

ICANN73 Policy Outcomes Report

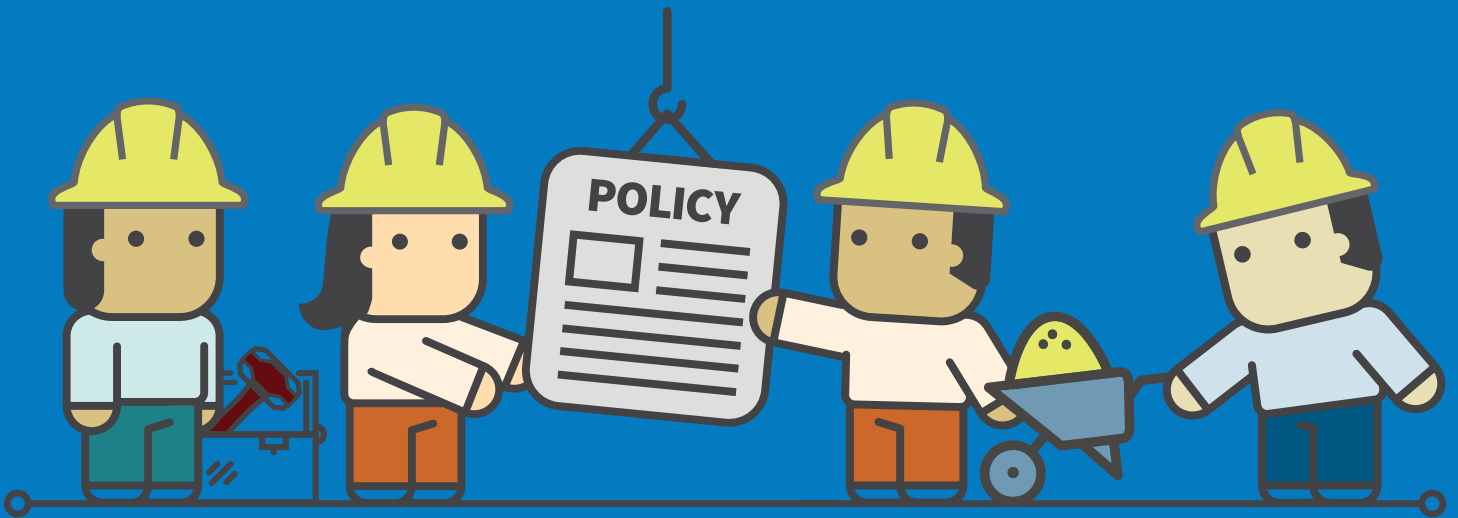


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A Successful ICANN73



Thank you very much for participating in the ICANN73 Virtual Community Forum!

We hope this ICANN Public Meeting allowed for dynamic discussions and the continuation of substantive work. The ICANN organization (org) appreciates the proactive engagement and robust participation of the ICANN community. More than 1,570 attendees from 146 countries and territories participated in 79 sessions over four days.

The ICANN73 Policy Outcomes report captures decisions and outcomes from the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees. This report also reviews additional activities, looks ahead, and provides resources to enable sustained engagement on important issues.

The ICANN community develops consensus-driven policy and advice that ensure the security, stability, and resiliency of the global Internet. ICANN org is proud to facilitate this core work by enabling efficient and effective bottom-up participation in the multistakeholder model.

We look forward to seeing you at the ICANN74 Policy Forum in The Hague, Netherlands.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David". The signature is stylized and appears to be written on a white background.

David Olive
Senior Vice President,
Policy Development Support

Managing Director,
Washington, D.C. Engagement Office

Plenary Sessions

The Global Public Interest Framework: Is it Useful?

Agenda

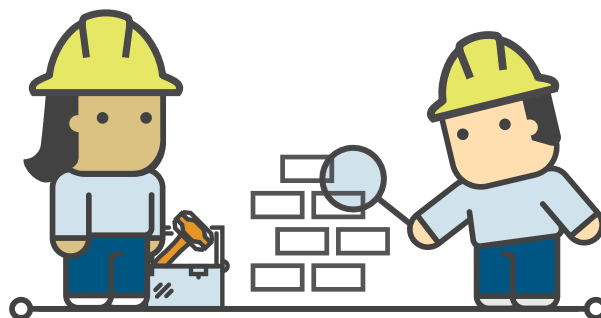
This plenary session explored the role of the global public interest (GPI) framework at ICANN. The GPI [framework](#) is designed to focus on specific contexts or issues that require a decision by the ICANN Board. ICANN Board member Avri Doria discussed the Operational Design Phase (ODP) for the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) as a use case where the GPI framework was part of ICANN Board deliberations. Panelists from the Generic Names Supporting Organization Council (GNSO) Council, Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), and At-Large then engaged in a discussion on how the framework could best be used by the ICANN community in its interactions with the ICANN Board. Marita Moll moderated the plenary session.

Highlights

- Ergys Ramaj from ICANN org provided a brief overview of the GPI framework.
- Avri Doria from the ICANN Board outlined the purpose of the framework and encouraged the ICANN community to review and consider how it fits into its processes.
- Justine Chew from the At-Large noted that, within the GPI framework, data should be collected to assess whether a decision was made using the framework.
- Velimira Grau from the GAC noted the challenge of balancing different interests to benefit the global public in accordance with the ICANN Bylaws.
- Paul McGrady from the GNSO Council emphasized that the GPI framework is not solely a process. There are substantive GPI considerations as part of ICANN policy work, and inclusivity leads to better outcomes.
- The ICANN community panelists agreed that there is wider use for the GPI framework and that further work to define the GPI as an evaluation tool is needed.

Next Steps

ICANN community groups will strive to further integrate the GPI framework in their policy and advice work. The ICANN Board will continue its consideration of the GPI in the context of the ODP for the SSAD. The GPI framework will continue to evolve along with the work of ICANN and the ICANN community.



Plenary Sessions

Evolving the DNS Abuse Conversation

Agenda

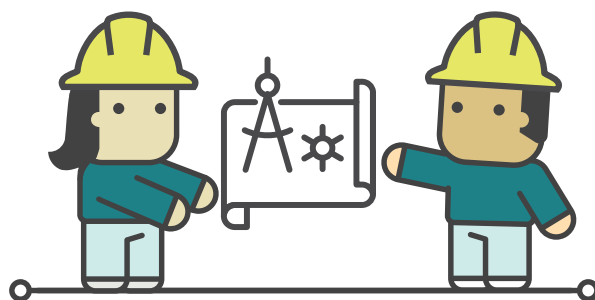
This plenary session explored the distinction between compromised and maliciously registered domain names and discussed the evolving industry response to Domain Name System (DNS) abuse. Participants had the opportunity to interact with industry representatives and community members to discuss mitigation strategies. Graeme Bunton from the DNS Abuse Institute moderated the session.

Highlights

- Maciej Korczynski from the University of Grenoble discussed the importance of the distinction between malicious and compromised domain names, and the existing approaches to differentiate them. The approaches used to distinguish them are based on heuristics and machine learning. Korczynski further shared some examples of common DNS abuse cases.
- Chris Lewis Evans from the Governmental Advisory Committee Public Safety Working Group stated that registries and registrars require evidentiary standards to act on compromised domain names.
- Rod Rasmussen from the Security and Stability Advisory Committee highlighted the mitigation efforts of deletion, suspension, and redirection that should be used once a domain name has been identified as malicious.
- Reg Levy from the Registrar Stakeholder Group discussed the efforts put in place by registrars to look for patterns of abuse.
- Lori Schulman from the Intellectual Property Constituency proposed a Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP)-type process for compromised domain names.
- Alan Woods from the Registries Stakeholder Group raised the importance of proportionality of harm when dealing with DNS abuse.
- The panelists discussed and emphasized the need for the Internet community to work together to fully mitigate the risk of DNS abuse.

Next Steps

The panelists agreed that a balanced approach to mitigate DNS abuse is necessary. The ICANN community will continue its dialogue on DNS abuse.



Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

The ASO, including the ASO Address Council (ASO AC), did not convene during ICANN73.

Next Steps

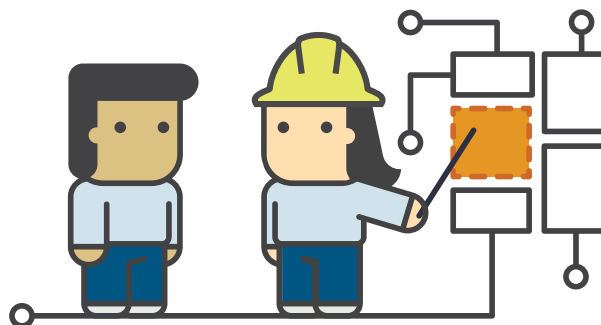
The ASO AC continues its [selection process](#) for ICANN Board Seat 10. An announcement is expected by May 2022.

ASO AC monthly teleconferences are open to observers. For more information, including the teleconference schedule, observer privileges, and remote participation details, read [here](#).

The ASO conducts policy development on regional Internet registry (RIR) community mailing lists and during RIR meetings. For more information about current regional policy development work, please refer to the latest ASO AC [update](#). To stay informed about regional policy development, subscribe to the relevant RIR community mailing list.

Resources

- [AFRINIC Resource Policy Discussion](#)
- [APNIC Policy Special Interest Group](#)
- [ARIN Public Policy](#)
- [LACNIC Políticas](#)
- [RIPE Address Policy Working Group](#)



Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

Decisions and Outcomes

During ICANN73, the ccNSO held various sessions which included Tech Day, ccNSO Members Meetings, and ccNSO Council sessions. The ccNSO Council elected a new leadership team for the upcoming year and discussed the roles and responsibilities of individual ccNSO councilors for the year ahead. The ccNSO Council also agreed on next steps regarding the proposed roadmap for the ccNSO and DNS abuse. To learn more, go to the ccNSO Council [workspace](#).

Additional Activities

The ccNSO policy development working groups and other committees continued their work according to their regular schedules and did not meet as part of ICANN73. The various working groups and committees prepare [updates](#) in preparation for each ccNSO Council meeting. The updates include information about the current status, next steps, and background.

Next Steps

During ICANN73, the ccNSO ad hoc committee on DNS abuse sought feedback from country code top-level domain (ccTLD) managers on the proposed roadmap for the ccNSO and DNS abuse. The roadmap is aligned with the ccNSO role and focuses on four core elements with the goal to create resources that ccTLD managers can use on a voluntary basis:

- Share information, best practices, and related approaches to benefit ccTLDs.
- Showcase ccTLD efforts and reinforce the message about the nature of ccTLDs and the role of the ccNSO.
- Explore DNS abuse-related metrics and other potential elements of the ccNSO and DNS abuse.
- Create a ccNSO DNS Abuse Standing Committee (DASC).

Before issuing a call for volunteers, the draft charter of the DASC will need to be redefined based on feedback.

During the ICANN73 ccNSO governance session, the ccNSO Guidelines Review Committee (GRC) reminded ccNSO members about the upcoming vote to adopt the proposed [new ccNSO internal rules](#). They would replace the current rules dating back to 2004. Voting began after ICANN73. The new rules will have a direct impact on the governance structure of the ccNSO, specifically on the respective roles of the ccNSO Council and ccNSO membership.

The GRC also launched a discussion on conflict of interest procedures for the ccNSO. During ICANN73, the GRC informed ccTLDs about the existing procedures and what practices to avoid. Future consultations are expected.

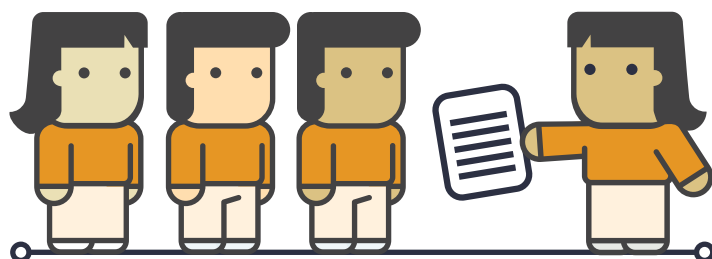
Resources

The [ccNSO](#) is one of the three Supporting Organizations within ICANN. Created in 2003 for and by ccTLD managers, the ccNSO develops and recommends global policies to the ICANN Board, such as the retirement of ccTLDs. The ccNSO provides a platform to discuss topics and issues of concern, build consensus and technical cooperation, and facilitate the development of voluntary best practices for ccTLD managers. Membership in the ccNSO is currently open to all ccTLD managers responsible for managing an ISO 3166-1 ccTLD.

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

The ccNSO is administered by the [ccNSO Council](#), which consists of 18 ccNSO councilors (15 elected by ccNSO members and three appointed by the ICANN Nominating Committee). The ccNSO councilors are actively involved in determining the work and direction of the ccNSO. ccNSO councilors manage the policy development process, lead and participate in [various ccNSO working groups](#), engage with the community on topical issues, and develop positions based on community feedback. The ccNSO Council meets regularly at ICANN Public Meetings and on monthly teleconferences. ccNSO Council meetings are open to observers.

- [ICANN73 ccNSO schedule](#)
- [ccNSO Council workspace](#)
- [ICANN Learn course about the ccNSO](#)
- [Quick Guide to the ccNSO](#)
- [Subscribe to the ccNSO monthly newsletter](#)
- [ccNSO newsletter archive](#)



Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Decisions and Outcomes

During ICANN73, the GNSO organized 24 sessions, including GNSO policy development process (PDP) working group sessions, sessions devoted to stakeholder group and constituency work, GNSO Council meetings, and joint sessions with other ICANN community groups.

EPDP-TempSpec

During its ICANN73 meeting, the ICANN Board [voted](#) to adopt the recommendations contained in the Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification (TempSpec) for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data Phase 2A Final Report. The Final Report covers the differentiation of legal vs. natural persons' gTLD registration data and the feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address.

Transfer Policy Review PDP

The Transfer Policy Review PDP Working Group is tasked with determining if changes to the policy are needed to improve the security and efficacy of inter-registrar and inter-registrant transfers. The two-phase PDP began in May 2021. The working group is currently making progress on Phase 1A topics.

The working group had a session during ICANN73 and provided a brief update on its work. It then continued deliberations on Denial of Transfers and initiated a discussion on bulk use cases for inter-registrar transfers.

EPDP-IDNs

The GNSO Council initiated the EPDP on Internationalized Domain Names (EPDP-IDNs) to provide policy recommendations on:

- The definition of all top-level domains (TLDs) and the management of variant labels to facilitate the delegation of variant gTLDs in the root zone.
- How the IDN Implementation Guidelines should be updated in the future.

The EPDP-IDNs has largely completed an initial review of substantive deliberations on “Topic A: Consistent Definition and Technical Utilization of RootZone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR).”

During ICANN73, the team deliberated on questions related to the operational framework by which registry operators could apply for or seek to activate allocatable variant gTLD labels. It considered a proposal to survey eligible registry operators to understand the demand for activating variant labels. The team also discussed whether there should be variable pricing associated with variant TLDs and whether allocatable variant TLDs can be activated on a rolling basis.

gTLD Registration Data Accuracy Scoping Team

During ICANN73, the gTLD Registration Data Accuracy Scoping Team provided an introduction on its consideration of a number of accuracy-related aspects. Topics included current enforcement and reporting, measurement of accuracy, and effectiveness of existing accuracy requirements. The team also reviewed the status of current work items, including the review of [gap analysis input proposals](#) for how to measure whether existing accuracy requirements are being met. These proposals include, among others, suggestions to survey registrars, to conduct a registrar audit, and to restart the WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System (ARS). The team reiterated its need to have concrete data points to confirm whether existing accuracy requirements are being met or if there are issues that may require either further consideration or additional policy work.

As part of the session, the ICANN Board liaison to the scoping team shared that the ICANN Board supports continued efforts to ensure the accuracy of gTLD registration data. To that end, the ICANN Board requested that ICANN org prepare a number of specific scenarios in consultation with the European Data Protection Board. The goal is to determine if ICANN org has a legitimate purpose, which is proportionate and not outweighed by the privacy rights of the individual data subject(s), to request contracted parties to provide access to individual records and bulk access to gTLD registration data

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

in order to review the accuracy of gTLD registration data. The ICANN Board is of the view that this clarification will further inform discussions on this topic and will be helpful to address the issue of accuracy, as ICANN org could take further steps, such as restarting the ARS. The scoping team welcomed this development and looks forward to receiving the response so it can help inform its discussions.

Following ICANN73, the scoping team will continue to review the proposals for data collection and identify which specific next steps to pursue.

GNSO Council Meeting

During its meeting, the GNSO Council discussed:

- A debrief of the dialogue with the ICANN Board on the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) Operational Design Assessment (ODA).
- An update on work related to the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) Operational Design Phase (ODP).
- Next steps regarding the GNSO Council Small Team tasked with considering whether there may be DNS abuse related issues that should be addressed specifically through gTLD policy development.
- A high-level update on work being conducted and improvements made by the ICANN org Global Domains and Strategy (GDS) functions to implement GNSO policy recommendations.

The GNSO Council also passed resolutions to:

- Reappoint Seat 13 on the ICANN Board.
- Add implementation of specific Work Stream 2 recommendations of the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability to the GNSO Framework for Continuous Improvement Pilot Project.

Ongoing Work

While there were no sessions during ICANN73 about the following GNSO [projects](#), work continues on several initiatives.

New gTLD SubPro PDP

On 12 September 2021, the ICANN Board directed ICANN org to initiate an [ODP](#) for the Final Report outputs for the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) Operational Design Phase (ODP). The ODP began in December 2021. The ODA is expected to support the ICANN Board consideration of the outputs.

RPMs PDP

On 16 January 2022, the ICANN Board adopted the Phase 1 consensus recommendations from the Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs) in All gTLDs PDP on 16 January 2022. Phase 2 of the RPMs PDP is a review of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP). To aid the GNSO Council in developing the charter and scope of work for Phase 2, ICANN org has drafted a Policy Status Report on the UDRP that provides an overview of the UDRP to support GNSO assessment of the effectiveness of the UDRP for its intended purposes. The Policy Status Report was published for Public Comment. The final Policy Status Report, taking into account Public Comment submissions, will be presented for the consideration of the GNSO Council.

EPDP-IGOs

The EPDP on Specific Curative Rights Protections for Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) has completed its review of Public Comment submissions on its Initial Report. It has updated the recommendations as appropriate and is expected to deliver its Final Report in April 2022.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Stakeholder Group and Constituency Sessions

A number of GNSO Stakeholder Group and Constituency sessions took place during ICANN73. Many groups discussed the recent study on DNS abuse commissioned by the European Commission. The groups also reviewed their priorities for 2022 with the ICANN Board and provided suggestions on how to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of processes related to policy implementation after the ICANN Board adopts PDP recommendations.

CPH

The Contracted Parties House (CPH) held discussions related to a potential Global Domains Summit in late 2022 and drafted a list of potential topics for it.

RrSG

The Registrars Stakeholder Group (RrSG) held a membership session which included updates on ongoing policy development, registrar work with ICANN Compliance, the amendment review process of gTLD Registry-Registrar Agreements, and a demonstration of the RrSG DNS abuse triage tool.

RySG

The Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG) held a membership session which included a discussion of ongoing policy development and updates from respective representatives to each of the ongoing PDPs.

NCPH

The Non-Contracted Parties House (NCPH) consists of two stakeholder groups: the Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) and the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG). The CSG has three constituencies, and the NCSG has two constituencies. The NCPH did not have a session during ICANN73.

CSG

While the Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) did not have a session during ICANN73, the constituencies of the CSG discussed topics of importance:

- The **Commercial Business Users Constituency (BC)** session included a presentation on the DNS abuse study commissioned by the European Commission. The BC also discussed its policy work and finance and operations activities.
- The **Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC)** session included a discussion with ICANN org on the implementation of policy recommendations. There was also a presentation on the DNS abuse study commissioned by the European Commission.
- The **Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency (ISPCP)** session included presentations from ICANN org on cybersecurity and new technologies. The ISPCP also discussed a new DNS abuse initiative.

NCSG

During the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) membership session, NCSG members participated in a discussion related to DNS abuse and received updates on the work of the **Noncommercial Users Constituency (NCUC)** and the **Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)**. NCSG members also discussed ongoing GNSO policy development and upcoming Public Comment proceedings.

The NCSG policy session included a discussion on New gTLD SubPro and closed generics. Participants reviewed the 6 March 2022 [letter](#) from the ICANN Board asking the GNSO and GAC to explore a mutually agreeable approach to handle closed generics.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Additional Activities

During ICANN73, the GNSO held bilateral sessions with the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), ICANN Board, At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), and held a GNSO Council wrap-up session.

The GNSO Council and GAC discussed:

- SSAD ODA findings and the GNSO Council role in the event that the ICANN Board rejects SSAD-related recommendations.
- The extent to which the SubPro ODP will include a cost-benefit analysis of the 2012 round of new gTLDs.
- Expected outputs of the GNSO Council DNS Abuse Small Team.
- The status of EPDP-IGO.

The GNSO Council and ICANN Board discussed

- Priorities for ICANN work in 2022.
- Suggestions to enhance ICANN org efficiency and effectiveness of implementing PDP recommendations.
- EPDP Phase 2 next steps.
- GNSO Council work on providing additional implementation details for SubPro recommendations.

The GNSO Council and ALAC discussed:

- Status of the SSAD ODA.
- Status of the SubPro ODP.
- DNS abuse mitigation.
- Priorities for GNSO Council.
- At-Large community work in 2022.

The GNSO Council held a wrap-up session and discussed:

- Framing potential issues to consider as part of PDP 3.1/PDP 4.0 and combining related discussions. Topics may include improving engagement with the ICANN Board, improving engagement with GDS, modifying consensus policies, and reviewing policy recommendations.
- Potential approaches for addressing additional SubPro work.
- Whether a GNSO Council submission is needed on the UDRP Policy Status Report Public Comment proceeding.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Next Steps

The GNSO Council and GNSO working groups will return to their regular work schedules. GNSO community leaders are preparing for ICANN74.

Resources

- [GNSO website](#)
- [GNSO workspace](#)
- [GNSO news](#)
- [GNSO calendar](#)
- [GNSO on Twitter](#)
- [ICANN Learn course about the GNSO](#)



At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Decisions and Outcomes

During ICANN73, the At-Large community, consisting of members of the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), leaders of the Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs), liaisons and At-Large members, held nine sessions. The sessions were organized in three tracks: policy, outreach and engagement, and operations. The sessions included two At-Large priority sessions, At-Large welcome and wrap-up sessions, two RALO sessions, and joint sessions.

Background

Policy Track

End User Perspective in Recommendations and the ICANN Prioritization Framework

This session provided an update on the current state and planning for the ICANN Prioritization Framework and a review of the progress of the ALAC Operations, Finance, and Budget Working Group subteam on the matter of overall prioritization for At-Large. The first part of the session focused on the work of the subteam, including updates on the progress made on implementing recommendations and ICANN Board actions from:

- The third Accountability and Transparency Review.
- Work Stream 2 of the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability.
- Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice Review.
- The second Security, Stability, Resiliency of the Domain Name System (DNS) Review.
- Registration Directory Service Review.

The second part of the session included updates from the ICANN org Planning and Implementation Operations teams. It also covered the ALAC Prioritization Assessment Tool which tracks progress and re-orders priority when necessary.

Protecting the Rights of End Users for a Secure and Stable DNS

This session highlighted the rights of end users and registrants and their importance in maintaining a stable and secure DNS. Three panels explored the topics of Internet end user interests and rights as incorporated in the ICANN Bylaws and ICANN community practices, the rights of registrants, and protecting the rights of registrants and Internet end users to ensure a secure and stable DNS. Speakers included members of the ICANN Board, ICANN community, and ICANN org.

Outreach and Engagement Track

The African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO) hosted the AFRALO-AfrICANN session to discuss and approve the statement on “DNS Abuse Capacity Development for End Users.” The statement highlights the importance of capacity development to reduce the number of victimized end users and to teach end users how to report fraudulent activities.

The North American Regional At-Large Organization (NARALO) held a session on the topic, “Blockchain, NFTs, and Decentralized Domains: What is the Impact on End Users, Internet Security and Stability, and ICANN?” Panelists presented an overview of non-fungible tokens and decentralized domain names and discussed the implications for end users, ICANN, and Internet security, stability, and governance. NARALO leadership also provided updates on upcoming leadership elections and on the ICANN Nominating Committee selection process.

Operations Track

The At-Large welcome session provided an overview of the sessions organized by At-Large and those of particular interest to At-Large. It also featured a review of the At-Large talking points covering issues such as Universal Acceptance, DNS abuse, New Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLD) Subsequent Procedures (SubPro), the global public interest (GPI) framework, and the Transfer Policy. The wrap-up session provided highlights of ICANN73 and a discussion with ICANN Board members. The session concluded with an initial preview of ICANN74.

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Additional Activities

During ICANN73, the ALAC held bilateral sessions with the ICANN Board, Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), and the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council.

The joint session with the ICANN Board focused on

- Retention to strengthen diversity and inclusion in the multistakeholder model.
- Support for the development of quality At-Large Advice and Public Comment submissions.
- Improving policy development processes and the need for a holistic review due to workload pressure.
- The importance of prioritization.

The joint session with the GAC addressed:

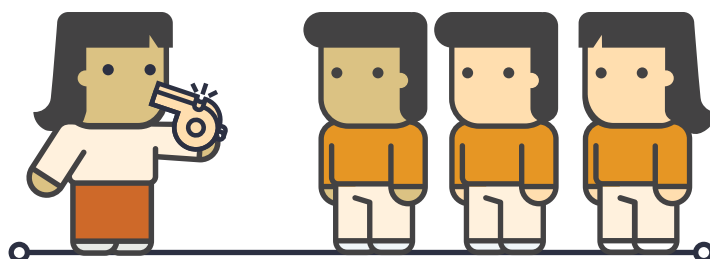
- The GPI framework.
- Universal Acceptance and Internationalized Domain Names.
- The System for Standardized Access/Disclosure.
- ALAC and GAC coordination at the national level.

The joint session with the GNSO Council addressed:

- The status of the SSAD Operational Design Phase.
- The status of the New gTLD SubPro ODP.
- DNS abuse mitigation.
- Their respective priority work items.

Next Steps

The ALAC and members of the At-Large community will continue their work in the areas of policy, outreach and engagement, and operations. The At-Large Planning Committee will begin its work to plan sessions for ICANN74.



At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Resources

At-Large website

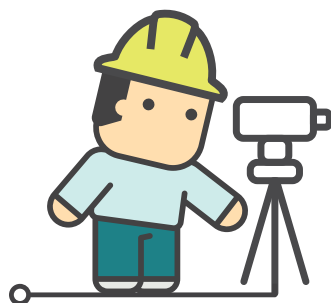
- [Homepage](#)
- [Membership](#)
- [Policy Summary](#)

At-Large workspaces

- [ALAC Workspace](#)
- [ALAC Policy Advice Development workspace](#)
- [At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group](#)
- [At-Large Operations, Finance and Budget Working Group](#)
- [At-Large meetings](#)
- [At-Large governance](#)

At-Large social media

- [Facebook](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [YouTube](#)



Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Decisions and Outcomes

The GAC conducted almost 17 hours of sessions during ICANN73, including GAC Communiqué drafting. That work culminated in the [ICANN73 GAC Communiqué](#), which was published on 14 March 2022.

The ICANN73 GAC Communiqué included GAC statements on six different topics, including the global public interest (GPI) framework, New Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs) Subsequent Procedures (SubPro), the accuracy of gTLD registration data, implementation of the Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification (EPDP-Temp Spec) for gTLD Registration Data Phase 1 policy recommendations, Domain Name System (DNS) abuse mitigation, and Universal Acceptance.

Additional Activities

During ICANN73, the GAC held bilateral sessions with the ICANN Board, At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC); members of the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), including GNSO Council leadership; and the Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO).

The GAC and the ICANN Board discussed:

- 2022 priorities and suggestions for enhancing the implementation of policy recommendations and Specific Reviews.
- Second Security, Stability, and Resiliency Review recommendations.
- GPI framework.
- gTLD registration data matters, including the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD), data protection agreements between ICANN and contracted parties, and accuracy.

The GAC and the ALAC discussed:

- The GPI in ICANN processes.
- Universal Acceptance and Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs).
- The SSAD and GAC coordination at the national level.

The GAC and the GNSO discussed:

- SSAD Operational Design Phase (ODP).
- New gTLDs SubPro ODP.
- DNS abuse mitigation matters.
- EPDP on Specific Curative Rights Protections for International Governmental Organizations (IGOs).
- Accuracy matters related to gTLD registration data and closed generics.

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

The GAC and the ccNSO discussed:

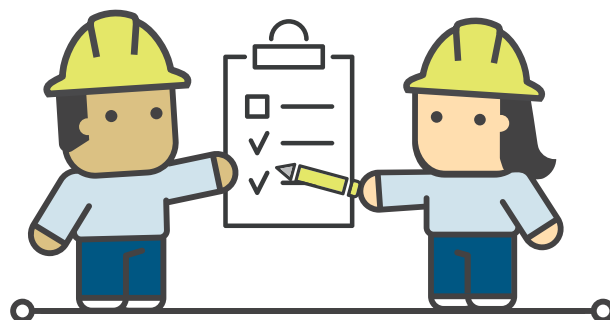
- The third ccNSO policy development process on the process to retire country code top-level domains (ccTLDs) and related review mechanisms.
- The fourth ccNSO policy development process on the (de)selection of IDN ccTLD strings.
- ccNSO activities related to DNS abuse.

The GAC tailored its agenda to priority topics and drafting of the ICANN73 GAC Communiqué, while maintaining flexibility for GAC participants to engage in other sessions. Topics for GAC sessions included DNS abuse mitigation, New gTLDs SubPro, Registration Directory Service and data protection, IGO protection matters, and exploration of the GPI framework.

Each day during ICANN73, the GAC chair and vice chair team conducted an informal update for GAC delegates who found it difficult to participate due to time zone issues. These updates provided information to delegates about sessions held the previous day and offered a preview of sessions and topics expected for the day ahead.

Resources

There are 179 member governments and 38 observer organizations in the GAC. Of those, representatives from 73 member governments and eight observer organizations participated during ICANN73. For more information about GAC sessions, please consult the GAC ICANN73 [agenda](#).



Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Activities

The Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) held a joint session with the ICANN Board to discuss the evolution of Root Server System (RSS) governance. In addition, the RSSAC conducted a meeting and a public session to raise awareness about recent RSSAC **publications**: “RSSAC047v2: RSSAC Advisory on Metrics for the DNS Root Servers and the Root Server System,” “RSSAC058: Success Criteria for the RSS Governance Structure,” and “RSSAC059: RSSAC Advisory on Success Criteria for the Root Server System Governance Structure.”

Next Steps

The **RSSAC Caucus** consists of DNS experts who have an interest in the RSS, thus broadening the base of diverse, technical expertise available for RSSAC work. The primary role of the RSSAC Caucus is to perform research and produce publications on topics relevant to the mission of the RSSAC.

The RSSAC appoints RSSAC Caucus members through the RSSAC Caucus Membership Committee. All RSSAC members are members of the RSSAC Caucus. There are over 100 members of the RSSAC Caucus from more than 20 countries.

Currently, there is no active work party in the RSSAC Caucus. More information about previous RSSAC Caucus work parties is available [here](#).

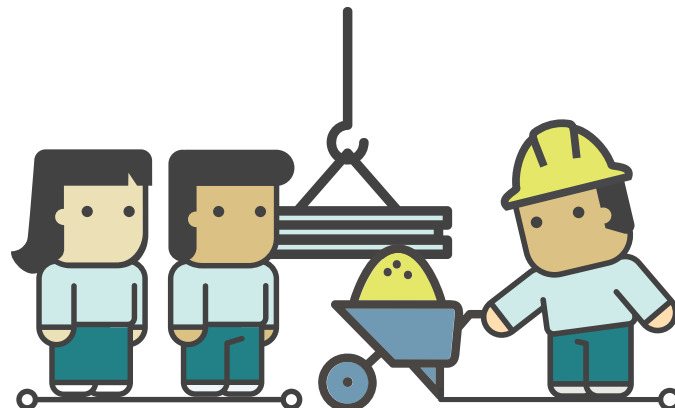
The next RSSAC Caucus meeting will be conducted in conjunction with Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) 114 in Philadelphia, United States on Sunday, 24 July 2022.

Resources

The joint session with the ICANN Board, the RSSAC meeting, and the RSSAC session were open to observation:

- [Joint Meeting: ICANN Board and RSSAC](#)
- [RSSAC Meeting](#)
- [RSSAC Session](#)

For more information, including meeting minutes and a publications library, please visit the [RSSAC webpage](#).



Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

Activities

The SSAC held its Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) and Security Workshop during ICANN73. This workshop included a discussion with presenters actively engaged in DNSSEC deployment and other Internet security issues. Registries, registrars, Internet service providers (ISP), and others who plan to deploy DNSSEC benefited from the presentation and discussion of the deployment experience. Anyone with an interest in the deployment of DNSSEC – particularly registry, registrar, and ISP employees with technical, operational, and strategic planning roles – is encouraged to review the workshop resources.

The workshop featured:

- Panel discussions about DNSSEC and quantum cryptography and DNSSEC provisioning automation.
- A presentation by the Internet Society on why mutually agreed norms for routing security are important for the DNS.
- A presentation by the University of California on the security implications of email forwarding mechanisms and policy.
- A presentation by Stichting Internet Domeinregistratie Nederland Labs on DNSSEC deployment metrics.

The SSAC also held a session to provide updates on topics it is currently examining:

- Name Collision Analysis Project.
- Routing security.
- Reviewing community feedback on “SAC114: SSAC Comments on the GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Draft Final Report.”
- Registration transfer review policy.
- Delegation signer record automation.
- Evolution of DNS resolution.

Next Steps

The DNSSEC and Security Workshop Program Committee will plan the next DNSSEC and Security Workshop to be held during ICANN74. The SSAC will also continue to develop reports, advisories, and comments on a range of topics in preparation for ICANN74.

Resources

- DNSSEC and Security Workshop: [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), and [Part 3](#)
- [SSAC session](#)
- [SSAC website](#)
- [SSAC introduction](#)
- [SSAC Operational Procedures](#)
- [SSAC publications](#)