoDaddy.com, Inc. dns@jomax.net
GoDaddy.com, Inc.
14455 N Hayden Rd #226
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260
United States
4805058800 Fax -- 4805058844

Domain servers in listed order:

CNS1.SECURESERVER.NET
CNS2.SECURESERVER.NET
CNS3.SECURESERVER.NET

Registered Through

GoDaddy.com, Inc.
Domain Name: godaddy.com
Created on: 1999-03-02 00:00:00
Expires on: 2016-03-02 00:00:00
Last Updated on: 2007-01-24 16:27:05

WHOIS - Definition

- WHOIS services provide public access to data on registered domain names, which currently includes contact information for Registered Name Holders.
- The amount of registration data collected at the time of registration, and the ways to access the data, are specified in ICANN agreements for domain names registered in generic top-level domains (gTLDs).
- For example, ICANN requires accredited registrars to collect and provide free public access to the name of the registered domain name and its nameservers and registrar, the date the domain was created and when its registration expires, and the contact information for the Registered Name Holder, the technical contact, and the administrative contact .

Background – WHOIS Studies

- **In March the GNSO Council identified six WHOIS study areas that should be assessed for cost and feasibility.**
 - Misuse of WHOIS data to generate spam or for other illegal or undesirable activities;
 - Whether registrants are misrepresenting who they are by providing inaccurate WHOIS data;
 - Who uses proxy/privacy services (individuals/businesses/other);
 - Extent to which proxy and privacy services are being used for abusive and/or illegal purposes, and complicate investigation into e-crimes;
 - Extent to which proxy and privacy services respond to information requests when presented with reasonable evidence of actionable harm; and
 - The growing presence of non-ASCII character sets in WHOIS records and whether this will detract from data accuracy and readability.

WHOIS – Additional Studies

- In May 2009, the GNSO Council asked staff to compile a comprehensive set of requirements for WHOIS service based on current requirements and a review of previous GNSO WHOIS policy work.
 - Staff will perform this work in consultation with the SSAC, ALAC, GAC, ccNSO and GNSO
- In June 2009 the Board asked the GNSO and SSAC to convene a WG to study the feasibility of introducing display specifications to deal with internationalized registration data.

WHOIS Studies Approach

- Policy staff is defining parameters for each study area, identifying feasibility concerns, and drafting RFPs to solicit estimated costs.
- Staff is consulting with the community, those who recommended specific studies and those with relevant data.
- One study proposal -- to examine the growing use of non-ASCII characters in WHOIS records – calls for a technical analysis. This study will be explored in conjunction with the WHOIS Service Requirements Study and the GNSO/SSAC WG when formed.
- Staff will release study assessment info as analyses are complete; work is ongoing and initial feasibility assessments and cost determinations will likely take several months to complete.
- The GNSO will then consider next steps.

Additional Information

- <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/whois/>
- <http://gnso.icann.org/resolutions/#200903>
- <http://gnso.icann.org/meetings/minutes-gnso-07may09.shtml>
- <http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-26jun09.htm#6>

Registrar Accreditation Agreement

RAA – recent amendments

- Board approved in May, changes include:
 1. New enforcement tools – audits, group liability for affiliated entities, changes to registrar fees, including assessing interest on late fees
 2. Registrant protections – new data escrow requirements for proxy and privacy registrations or prominent notice, new contractual obligations for resellers
 3. Enhancing the Registrar marketplace – ICANN accreditation, mandatory registrar training and testing
 4. Other changes – streamlines notice obligations to registrars of new consensus policies, clarifies data retention requirements
- Implementation will occur over time, voluntarily or as existing agreements renew.

RAA – pending activities

- Drafting team of GNSO and ALAC representatives to develop a “Registrant’s Rights and Responsibilities” charter
 - Policy staff have prepared an initial inventory of registrants’ rights and responsibilities reflected in the newly approved RAA
- GNSO drafting team will discuss further amendments to the RAA
- Deadline will be extended from initial GNSO target of 31 July

RAA – Additional Information

- For more information on this RAA related working group, please see:
<http://www.icann.org/en/topics/raa/>

ccNSO Overview

ccNSO

Country Code Names Supporting Organisation

- Develop and recommend global policies relating to ccTLDs to the ICANN Board;
- Develop voluntary best practices for ccTLD managers, assisting in skills building within the global community of ccTLD managers, and enhancing operational and technical cooperation among ccTLD managers.

ccNSO: 94 Members (June 2009)

Africa	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America
.bi Burundi	.af Afghanistan	.be Belgium	.ar Argentina	.ca Canada
.ci Cote d'Ivoire	.am Armenia	.cz Czech Republic	.bo Bolivia	.pr Puerto Rico
.cm Cameroon	.au Australia	.de Germany	.br Brazil	.us United States
.dz Algeria	.cn China	.fi Finland	.cl Chile	.vi US Virgin Islands
.eg Egypt	.cx Christmas Island	.fr France	.cr Costa Rica	
.et Ethiopia	.fj Fiji	.gi Gibraltar	.cu Cuba	
.ga Gabon	.ge Georgia	.gp Guadeloupe	.do Dominican Republic	
.ke Kenya	.hk Hongkong	.hr Croatia	.ec Ecuador	
.ly Lybia	.il Israel	.it Italy	.gt Guatemala	
.ma Morocco	.jo Jordan	.ky Cayman Islands	.gy Guyana	
.mg Madagascar	.jp Japan	.lt Lithuania	.hn Honduras	
.ml Mali	.kr Korea	.lv Latvia	.ht Haiti	
.mr Mauritania	.mv Maldives	.ms Montserrat	.jm Jamaica	
.mw Malawi	.nu Niue	.nl Netherlands	.lc Saint Lucia	
.ng Nigeria	.np Nepal	.no Norway	.mx Mexico	
.sd Sudan	.nz New Zealand	.pt Portugal	.ni Nicaragua	
.sn Senegal	.pw Palau	.rs Serbia	.pa Panama	
.tg Togo	.sa Saudi Arabia	.ru Russia	.pe Peru	
.ug Uganda	.sb Solomon Islands	.se Sweden	.sv El Salvador	
.za South Africa	.sg Singapore	.si Slovenia	.tt Trinidad and Tobago	
	.th Thailand	.sk Slovakia	.uy Uruguay	
	.tr Turkey	.uk United Kingdom	.ve Venezuela	
	.tw Taiwan			
	.vu Vanuatu			
	.ws Samoa			

(According to ICANN Regions)

ccNSO Structure

- 18 Councilors: 3 from each Region plus 3 Nominating Committee Appointees
- Current Working Groups
 - Strategic and Operational Planning (SOP) WG
 - Delegation and Redelegation WG
 - IDN PDP WG 1
 - Meetings Programme WG
 - ccNSO-GAC Liaison Working Group
 - Tech Working Group

Current ccNSO priorities

- Expense analysis
- IDN Fast Track
- IDN PDP
- Delegation and Redelegation

IDN cc Policy development process

- 3 Stage process
- Stage 1
 - Starts with ccNSO Council decision & Issues Report
 - Public input/comments
 - Ends with Initial Report
- Stage 2
 - Starts with Initial Report
 - Public input/comments
 - Ends with Final Report
- Stage 3
 - Starts with Final Report
 - ccNSO Council adoption
 - ccNSO members vote
 - Ends with Board Report

Two categories of Issues

- Definition and selection of IDN ccTLD
 - Issues paper joint GAC-ccNSO WG
 - Final Report joint WG
 - Comments on Issues paper
- ccNSO structure and mechanisms
 - Outcome definition of IDN ccTLD to incorporate IDN ccTLDs in ccNSO
 - Impact on current structure
 - Bylaws
 - Dependent on Recommendation on Definitions IDN ccTLD.

Method (1)

Issues relating to definition IDN ccTLD

- Working group, including members of the GAC, GNSO, ALAC and ccNSO to define IDN ccTLD; external advisors technical issues (including standardization).
- Charter approved by the ccNSO Council
- Schedule:
 - Refinement of issues paper GAC-ccNSO result in issue paper of the WG (Seoul)
 - Interim paper (March 2010)
 - Final report (June 2010)
- Final Report WG part of the overall Initial Report

Method (2)

ccNSO structure issues

- Working group (ccNSO membership, advisors to assist in analyzing impact of options)
- Charter adopted by the ccNSO Council
- Schedule:
 - Start Interim report on selection (March 2010)
 - Interim Report (June 2010)
 - Final Report (feed into Overall IDN ccPDP Initial Report, October 2010)

Address Supporting Organisation (ASO)

- Development of Internet addressing policies by the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) – AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC and RIPE NCC – which together form the Number Resource Organization (NRO)
- Policy development within the RIRs is an open process – so do take part interested!
- Key functions of the ASO: appointment of two ICANN Board Directors and to submit global policy proposals to the ICANN Board for ratification

ASO Policy Initiatives

- Development of a Global Policy Proposal for Allocation of Remaining IPv4 Address Space
- A new Global Policy Proposal for handling of recovered IPv4 address space is currently under discussion
- A proposed transition date change for the existing global policy for Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) has recently been brought up for discussion within the RIRs

Thank You! Questions?

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