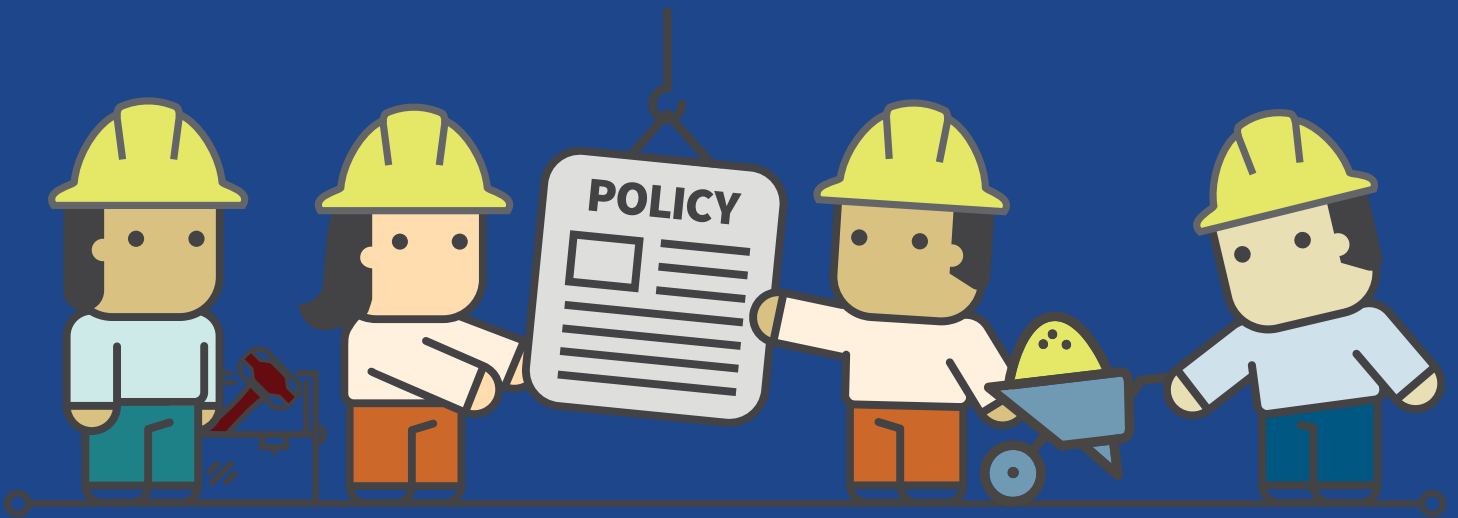


ICANN74

Policy Outcomes Report



ICANN|74
THE HAGUE

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A Successful ICANN74



Thank you for participating in the ICANN74 Policy Forum!

We hope the first hybrid ICANN Public Meeting facilitated dynamic discussions and the continuation of substantive work. The ICANN organization appreciates the proactive engagement of the ICANN community.

Written by the Policy Development Support function, the “ICANN74 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 and refines policies that ensure the security, stability, and resilience of the global Internet. ICANN org is proud to support the consensus-driven policy and advice development by enabling efficient and effective participation in the multistakeholder model.

We look forward to seeing you for the ICANN75 Annual General Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

David Olive

Senior Vice President,
Policy Development Support

Managing Director,
Washington, D.C., Engagement Office

Who Sets ICANN's Priorities?

This plenary session explored the overall nature of prioritization at ICANN and discussed progress since the [plenary session during ICANN59](#) in June 2017. The ICANN community, Board, and organization (org) shared best practices, reflected on recent coordination efforts such as the [Prioritization Framework Pilot Project](#), and sought to identify ways to improve the shared use of limited resources and time. ICANN org developed a [briefing paper](#) to provide participants a basic understanding of the topic.

Highlights

- Plenary Session Chair Alejandra Reynoso welcomed participants, and ccNSO Vice Chair Jordan Carter opened the plenary session noting that the ICANN Planning Prioritization Framework is underway.
- Matthew Shears of the ICANN Board noted the importance of collaborative strategic planning among the ICANN community, Board, and org.
- ICANN Senior Vice President, Planning Xavier Calvez reiterated that the Prioritization Framework Pilot Project was designed to help ICANN org prioritize its work within the planning cycle in a manner that is transparent, inclusive, and efficient.
- The moderators, ccNSO Councilor Chris Disspain and Registrar Stakeholder Group Chair Ashley Heineman, started with a poll to gauge the awareness of ICANN priorities. Of the participants, 24% were very aware, 59% were somewhat aware, and 17% were not aware of ICANN priorities.
- During the discussion, participants:
 - Affirmed the importance of ICANN's transparency in setting out its priorities.
 - Expressed concerns about the efficiency and robustness of the planning process and the roles and responsibilities of the ICANN community, Board, and org in relation to prioritization.
 - Applauded the multistakeholder model and emphasized the role of each ICANN community group in setting its own priorities.

Two themes emerged during the plenary session:

- There is shared responsibility for prioritization across the ICANN Board, org, and community.
- Planning processes, such as the annual Operating Plan and Budget and the Strategic Plan, are needed for accountability and transparency.

Next Steps

The ICANN community representatives participating in the Prioritization Framework Pilot Project have been prioritizing implementation of Specific Review recommendations. Eventually, the framework will expand to incorporate ICANN org policy implementation. Discussions like this will continue as the ICANN community, Board, and org review progress and identify shifting priorities.

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

What to Expect

The ASO, including the ASO Address Council (AC), did not convene during ICANN74.

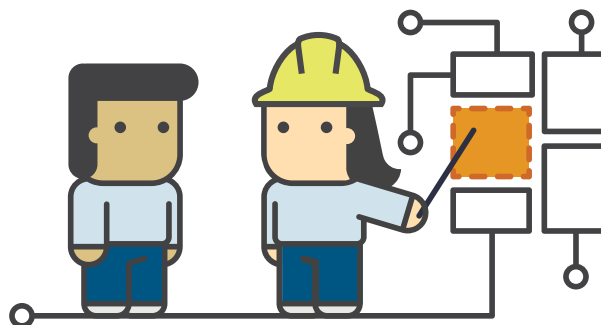
Next Steps

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

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, please refer to the latest ASO AC [updates](#). 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 ICANN74, the ccNSO held various sessions including Tech Day, ccNSO Members Meetings, and ccNSO Council sessions. The ccNSO Council held a session to adopt its work plan for fiscal years 2022–2024, which details the expected duration of ccNSO policy development processes (ccPDPs) and ccNSO administrative tasks. In addition, the ccNSO Council appointed new leadership teams for the ccNSO Internet Governance Liaison Committee and ccNSO Meetings Program Committee. The ccNSO Council also adopted the timelines for the ICANN Board Seat 11 nomination process and the upcoming ccNSO Council elections. To learn more, visit the ccNSO Council [workspace](#).

Additional Activities

During the ccNSO policy update session, the ccNSO policy development working groups provided an update on their progress and sought input on their proposals:

- **ccPDP3** | The goal of this ccPDP is to report on and recommend a policy for a review mechanism with respect to decisions pertaining to the delegation, transfer, revocation and retirement of the delegated top-level domains associated with the country codes assigned to countries and territories listed in the ISO 3166-1.
- **ccPDP4** | This ccPDP defines the criteria, process, and procedures for (de)selecting Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) country code top-level domains (ccTLDs) associated with the country codes assigned to countries, territories, or other areas of geopolitical interest listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. The results of this ccPDP will eventually replace the IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process.

Both working groups held separate working sessions during ICANN74 to evaluate the input received during the ccNSO policy update session. The Tech Working Group and Top-Level Domain Operations Standing Committee also held working sessions. The ccNSO Strategic and Operational Planning Committee reviewed and discussed with the ccTLD community the goal, scope, and method of ccNSO input into ICANN strategic and operational planning processes. Other ccNSO committees continued their work according to their regular schedules but did not meet as part of ICANN74.

Next Steps

During ICANN74, the focus of the ccNSO governance session was on ccNSO statement of interest and conflict of interest processes. Based on feedback from this session, a subteam of the ccNSO Guidelines Review Committee will develop proposals for consideration by the ccNSO Council and ccNSO members. Future consultations are expected.

In addition, there was a discussion on the impact on existing [rules](#) and operating procedures of the inclusion of IDN ccTLD managers as members of the ccNSO. On 2 June 2022, amendments to [Article 10](#) and [Annex B](#) of the ICANN Bylaws were published. The amendments were needed to allow interested IDN ccTLD managers to become members of the ccNSO.

During the ccNSO Domain Name System (DNS) abuse session, ccTLDs from different geographical regions informed participants about their views on DNS abuse, including their priorities and mitigation efforts. The session also informed the ccNSO DNS Abuse Standing Committee (DASC), which facilitates the ccTLD community-driven process on DNS abuse. The purpose of the DASC is to raise understanding and awareness of the issues pertaining to DNS abuse, promote open and constructive dialogue, and ultimately to assist ccTLD managers in their efforts to mitigate the impact of DNS abuse. The DASC does not make policy.

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

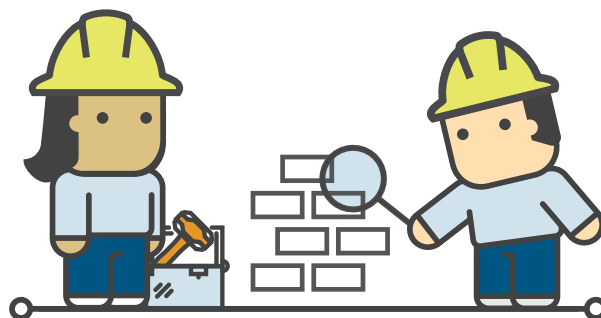
Resources

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.

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 ICANN community on topical issues, and develop positions based on ccTLD community feedback. The ccNSO Council meets regularly at ICANN Public Meetings and on monthly teleconferences. ccNSO Council meetings are open to observers.

The detailed ccNSO schedule, including a summary of the topics covered, is available on the [ccNSO ICANN74 workspace](#).

Consult the [Quick Guide to the ccNSO](#) to learn more about its work and how it is organized. [Subscribe](#) to the ccNSO monthly newsletter to stay informed. Previous editions are available in the [archive](#).



Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Decisions and Outcomes

During ICANN74, the GNSO organized 23 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-IDNs

The GNSO Council initiated the Expedited PDP 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 the first pass of deliberations on close to half of its charter questions. During ICANN74, the team held two sessions. The first session was an update on its progress, including a preview of draft preliminary recommendations and a reminder of outstanding items. The update also covered progress from the fourth Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) PDP to promote consistent outcomes between the two PDPs and the string similarity review small group. During the second session, ICANN org presented on IDN tables and IDN implementation at the second-level. Members from registries and registrars also shared some practical experience about how IDN tables are implemented in their respective companies. The intent of this discussion was to level-set the team before beginning deliberations on the charter questions related to second-level IDN management.

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 published an [Initial Report](#) on Phase 1A topics on 21 June 2021. The [Public Comment proceeding](#) on the Initial Report will remain open until 2 August 2022.

The working group had a session during ICANN74 to kick off Phase 1B of the PDP, which focuses on Change of Registrant requirements. ICANN org provided an overview of the topic, after which the working group began its deliberations of several of the foundational charter questions.

EPDP-IGOs

The EPDP on Specific Curative Rights Protections for Intergovernmental Organizations (EPDP-IGOs) delivered its Final Report to the GNSO Council on 4 April 2022. During ICANN74, the GNSO Council approved and recommended that the ICANN Board adopt all five final EPDP-IGOs recommendations as documented in the [Final Report](#).

gTLD Registration Data Accuracy Scoping Team

The Scoping Team has been tasked by the GNSO Council to consider a number of accuracy-related aspects, such as current enforcement and reporting, measurement of accuracy, and effectiveness. These considerations are expected to help inform its deliberations and the development of recommendations to the GNSO Council on whether any changes are recommended to improve accuracy levels, and if so, how and by whom these changes would need to be developed. For example, if changes to existing contractual requirements are recommended, a PDP or contractual negotiations may be necessary to effect a change.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

During its ICANN74 session, the scoping team provided a status update on assignments #1 (current enforcement and reporting) and #2 (measurement of accuracy) and considered a number of outstanding items in its write-up of the deliberations on these topics, which it expects to deliver to the GNSO Council soon.

The scoping team also discussed the planned ICANN org outreach to the European Data Protection Board (EDPB). The ICANN Board directed ICANN org to consult with the EDPB on whether or not ICANN org has a legitimate purpose that is proportionate, i.e., 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 registration data in order to review the accuracy of gTLD registration data. The scoping team specifically discussed whether its work on proposals for the measurement of accuracy that involve access to registration data should be paused until a reaction from the EDPB. Such a pause would not affect work that is recommended on proposals for the measurement of accuracy that do not require access to registration data.

GNSO Council Small Team: DNS Abuse

This GNSO Council small team was tasked with considering whether there may be DNS abuse-related issues that should be addressed specifically through gTLD policy development. During its ICANN74 session, the small team provided an update on the progress of its work and continued its deliberations. The small team has approached its task by requesting input from the ICANN community and by seeking a clearer understanding of current contractual requirements and enforcement for DNS abuse-related provisions in both the Registry Agreement (RA) and Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA).

The topics of DNS abuse and the work of the small team were important agenda items during GNSO Council bilateral sessions with both the Governmental Advisory Committee and the ccNSO.

GNSO Council Small Team: EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2

The GNSO Council recently formed a small team to assist with its analysis of the Operational Design Assessment (ODA) of the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) recommendations from the EPDP on the Temporary Specification (TempSpec) for gTLD Registration Data. This team is tasked with evaluating whether the ODA has correctly interpreted the intent of the SSAD recommendations and has not overlooked any important aspects. Additionally, the GNSO Council tasked the small team with providing its view on concerns identified by the ICANN Board and potential options for addressing the concerns.

During ICANN74, the small team presented its work as reflected in its [Preliminary Report](#), which it shared with the GNSO Council in April 2022. The preliminary report resulted in a letter from the GNSO Council to the ICANN Board recommending that it pause consideration of the SSAD recommendations. The letter also requested ICANN org to develop a design concept, known as a proof of concept, for the WHOIS Disclosure System (SSAD Light). It is expected that data and experience resulting from implementing the WHOIS Disclosure System will help inform how to proceed with the SSAD recommendations. This could result in:

- Adoption of the SSAD recommendations, or parts thereof, by the ICANN Board.
- Modification of the SSAD recommendations by the GNSO Council.
- A determination that adoption of the SSAD recommendations is not in the best interest of the ICANN community by the ICANN Board.

The small team also considered the impact of the WHOIS Disclosure System on other GNSO Council work. This discussion was informed by a [presentation](#) from ICANN org that outlined how utilizing existing ICANN systems could reduce the resources and time needed to build the WHOIS Disclosure System. In addition to EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2 members and ICANN org representatives, members of the GNSO Council and the ICANN Board Caucus on General Data

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Protection Regulation participated in this discussion. This discussion helped further inform GNSO Council consideration of this topic during its meeting.

GNSO Council Meeting

During its meeting, the GNSO Council discussed:

- The impact of the WHOIS Disclosure System on other work.
- The new gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) GNSO Guidance Process (GGP).
- Updates on the SubPro Operational Design Phase (ODP).
- Updates from the small team on closed generics.

The GNSO Council also passed a resolution to adopt the Final Report and recommendations from the EPDP on Specific Curative Rights Protections for IGOs.

Additional Activities

During ICANN74, the GNSO held bilateral sessions with the ccNSO and Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) and held a GNSO Council wrap-up session.

The GNSO Council and GAC discussed:

- Subsequent rounds of New gTLDs, closed generics, and the GGP
- DNS abuse
- gTLD registration data accuracy
- WHOIS Disclosure System
- ICANN priorities
- Global public interest

The ccNSO and GNSO Councils discussed:

- What happens after PDP recommendations are accepted by either Council
- DNS abuse
- EPDP-TempSpec Phase 2 SSAD recommendations and the ODA
- IDNs

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

- GNSO Council commitments document
- Next steps on GNSO PDP Improvements Tracker
- Implementation preview during a PDP

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Work on the following initiatives continues, following GNSO Council approval of policy recommendations on these topics.

New gTLD SubPro PDP

On 12 September 2021, the ICANN Board directed ICANN org to initiate an [ODP](#) for the outputs of the GNSO New gTLD SubPro PDP Final Report. The ODP began in December 2021, and the ODA is expected to support the ICANN Board consideration of the outputs. During ICANN74, the ICANN org ODP team held a session to describe work in progress and gather feedback on ODP subject areas.

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. Phase 2 of the RPMs PDP will be a review of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP). To assist the GNSO Council in developing the charter and scope of work for Phase 2, ICANN org drafted a Policy Status Report on the UDRP. The Policy Status Report 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.

Stakeholder Group and Constituency Sessions

GNSO stakeholder groups and constituencies continued discussions on DNS abuse, the New gTLD SubPro ODP, development of the WHOIS Disclosure System, and the upcoming European Union Network and Information Security (NIS2) Directive.

CPH

The Contracted Parties House (CPH) continued discussions on DNS abuse and plans for this year's Global Domains Summit. Their representatives provided updates on various GNSO PDPs and the Registration Data Access Protocol amendment to the Registry Agreement and Registrar Accreditation Agreement.

The **Registrar Stakeholder Group** and the **Registries Stakeholder Group** did not have membership sessions.

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 ICANN74.

CSG

While the Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) did not have a session during ICANN74, the constituencies of the CSG discussed topics of importance:

- The **Business Constituency (BC)** session included a policy discussion and updates from BC representatives. There was also a finance and operations update looking ahead to fiscal year 2023. The ICANN org SubPro ODP team gave an update as well. The BC ICANN74 [newsletter](#) provides further updates related to DNS abuse and BC outreach initiatives to engage the global business community.
- The **Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC)** session included presentations by IPC members involved in GNSO PDPs and an update about the ICANN org Prioritization Framework Pilot Project. There was also a [presentation](#) on the EU NIS2 Directive and its effect on WHOIS.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

- The **Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency (ISPCP)** session included discussions on gTLD registration data accuracy scoping and the drafting of a possible ISPCP position. The ICANN org Office of the Chief Technology Officer presented on alternative name systems, and the ICANN org SubPro ODP team gave an update. There was also a discussion about the revisions to the ISPCP charter.

NCSG

During the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) membership session, NCSG members met with the GNSO-appointed ICANN Board members and held a membership discussion. Graeme Bunton from the DNS Abuse Institute presented on NetBeacon.

The **Noncommercial Users Constituency (NCUC)** and the **Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)** held a joint session to provide updates and discussed the future of policy development. During the joint session, there was also a presentation and discussion on DNS abuse.

The NCSG policy session included updates from representatives participating in the various GNSO PDPs and a review of the GNSO Council agenda.

Next Steps

The GNSO Council and GNSO working groups will return to their regular work schedules. GNSO community leaders are preparing for ICANN75.

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 ICANN74, the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), Regional At-Large Organization (RALO) leaders, and liaisons held 10 sessions covering the three tracks of policy, outreach and engagement, and operations. These included two At-Large policy sessions, two joint sessions, four RALO sessions, and At-Large welcome and wrap-up sessions.

Additional Activities

There were four sessions related to Internet policy issues:

- **“Evolving the DNS Abuse Conversation: An End User’s Perspective – The Role of At-Large”**
This session was a follow-up on the ICANN73 plenary session “Evolving the DNS Abuse Conversation.” The session focused on the role of the At-Large community in mitigating DNS abuse. Speakers:
 - Presented on current ICANN org activities related to DNS abuse.
 - Explored the At-Large role as an advocate for end users in mitigating domain name abuse resulting from maliciously registered domain names and compromised websites, including providing specific examples from the five RALOs.
 - Discussed the challenges and opportunities relating to reporting cases of DNS abuse.
- **“Closed Generics: Finding a Balance”**
During this session, the At-Large community heard an introduction to closed generics and the current situation. A proposal focusing on closed generics and the public interest was presented as a possible approach to further develop an At-Large position on the topic.
- **“Shaping the European Union’s Digital Future: Sovereignty, Legal, and Regulatory Frameworks”**
This session focused on current regulatory activities within the European Union, including the Network and Information Security (NIS2) Directive and the DNS4EU project. Various views were provided on the regulatory activities and the potential impact on end users.
- **“Internet Governance and Multistakeholderism in Terms/Time of Emergency”**
The At-Large experience in times of emergency across the regions was presented from the point of view of each of the five RALOs. Case studies from emergencies such as natural disasters and war were presented. The need to act quickly with quality equipment was also highlighted. The various actions by ICANN org related to the situation in Ukraine as well as other emergencies were discussed.

The members of the ALAC and RALO leadership also engaged in outreach to other Advisory Committees through joint sessions:

- **Joint Session With the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)**
Members of the ALAC and the GAC addressed three policy and process issues including Universal Acceptance and Internationalized Domain Names; ALAC/At-Large-GAC cooperation at the national level, including case studies of Finland and South Korea; and advancing the multistakeholder model focusing on both civil society and international governmental organization responses.
- **Joint Session With the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)**
Members of the ALAC and the SSAC discussed several policy issues, including the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD), New gTLD Subsequent Procedures, the Name Collision Analysis Project, Internationalized Domain Names, and routing security.

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

The RALOs also held sessions:

- **Regional Leadership Meeting**
The RALO leaders discussed a number of issues including improving coordination among the RALOs, the need to increase outreach and engagement, and upcoming RALO General Assemblies. They also addressed the status of their respective rules of procedure updates to include individual members.
- **AFRALO Session**
Members of the African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO) and the African community met to discuss and agree on a statement on the role of the AFRALO community in mitigating DNS abuse.

At-Large held both welcome and wrap-up sessions that addressed topics related to operations:

- **At-Large Welcome Session**
An overview of At-Large sessions during ICANN74 was provided and a review of the [At-Large ICANN74 Talking Points](#).
- **At-Large Wrap-Up Session**
The highlights of the At-Large sessions during ICANN74 were presented. Initial discussions about plans for At-Large activities during ICANN75 closed the session.

Next Steps

Over the next several months, the ALAC will continue its work on policy, outreach and engagement, and operations. Incoming ALAC members and RALO leaders will begin their onboarding as they prepare to begin their roles. The RALO leaders will begin planning for three general assemblies, two of which will be held in the weeks after ICANN75.

Resources

At-Large Webpages

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

At-Large Workspaces

- [ALAC workspace](#)
- [ALAC Policy Advice Development](#)
- [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 leveraged ICANN74 to conduct over 18 hours of open discussions, including 11 hours of discussions on substantive and operational topics and another six hours devoted to communiqué drafting work. Those efforts culminated in the publication of the [ICANN74 GAC Communiqué](#).

The ICANN74 GAC Communiqué included GAC statements on seven different issues of importance including the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure; subsequent procedures for new generic top-level domains (gTLDs); the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Expedited Policy Development Process on Specific Curative Rights Protections for International Governmental Organizations; gTLD registration data accuracy; Domain Name System (DNS) abuse mitigation; the Uniform Domain Dispute Resolution Policy and review of geographical indicators; and new gTLD auction proceeds.

Additional Activities

During ICANN74, the GAC conducted bilateral meetings with the ICANN Board; At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC); and members of the GNSO, including the GNSO Council leadership.

With ICANN Board members, the GAC discussed the WHOIS Disclosure System, gTLD registration data accuracy, the proposed Global Public Interest Framework, and future GAC information opportunities on a variety of priority topics such as subsequent procedures for new gTLDs. The ICANN Board comments and reactions to particular GAC statements, and responses to specific GAC questions, are available in the complete transcript of the joint session between the GAC and ICANN Board that was appended to the ICANN74 GAC Communiqué.

With the ALAC, the GAC explored topics of mutual interest, including Universal Acceptance and Internationalized Domain Names; GAC-ALAC cooperation at the national level, including examination of specific country case studies; geopolitical issues; and advancing the multistakeholder model.

With members of the GNSO, GAC participants discussed subsequent procedures for new gTLDs, including closed generics and the GNSO Guidance Process; DNS abuse mitigation; gTLD registration data accuracy; the WHOIS Disclosure System; and the proposed Global Public Interest Framework.

The GAC tailored its agenda to priority topics while maintaining flexibility for GAC attendees to participate in other activities. This planning also allowed GAC representatives to devote appropriate time to develop the GAC Communiqué. Particular topics featured during targeted GAC sessions included DNS abuse mitigation, subsequent procedures for new gTLDs, and WHOIS and data protection.

GAC member representatives also contributed to the planning of the plenary session on prioritization. GAC delegates also had the opportunity to attend a discussion on geopolitical, legislative, and regulatory developments.

Noting the importance of in-person participation for the first time in almost three years, the GAC engaged in a number of social activities: two internal gatherings for GAC attendees and several networking events at the end of each day.

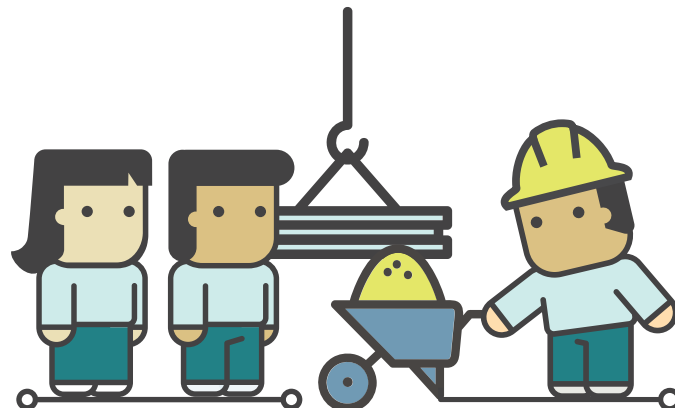
At the end of ICANN74, GAC members were informed about election processes and deadlines for the upcoming GAC leadership election, which will occur over the next three months.

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Resources

There are 179 member governments and 38 observer organizations in the GAC. Of those, representatives from 81 member governments and eight observer organizations participated in ICANN74.

More detailed information about GAC sessions during ICANN74, including briefings, session presentations, session transcripts and recordings, can be found on the [GAC website](#).



Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Activities

The RSSAC had two work sessions during ICANN74 to advance work items and discuss various internal matters, including an update of “RSSAC001: Advisory on Service Expectation of Root Servers” and “RSSAC002v4: RSSAC Advisory on Measurements of the Root Server System.”

In addition, the RSSAC conducted its monthly meeting. During its monthly meeting, the RSSAC started an online vote to select its liaison to the ICANN Board; welcomed two incoming RSSAC members; and thanked two departing RSSAC members for their contributions.

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. However, the RSSAC agreed to initiate two RSSAC Caucus work parties to update:

- RSSAC001: Advisory on Service Expectation of Root Servers
- RSSAC002v4: RSSAC Advisory on Measurements of the Root Server System

More information is available on the RSSAC Caucus work party [webpage](#).

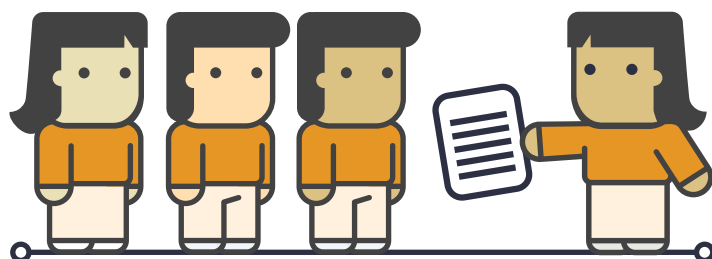
The next RSSAC Caucus meeting will be conducted in conjunction with Internet Engineering Task Force 114 in Philadelphia, United States, on Sunday, 24 July 2022.

Resources

All RSSAC work sessions and the RSSAC monthly meeting were open to observers:

- RSSAC Work Sessions: [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)
- [RSSAC Meeting](#)

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 ICANN74. This workshop included a discussion with presenters actively engaged in DNSSEC deployment and other Internet security issues. Registries, registrars, Internet service providers (ISPs), 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 DNSSEC deployment around the world.
- A presentation on the evolution of DNSSEC deployment maps.
- A presentation on using DNS-based authentication of named entities as the first step toward generalizable Internet-scale object-security.

During ICANN74, the SSAC published [SAC121: SSAC Briefing on Routing Security](#). The SSAC also held bilateral sessions with the At-Large Advisory Committee and the Root Server System Advisory Committee to provide updates on recent publications and current topics it is currently examining:

- Name Collision Analysis Project (NCAP)
- Routing security
- Reviewing feedback on “SAC114: SSAC Comments on the GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Draft Final Report”
- Transfer Policy Review
- 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 ICANN75. The SSAC will also continue to develop reports, advisories, and comments on a range of topics in preparation for ICANN75.

Resources

- DNSSEC and Security Workshop: [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)
- [NCAP Discussion Group workspace](#)
- [SSAC Introduction](#)
- [SSAC Operational Procedures](#)
- [SSAC publications](#)
- [SSAC website](#)