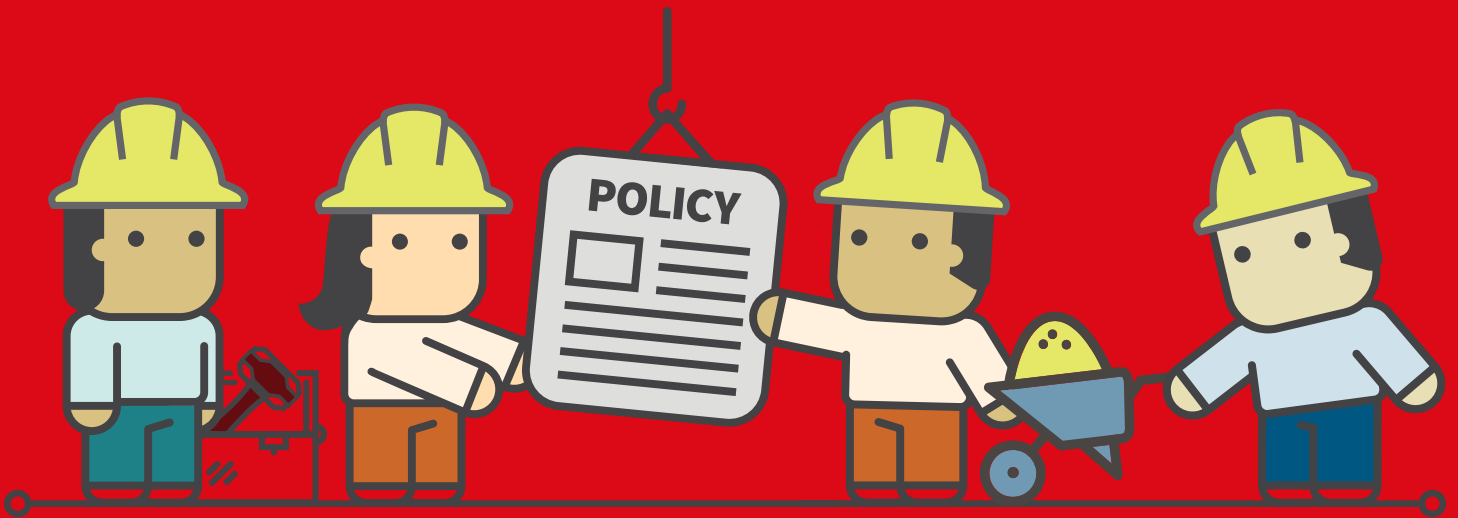


# ICANN69 Policy Outcomes Report



**ICANN|69**  
**VIRTUAL ANNUAL GENERAL**

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# A Successful ICANN69



Thank you for the robust engagement during the ICANN69 Virtual Annual General Meeting, which featured over 100 sessions organized by the ICANN community!

Written by the ICANN organization Policy Development Support team, the ICANN69 Policy Outcomes Report captures decisions and outcomes from the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees. This report also summarizes the three plenary sessions, reviews additional activities of the ICANN community, looks to next steps, and provides resources to enable sustained engagement on important issues.

The ICANN community develops and refines policies that ensure the operational security, stability, and resiliency of the global Internet. ICANN.org is proud to support consensus-driven policy and advice development by enabling efficient and effective bottom-up participation in the multistakeholder model. In this spirit, the ICANN Board, community, and org recognized 45 ICANN community leaders who recently concluded a term of service. We are grateful for the collective and individual effort, skills, and time of the ICANN community. [Read more.](#)

We also celebrated Ramanou Biau as the recipient of the 2020 Dr. Tarek Kamel Award for Capacity Building. The award recognizes ICANN community members who have contributed significantly to national, regional, or global capacity building programs related to the mission of ICANN. This award was established in honor of the late Dr. Tarek Kamel, an Internet pioneer known for his contributions to global Internet governance. Dr. Kamel was the ICANN.org Senior Advisor to the President and Senior Vice President for Government and Intergovernmental Organization Engagement. Watch an interview with Biau [here.](#)

As we look ahead to ICANN70, ICANN.org is grateful to the ICANN community for its continued commitment to collaborative planning for ICANN Public Meetings, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David". The signature is stylized and appears to be written on a light-colored surface.

**David Olive**  
Senior Vice President,  
Policy Development Support  
ICANN.org

# Plenary Sessions

## The Domain Name Business: Everything You Want to Know, Ask, or Discuss

Monday, 19 October 2020 | 10:30-12:00 CET

### Agenda

The domain name business has seen far reaching changes occur over a number of years, including the development of a range of business models within both registry and registrar operations. Panelists from the Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG) and Registrar Stakeholder Group (RrSG) provided an understanding of the key marketplace drivers and dynamics.

### Highlights

Moderated by outgoing RySG chair Donna Austin, Jonathan Robinson of the RySG and Graeme Bunton of the RrSG provided an overview of the various business models for registry operators and registrars, noting their diversity and broad global geographic distribution. The plenary session also featured five case studies:

- Kurt Pritz highlighted the innovation of the .art registry for a niche community.
- Crews Gore noted the security and branding benefits associated with .fox
- Nacho Amadoz stressed the important economic, cultural, and political motivations for geographic top-level domains.
- Graeme Bunton explained the scaling challenges for retail and wholesale registrars.
- Prudence Malinki spoke about the specific services that corporate registrars provide to their clients.

Throughout the plenary session, panelists answered questions from participants.

### Next Steps

Visit the websites of the [RrSG](#) and the [RySG](#) to learn more about the domain name business.

## Domain Name System Abuse: Consideration of the Issues

Tuesday, 20 October 2020 | 10:30-12:00 CET

### Agenda

The ICANN community has had several conversations about Domain Name System (DNS) abuse for the last several ICANN Public Meetings. Thomas Rickert, Director, Names and Numbers at eco, Association of the Internet Industry (Germany), moderated the plenary session, which highlighted a discussion between ICANN, the community, and contracted parties on mitigating DNS abuse.

### Highlights

- ICANN org Chief Technology Officer David Conrad opened the plenary session with a presentation about trends of abuse across the DNS, including data from the Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR), Domain Name Security Threat Identification Collection and Reporting (DNSTICR), and Identifier Technologies Health Indicators (ITHI) systems.
- Jeff Bedser provided a preview of an upcoming report from the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) DNS Abuse Work Party. The report intends to outline a strategy to address the methodologies, practices, and cooperation necessary for reducing DNS abuse.

# Plenary Sessions (cont'd)

- Mason Cole of the Commercial Stakeholder Group stressed the importance of focusing on bad actors and their behavior in order to maintain global public trust in the DNS and its community of stakeholders.
- Chris Lewis-Evans from the Governmental Advisory Committee Public Safety Working Group identified the need for a whole ecosystem response with a common facilitator that emphasizes education and timeliness and provides escalation paths.
- James Bladel noted the limited remit of the contracted parties and distinguished DNS abuse from other types of content-specific abuse. Furthermore, there are mitigation efforts underway in the industry, including a framework with over 50 signatories.

Panelists engaged in live chat discussions and responded to questions throughout the plenary session.

## Next Steps

Moderator Thomas Rickert encouraged the ICANN community to agree on a common definition of DNS abuse, to refer to common data about DNS abuse, and to take collective and proactive action against DNS abuse.

## WHOIS Changes Under GDPR: Impact to End-Users and Public Safety

Wednesday, 21 October 2020 | 10:30-12:00 CET

### Agenda

This plenary session explored changes to WHOIS since ICANN org implemented the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data to comply with the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Panelists shared their experiences with data requests: Is the volume overwhelming? Are the requests poorly scoped? What does consumer protection look like going forward?

### Highlights

- Lauren Kapin from the US Federal Trade Commission explained how the public uses WHOIS and highlighted different types of complaints.
- Gabriel Andrews from the US Federal Bureau of Investigation noted the need for timely and accurate data in the context of law enforcement investigations and victim notification.
- Greg Aaron and Lyman Chapin of the Interisle Consulting Group presented a report on the phishing landscape. The lack of WHOIS data is a factor impacting the detection and blocking of a domain used for phishing.
- Milton Mueller advocated for the right of registrants to redact personally identifiable information. Moreover, the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) will provide a standardized, centralized, and efficient method to disclose redacted data while in compliance with the GDPR.
- Owen Smigelski from the Registrar Stakeholder Group provided the perspective of the contracted parties. There was an increase in data requests in 2018 and 2019, but demand has leveled off in 2020. Moreover, security methods for data disclosure vary among contracted parties.
- Mark Svancarek shared the recent Digital Defense Report from Microsoft.

### Next Steps

Following lively chat discussions and a question and answer period, At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) vice chair and moderator Jonathan Zuck concluded the plenary session by encouraging continued focus on data and direct impact assessments in order to advance policy discussions.

# Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

The Address Supporting Organization Address Council (ASO AC) did not convene during the ICANN69 Virtual Annual General Meeting.

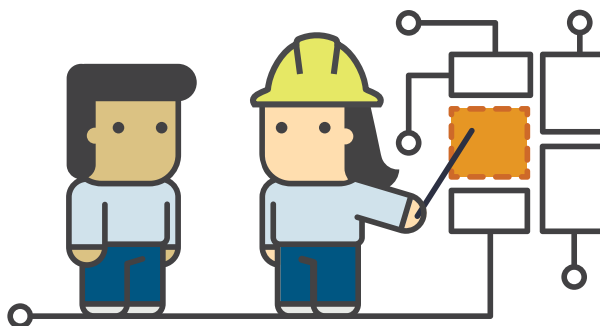
## Next Steps

All ASO AC teleconferences are now open to observers. ASO AC teleconferences normally occur at 12:00 UTC on the first Wednesday of every month. For more information, including the teleconference schedule, observer privileges, and remote participation details, read [here](#).

To stay current with regional policy development activity, subscribe to a Regional Internet Registry (RIR) policy mailing list. The ASO conducts most of its policy development work on mailing lists.

## 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

The ccNSO adjusted its schedule to adapt to the ICANN69 Virtual Annual General Meeting. The ccNSO Council held its second virtual workshop prior to ICANN69 and its regular monthly meeting as part of ICANN69. [Tech Day](#) and the [ccNSO Members Meeting](#) were also held during ICANN69.

The [ccNSO Members Meeting](#) as part of ICANN69 focused on the following sessions:

- [Governance of the ccNSO](#)
- The country code top-level domain (ccTLD) experience with the COVID-19 pandemic: [Part 1](#) focused on regional ccTLD domain name registration trends, followed by a panel discussion in [part 2](#).
- Question and answer sessions with:
  - [ccNSO Council candidates](#)
  - [ICANN Board seat 12 candidates](#)
  - [ccTLD-related ICANN Board members](#)

The ccNSO working groups that met were the Strategic and Operational Planning Committee ([SOPC](#)) and the Internet Governance Liaison Committee ([IGLC](#)), with the aim of engaging with the broader community. Other ccNSO working groups and committees followed their regular schedule and did not meet as part of ICANN69.

During ICANN69, the ccNSO Council held a bilateral session with the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council and the ICANN Board. The detailed ccNSO schedule, including a summary of the topics covered, is available on the ccNSO [ICANN69 workspace](#).

### ccNSO Council Meeting

The ccNSO Council conducted its monthly meeting on Wednesday, 21 October 2020. The agenda and relevant background material are available [here](#), and the resolutions approved by the ccNSO Council are available [here](#). Highlights of this ccNSO Council meeting include:

- Consultation regarding the work items as part of ccPDP4 on the (de)selection of Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) ccTLD strings.
- Response by the ccNSO to the ICANN Public Meeting strategy survey.
- Updates and next steps regarding:
  - The selection of members for the Community Representatives Group, which will select the Independent Review Process (IRP) Standing Panel
  - The ccNSO Council nomination and election process for 2021.
  - Overview of Implementation of the recommendations from the Cross-Community on Enhancing ICANN Accountability Work Stream 2 and the ccNSO organizational review.
  - Implementation of results of the October 2019 and June 2020 ccNSO Council workshops, including the creation of an Outreach and Involvement Coordination Committee, which will be tasked to develop and oversee the ccNSO outreach strategy, outreach, and engagement activities.
- Review of the second ccNSO Council virtual workshop and preparation for next steps.

# Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) (cont'd)

- Provide response to the question for clarifications of amendment of Article 10 in the ICANN Bylaws to include Internationalized Domain Name ccTLDs in the ccNSO.

The next ccNSO Council meeting is scheduled for 19 November 2020 at 12:00 UTC.

## Additional Activities

Although not all ccNSO working groups and committees met as part of ICANN69, they did continue their work according to their regular schedule. A few highlights from the ccNSO working groups and committees:

### ccPDP4: (De)selection of IDN ccTLD strings

The fourth ccNSO Policy Development Process (ccPDP) aims to develop policy recommendations for the ICANN Board. In time, the results of this ccPDP will replace the IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process, which currently guides the selection process of IDN ccTLD strings.

The ccPDP4 Working Group began its work in August and recently adopted its Rules of Engagement. The nominations for chair and vice chair are expected to be completed in the upcoming weeks. There will be at least two subgroups to the overall ccPDP4 working group that deal with confusing similarity and variant management. Potentially, there will be a third subgroup on the deselection of IDN ccTLDs. Read more [here](#).

### ccPDP3: Retirement of ccTLDs and Review Mechanisms

#### Phase 1: ccPDP3 Working Group on the Process to Retire ccTLDs

The third ccNSO Policy Development Process Working Group (ccPDP3-RET) is tasked with developing and proposing policy for the retirement of ccTLDs. Recently, the working group sought input and feedback from the broader community on its proposed process. Based on community feedback, the proposed policy does not need to be changed. During ICANN69, the ccTLDs presented support for the working group's suggestion to separate phase 1 and phase 2 of ccPDP3. Read more about ccPDP3-RET [here](#).

#### Phase 2: ccPDP3 Review Mechanisms Working Group (ccPDP3-RM)

The ccPDP3-RM focuses on the development of a review mechanism that pertains to decisions regarding the delegation, transfer, revocation, and retirement of ccTLDs. The group decided on a three-step approach to identify decisions that should be subject to review:

##### 1. Decision points

As part of the development of the retirement process, the ccPDP3-RET compiled a list of six decisions taken by the IANA Function Operator (IFO) and the ICANN Board. Public Technical Identifiers (PTI) staff presented an overview of the [delegation and transfer process](#) to identify decision points.

##### 2. Scope

The working group needs to determine who has standing to submit an appeal, and whether the decisions are within scope of the policy on the proposed review mechanism.

##### 3. Questions

The working group is advised to discuss a set of questions, including who makes the identified decision, who provides oversight, how oversight is provided, and which decisions are to be made subject to a review mechanism.

For more information, visit the [ccPDP3-RM workspace](#).



# Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) (cont'd)

## Internet Governance Liaison Committee (IGLC)

For many years, ccTLD managers have been engaged in conversations and contributing to the work of Internet governance-related matters. To bring this engagement to the next level, the ccNSO created the IGLC. The committee takes an active role in coordinating and facilitating the participation and input of ccTLD managers in Internet governance-related discussions and processes.

The focus lies on eight related topics selected by the IGLC as being relevant to ccTLDs. These topics are cybersecurity, capacity building and inclusion, digital divide, IDNs, local content, regulations, the role of the ccTLDs as promoters of the IGF dialogues, and technical aspects of a ccTLD. During ICANN69, committee members and other interested parties addressed the topic of digital sovereignty. Continue to check the [IGLC workspace](#) for further information and updates on the activities of the ccNSO IGLC.

## Strategic and Operational Planning Committee (SOPC)

The purpose of the [SOPC](#) is to coordinate and organize participation of ccTLD managers in ICANN strategic and operational planning processes.

Earlier this year, the SOPC submitted its [comments](#) on the ICANN FY21-25 Operating and Financial Plan, and the draft PTI Strategic Plan for 2021-2024. At the end of March 2020, the SOPC held a teleconference with ICANN org to discuss the SOPC comments and possible adjustments to the ICANN FY21-25 Operating and Financial Plan in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Between ICANN66 and ICANN68, the SOPC held calls to discuss possible further support to the ICANN org Finance department and refinements to the SOPC charter.

The SOPC met during ICANN69 on Thursday, 15 October 2020. The ICANN org Finance and Human Resource functions joined the session to discuss the following topics:

- Review and introduction of the new structure of the ICANN org Finance function (including responsibilities)
- New generic top-level domain auction proceeds – distribution versus holding in reserve
- ICANN org FY22 budget
- Budget evolution considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on ICANN activities

## Next Steps

### ccPDP3: Proposals for Process to Retire ccTLDs

During ICANN69, the ccPDP3 discussed the separation of ccPDP3-RET from the overall ccPDP. The group intends to move forward with the finalization of the retirement component, without waiting for the completion of Phase 2, which is developing a review mechanism pertaining to decisions regarding the delegation, transfer, revocation, and retirement of ccTLDs. Read more [here](#).

## 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 of Directors, such as the retirement of ccTLDs. The ccNSO provides a global 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 open to all ccTLD managers responsible for managing an ISO 3166-1 ccTLD.

# Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) (cont'd)

The ccNSO is administered by the [ccNSO Council](#), which consists of 18 councilors (15 elected by ccNSO members and three appointed by the ICANN Nominating Committee). The councilors are actively involved in determining the work and direction of the 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.

- All ccNSO Council documents, minutes of meetings, resolutions, and discussions are published on the [ccNSO Council workspace](#).
- Enroll in the “Introductory Course about the ccNSO.” Go to [ICANN Learn](#), where you can read more about the organization, practice what you have learned through quizzes, and find additional links and resources.
- 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 ICANN69, the GNSO community organized 29 sessions, which included a series of GNSO policy development process (PDP) working group sessions, sessions devoted to stakeholder group and constituency work, GNSO Council meetings, and bilateral sessions with other ICANN community groups.

### EPDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data

The Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data Phase 2 Team, which was responsible for policy work on a System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) to nonpublic gTLD registration data, as well as specifically-identified Phase 1 topics (e.g., city field redaction, data retention), did not meet during ICANN69. The topic of the EPDP Phase 2 Final Report was discussed in a number of ICANN69 sessions and engagement sessions with the ICANN Board.

The EPDP Team delivered its Final Report to the GNSO Council for its consideration on 31 July 2020. During its meeting on 24 September 2020, the GNSO Council adopted the EPDP Team's Phase 2 Final Report and will submit the Final Report to the ICANN Board. On 3 September 2020, the EPDP Team held a [webinar](#) for the community to learn more about the policy recommendations.

During [Part 1](#) of its meeting, the GNSO Council voted on how to address a number of remaining outstanding items from the EPDP Phase 2 work, namely legal vs. natural persons, the feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address, and data accuracy. In short, the GNSO Council is launching a call for volunteers to all groups who participated in the EPDP for Phase 2, which will include additional work on the question of legal vs. natural persons and feasibility of unique contacts. Separately, the GNSO Council is notifying ICANN community groups that it intends to launch a scoping team on data accuracy and will request members that have relevant knowledge and expertise to join this effort. For more information, please refer to the [GNSO Council meeting materials](#).

### New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP

The New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process Working Group had a [Public Comment proceeding](#) on its [draft Final Report](#) from 20 August to 30 September 2020. There were more than 50 submissions from groups, organizations, and individuals. The submissions have been organized in a series of [review documents](#) to facilitate the working group's analysis of input received. During ICANN69, the working group had two sessions on Wednesday, 14 October ([session 1](#), [session 2](#)) in which it began to review Public Comment submissions on two topics:

- *Applicant Support* – A program to provide financial assistance to new gTLD applicants demonstrating financial need and to connect them with pro bono service providers.
- *Community Applications* – Rules and processes related to the Community Priority Evaluation (CPE).

Following ICANN69, the working group is continuing its review of Public Comment submissions on the approximately 40 other topics included in its charter. In doing so, the working group will determine what changes, if any, need to be made to its recommendations for the Final Report.

### Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs PDP

By early September 2020, the working group had completed deliberations on Public Comment submissions received from 55 contributors on its Initial Report. Subsequently, the working group focused on developing its Phase 1 final recommendations by taking into account the input received. In addition, the working group also discussed recommendations developed by the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice Review Team (CCT-RT) that relate to trademark rights protection mechanisms and referenced the ICANN org Wave 1 Report on the EPDP

# Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) (cont'd)

Phase 1 Recommendation #27 concerning potential changes to the Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS) dispute resolution procedure.

During ICANN69, the group held two working sessions on Tuesday, 13 October 2020 ([session 1](#), [session 2](#)). It wrapped up its deliberations on its proposed final recommendations, including the text of a recommendation pertaining to the language in which URS proceedings should be conducted, as well as suggestions to improve the Approved Launch Program in future gTLD expansion rounds. The working group also began its review of its draft Final Report.

After ICANN69, the working group is expected to complete its review of the remaining sections of its draft Final Report, followed by the required consensus call on all of its 35 Phase 1 final recommendations. The working group aims to deliver its Phase 1 Final Report to the GNSO Council in late November 2020.

## GNSO Council Meeting

The GNSO Council held its meeting on Wednesday, 21 October 2020 and discussed items including:

- Drafting a motion to affirm the intent of EPDP Phase 1 Recommendation 7 and the initiation of the Thick WHOIS Transition Policy EPDP
- A draft Operational Design Phase for gTLD Policy Implementation
- An ICANN Board consultation regarding questions surrounding the financial sustainability of the System for Standardized Access and Disclosure (SSAD).
- Consideration of delaying the request for the Policy Status Report for the Expiration Policy(ies)
- A farewell to outgoing councilors

The GNSO Council also passed resolutions on the following:

- Next steps for WHOIS Conflicts Procedure Implementation Advisory Group
- Launching a call for volunteers for a small team to develop both a draft charter and an EPDP scoping document for the Internationalized Domain Names (IDN) Policy Track 2
- Steps to address remaining outstanding items from the EPDP Phase 2 work: legal vs. natural persons, the feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address, and data accuracy
- Confirmation of the Recommendations Report to the ICANN Board regarding adoption of recommendations 1-22 contained in the Final Report from the EPDP Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data – Phase 2
- Appointment of the GNSO liaison to the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

## GNSO Council Wrap-Up Session

During the GNSO Council [wrap-up session](#) on Thursday, 22 October 2020, the GNSO Council discussed:

- The ICANN69 Virtual Annual General Meeting and possible changes that should be considered for future virtual meetings
- Small teams focused on specific areas:
- Standing Committee on Budget & Operations (SCBO) - call for volunteers
- IDNs EPDP charter and EPDP initiation request drafting team

# Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) (cont'd)

- Operational Design Phase
- Transmittal letter to ICANN Board regarding the EPDP Phase 2 Final Report
- Preparation for the GNSO Council Strategic Planning Session
- Preview of upcoming work summarized in the Program Management Tool (PMT) and Action Decision/Radar (ADR)
- Confirmation of 2021 GNSO Council meeting dates and meeting times
- Replacement of GNSO Council liaisons, where needed
- Tasking the GNSO Council Standing Selection Committee (SSC) with identifying GNSO member(s) for the IRP Standing Panel selection committee

## Additional Activities

The GNSO Council and the ICANN Board held a [joint session](#) focused on the following:

- Enhancing the effectiveness of the multistakeholder model: key issues and opportunities for acceleration
- EPDP Phase 2: Cost benefit analysis for all SSAD related recommendations and handling of Priority 2 recommendations
- EPDP Phase 1 Implementation Review Team (IRT): Next steps in relation to Recommendation 7
- EPDP Phase 1: Status update on Recommendation 12 supplemental recommendation

The GNSO Council [met](#) with the GAC and discussed:

- EPDP Phase 2 Final Report
- EPDP Phase 2A
- Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) Work Track of the Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs PDP
- GAC consensus input on the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP
- Domain Name System (DNS) abuse

The GNSO Council [met](#) with the Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) Council and discussed:

- Current and planned policy work regarding IDNs:
  - ccNSO PDP4 on (de)selection of IDN ccTLD strings
  - GNSO IDN work: Operational Track 1 and Policy Track 2
- Coordination on the ICANN org FY21 Operating and Financial Plan and Budget
- Empowered Community mechanisms

# Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) (cont'd)

The GNSO Council [met](#) with the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) and discussed:

- Current Work by SSAC and the GNSO on DNS abuse, possible gaps, and next steps
- Next steps for issues not addressed by EPDP Phase 1 and 2
- Briefing by the SSAC on SAC113 on Private-Use TLDs
- New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP
- Current feedback processes for SSAC advice that are referred to the GNSO and possible improvements

## Next Steps

In the coming weeks, the GNSO Council and GNSO working groups will return to their regular meeting schedules and are expected to make further progress on the topics outlined above. GNSO community leaders are working to prepare for ICANN70.

## Resources

The following are resources for the GNSO and its activities:

- [GNSO website](#)
- [GNSO Wiki workspace](#)
- [GNSO news](#)
- [GNSO calendar](#)
- [GNSO on Twitter](#)

Newcomers to the GNSO are encouraged to learn more about our work by enrolling in the course “Get to Know the GNSO” on [ICANN Learn](#).



# At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

## Decisions and Outcomes

During ICANN69, At-Large held [16 sessions](#) to discuss issues of interest to the At-Large community and Internet end users. The sessions were organized under three tracks: At-Large policy, outreach and engagement, and operations. The At-Large community also held several sessions related to ICANN policy and Internet governance.

### Preparatory Sessions

To prepare for ICANN69, the ALAC and At-Large Capacity Building Working Group held two webinars during ICANN69 Prep Week. The [At-Large ICANN69 Introduction Webinar](#) featured an introduction by the ALAC chair of the At-Large sessions under the three tracks of policy, outreach and engagement, and operations. At-Large leadership introduced each of the ICANN69 sessions they would be moderating. The second webinar, [At-Large Social Media Webinar](#) on promotional strategy and social media collaboration, was led by the At-Large Social Media Working Group (SMWG).

### Track One: At-Large Policy Advice Activities, Workshops, and Discussions

Prior to ICANN69, the ALAC submitted nine [policy advice statements](#), including a [Latin American and Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Organization \(LACRALO\) statement](#) on the ICANN strategy for its region, and an ALAC [statement](#) on the Final Report on the Phase 2 of the Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data. The LACRALO statement was in response to the [ICANN Latin America and Caribbean \(LAC\) Regional Strategic Plan for FY 2021-2025](#). At-Large LACRALO members that fall under the LAC Regional Strategy within LACRALO provided feedback on topics including Domain Name System (DNS) security, ICANN governance, unique identifier systems, and geopolitics. This regional statement (the third Regional At-Large Organization (RALO) statement submitted in 2020), demonstrates increasing involvement of the RALOs in policy activity within At-Large.

In September 2020, the ALAC submitted a statement on the [GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Draft Final Report](#), the culmination of months of work in developing At-Large scorecards on new gTLD subsequent procedures topics, creating a survey on geographic names, and analyzing feedback from the community of Internet end users. The ALAC also submitted statements on [Enhancing the Effectiveness of ICANN's Multistakeholder Model - Next Steps](#), the [Final Report of the Cross-Community Working Group \(CCWG\) on New gTLD Auction Proceeds](#), and the [Third Accountability and Transparency Review Team \(ATRT3\) Final Report](#), among others.

The ALAC discussed the end user perspective of the EPDP, new gTLD subsequent procedures, and the ICANN multistakeholder model during a [joint session](#) with the ICANN Board, including how to make the virtual environment more engaging.

The ALAC discussed points of common consensus with regard to new gTLD subsequent procedures and the EPDP during a [session](#) with the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC). The outcomes of the session with the GAC include follow-up with GAC members on relevant materials and contacts for the ALAC/At-Large DNS abuse education campaign and a new GAC liaison to the ALAC to be selected. In addition, an ALAC and GAC session regarding EPDP will be arranged soon after ICANN69. The ALAC and GAC also agreed to develop a comparative analysis of ALAC, GAC, ICANN org, and ICANN Board positions on new gTLD subsequent procedures to see where there may be commonalities between ALAC and GAC.

At-Large policy sessions during ICANN69 included [“Beyond Budapest: The UN Cybercrime Treaty and DNS Abuse,”](#) [“Coordinating the Internet Unique Identifiers and the Interests of the Internet User,”](#) and [“The At-Large Community and DNS Abuse: An Individual User Education Campaign.”](#)

# At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) (cont'd)

“[Beyond Budapest: The UN Cybercrime Treaty and DNS Abuse](#)” examined the progress and perspectives of the proposed United Nations (UN) cybercrime treaty, exploring how it may impact the mission of ICANN. Its point of departure was the recent reports from the ICANN Government and Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) Engagement Team. The session explored whether the ongoing UN discussions impact the understanding of DNS abuse, such as the [Communications Assets Survey & Mapping \(CASM\) Tool](#), online fraud or any other online activity the community considers harmful. The ALAC took this opportunity to look at the international cybercrime treaty already in place: the [Convention on Cybercrime](#) from the Budapest Convention and what mechanisms it offers to effectively protect Internet end users from DNS abuse. The At-Large community invited speakers from the Government and IGO Engagement Team to provide background for these discussions and welcomed representatives from the Council of Europe, including observers from the GAC, as well as from the contracted parties to discuss the DNS abuse framework. The discussion was moderated by Joanna Kulesza and centered on the following questions: How does DNS abuse fit in with existing cybercrime frameworks, both national and international? Can cybercrime laws be useful for fighting DNS abuse? What are the opportunities for having the ICANN voice heard in international cybercrime discussions? The At-Large community also discussed opportunities for enhanced ICANN community input into this and similar processes that directly impact the effectiveness of our DNS abuse mechanisms.

“[Coordinating the Internet Unique Identifiers and the Interests of the Internet User](#),” explored the interests of the end users as they relate to the Internet unique identifiers from different perspectives and showed how coordination and collaboration between different stakeholders ensures that policy development and technical functions are carried out in the public interest. The session featured former ICANN Board Chair Steven Crocker as a guest speaker, who provided an overview of the Internet unique identifiers, their history, and the evolution of the interests of Internet end users. A robust question and answer session followed with participants.

“[The At-Large Community and DNS Abuse: An Individual User Education Campaign](#),” doubled as an outreach session, with one representative lead from each RALO. The discussion led to the outcome of the ALAC Outreach and Engagement Subcommittee (OE-SC) planning to initiate follow-up with the OE-SC for next steps, including shared educational materials and a communications campaign across the five RALOs, involving their At-Large Structures (ALSes).

The ALAC also held policy discussions with the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) during the [Joint ALAC and NCSG Meeting on the topic of “ICANN and Human Rights - A Way Forward](#).” The session recounted the progress on introducing a framework of implementation for human rights per [Sec. 27.2 of ICANN Bylaws](#). The two groups looked at the efforts made within the recommendations of the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability Work Stream 2 (WS2), with particular focus on the Human Rights Impact Assessment tool. The ALAC and NCSG explored effective ways to use the international human rights framework, and how to better foster individual end users and civil society aims within the ICANN environment. An outcome of the session included the At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group (CPWG), to further review the topic of human rights and identify shepherds that they might enlist to work with the NCSG on this topic.

For more information regarding ALAC/At-Large Policy Comments and Advice, please visit the [At-Large Website Policy Summary](#) and [ALAC Executive Summaries](#).



# At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) (cont'd)

## Track Two: At-Large Outreach and Engagement Activities

For the first time at an ICANN Public Meeting, there was a session on At-Large Structures (ALSes) and their engagement titled “[ICANN At-Large: Ensuring Community Engagement in Pandemic Times](#).” The session highlighted the work being done by ALSes and individual members of At-Large around the world, promoting the work of ICANN within their communities and contributing to At-Large on ICANN policy issues from the end user perspective, especially in the context of the pandemic. ALS members and individual members from the different RALOs shared their experiences on how they have been engaging in At-Large and initiatives they have undertaken within their communities. There was also a discussion on how this engagement would be further improved on an ongoing basis.

There was also a [session of the OE-SC](#). The COVID-19 pandemic has shifted focus to leveraging the adoption of virtual platforms and activities to further ICANN policy outreach. During ICANN69, the OE-SC brought new perspectives on how engagement can continue and discussed how to leverage future virtual opportunities and capacity building for the future of At-Large engagement.

The CPWG moderated a session with the [Engagement Group-Internet Governance \(EG-IG\), on Digital Platforms and Regulation](#). The EG-IG facilitates discussions relating to Internet governance topics that have the potential to affect ICANN. It was established to act as a neutral platform allowing its participants to exchange information about Internet governance with other participants across the ICANN community. In addition to a mailing list open to everyone from across the ICANN community, the group usually holds two sessions during in-person ICANN Public Meetings: a public forum mainly focused on one or two Internet governance topics and a session usually devoted to a conversation with the ICANN Board on Internet governance, as well as internal planning matters.

The [Joint African Regional At-Large Organization \(AFRALO\)-AfrICANN Meeting](#) focused on the topic of the “Status, Impact, and Recommendations for Universal Acceptance in Africa.” The session featured guest speakers who are ICANN Board members from Africa and experts on Universal Acceptance. The outcomes of the [Joint AFRALO-AfrICANN Meeting](#) include AFRALO leadership to follow up with the GSE team for Africa on improving collaboration and the substance of the AFRALO-AfrICANN sessions. AFRALO leadership will also finalize its joint AFRALO-AfrICANN statement and follow up with Universal Acceptance Ambassadors on local Universal Acceptance initiatives.

The European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO) hosted [two European Stakeholder roundtable discussions on the topic of “European Perspectives on ICANN and Internet Governance”](#). Part 1 focused on answering the question, “As a European leader of the ICANN community, can you point out one important topic for ICANN and its communities (with a European perspective) and explain why?” Part 2 asked the question, “As a European leader of the ICANN community and participant to Internet governance activities, can you point out one important topic for you or/and your group (in an ICANN perspective) and explain why?” Both of these sessions included a series of presentations from various perspectives.

The At-Large Social Media Working Group (SMWG) held its regular ICANN Public Meeting [Twitter competition](#). The At-Large community members posted photos during ICANN69 sessions from their location and shared it using #ALAC69. The top three winners of the competition received the most retweets and likes.

Finally, the [At-Large Regional Leaders Meeting](#) featured updates from the Global Stakeholder Engagement (GSE) function, RALO leaders, and OE-SC regional liaisons. Topics discussed included the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) scheduled for November 2020, updating criteria for the FY21 RALO discretionary funding to include virtual events, and future ICANN Public Meetings strategy. There was also a presentation about the [At-Large Regional Policy Engagement Program \(ARPEP\)](#).

# At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) (cont'd)

## Track Three: Operations

[At-Large Leadership held an ICANN69 welcome and introductory session](#). The agenda included a discussion on how the ICANN community finds itself confronted with hundreds of recommendations for reform, from WS2; the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice Review Team (CCT-RT); the second Security, Stability and Resiliency Review (SSR2); and the Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs) in All gTLDs Policy Development Process. The recently completed third Accountability and Transparency Review (ATRT3) includes recommendations for how the community might go about addressing these issues. As At-Large participates in these new structures, the At-Large community developed a strategy to identify its own priorities for reform, so that it can effectively advocate for itself. This session was just the beginning of organizing various recommendations and to determine what At-Large priorities should be. Outcomes include exploration of tools for collaboration, and the formation of an At-Large Operations, Finance, and Budget Working Group (OFB-WG) to lead the process.

An [ALAC 2020: Achievements Update](#) with At-Large working group chairs, RALO chairs, and ALAC liaisons presented ALAC/At-Large achievements in the three tracks of policy, outreach, and operations, highlighting the roles of various working groups and their accomplishments in this year.

## Next Steps

For all outcomes and action items related to At-Large sessions during ICANN69, please visit the [At-Large workspace](#).

## Resources

### At-Large website

- At-Large activity on [DNS abuse](#) and [Universal Acceptance](#)
- [At-Large policy sessions at ICANN Public Meetings](#)
- [At-Large membership](#)
- [Policy summary](#)

### At-Large workspace

- [ALAC Policy Advice Development](#)
- [At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group \(CPWG\)](#)
- [At-Large governance](#)
- [At-Large Operations, Finance and Budget Working Group \(OFB-WG\)](#)

### At-Large outreach

- [ALAC Outreach and Engagement Subcommittee \(OE-SC\)](#)
- [At-Large Capacity Building Working Group \(CBWG\)](#)
- [At-Large Social Media Working Group \(SMWG\)](#)
- Follow us on [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [YouTube](#)

# Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

## Decisions and Outcomes

The GAC leveraged the ICANN69 Virtual Annual General Meeting format to conduct over ten hours of sessions on substantive and operational topics and devoted another four hours to GAC Communiqué drafting discussions. That work culminated in the publishing of the [ICANN69 GAC Communiqué](#) on 23 October 2020.

Although the GAC did not develop specific consensus advice for the ICANN Board during ICANN69, it provided information in its communiqué on a number of issues of importance, including new generic top-level domain (gTLD) subsequent procedures, Domain Name System (DNS) abuse, and access to gTLD registration data.

### Additional Activities

With the virtual format of ICANN69 stretched over a three-week period, the GAC was able to tailor its agenda to high-priority GAC topics while maintaining flexibility for GAC participants to connect to other activities and to devote appropriate time for discussions needed to develop the GAC communiqué.

The GAC adjusted some working group activities and bilateral meetings with other communities away from the ICANN69 schedule. GAC members were also encouraged to participate in ICANN69 Prep Week sessions. This scheduling approach enabled GAC members to conduct discussions throughout the week related to new gTLD subsequent procedures, WHOIS and data protection policy issues, DNS abuse mitigation, and implementation of the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability Work Stream 2 (WS2) recommendations.

During ICANN69, the GAC conducted its public session with the ICANN Board and discussed the following topics:

- New gTLD subsequent procedures
- Registration data and WHOIS
- ATRT3 Final Report suggestions impacting the ICANN Board and the GAC
- ICANN Operational Design proposal
- Enhancing the effectiveness of the ICANN multistakeholder model

ICANN Board responses to specific GAC questions and reactions to particular GAC statements are available in the transcript of the session, which was appended to the GAC ICANN69 Communiqué.

Each day during ICANN69, the GAC chair conducted an informal update for members who found it difficult to participate due to time zone issues. Those updates provided information to GAC members about sessions held earlier in the day and offered a preview of sessions and topics expected for the day ahead.

Building on the previous virtual public meeting experiences of ICANN67 and ICANN68, the GAC utilized real time interpretation services provided by ICANN org for all GAC plenary sessions in the six United Nations languages and Portuguese.

# Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) (cont'd)

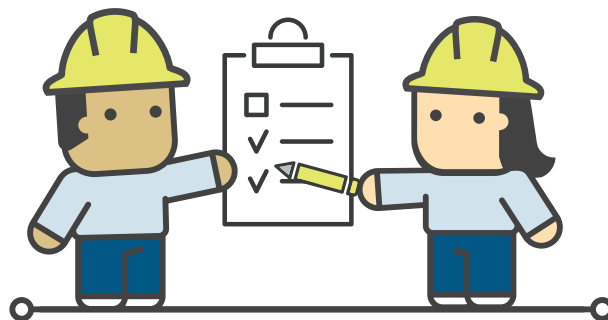
## Next Steps

During ICANN69, GAC members identified and discussed a number of ongoing and upcoming topics that will be the focus of GAC attention and require continued work by existing and new topic leads and community points-of-contact for the rest of this calendar year and into 2021 including:

- New gTLD subsequent procedures
- Registration and data protection matters (e.g., General Data Protection Regulation implementation)
  - Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data Phases 1, 2 and 2a
  - Data accuracy
  - Legal vs. natural persons
- DNS abuse mitigation
  - Upcoming Security and Stability Advisory Committee report
- Generic Names Supporting Organization work on international governmental organization rights protection mechanisms
- ICANN org Operational Design proposal
- Community Representative Group for Independent Review Panel
- WS2 implementation
- Voluntary Public Interest Commitments Framework
- Future ICANN Public Meetings Strategy

## Resources

There are currently 178 member countries and territories and 38 observer organizations in the GAC. Of those, representatives from 66 members and five observer organizations participated in ICANN69. More information about GAC sessions during ICANN69, including briefings, presentations, and session transcripts and recordings, can be found [here](#).



# Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

## Activities

The Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) had two work sessions throughout the Community Days to advance work items. The RSSAC also held a joint meeting with [the ICANN Board and the Root Server System Governance Working Group \(RSS GWG\)](#).

## Next Steps

The [RSSAC Caucus](#) is comprised of Domain Name System (DNS) experts who have an interest in the Root Server System (RSS), 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. In addition, all RSSAC members are members of the RSSAC Caucus. Currently, there are over 100 members of the RSSAC Caucus from more than 20 countries.

Currently, there are two active [work parties](#) in the RSSAC Caucus studying:

- A tool to gather a local perspective of the Root Server System
- Effects and mitigations of a rogue Root Server Operator

The next RSSAC Caucus session will be conducted during Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) 110 in March 2021.

## Resources

All RSSAC work sessions and the RSSAC Caucus session were open to observation:

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

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

# Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

## Activities

The SSAC held its regular Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) and Security Workshop during ICANN69. This session was a public presentation and discussion with those actively engaged in DNSSEC deployment and other Internet security issues. Registries, registrars, Internet service providers (ISP), and others who plan to deploy DNSSEC services benefited from the presentation and discussion of the deployment experience. Anyone with an interest in the deployment of DNSSEC – particularly registry, registrar, and Internet service provider (ISP) employees with technical, operational, and strategic planning roles – may want to review the materials.

The DNSSEC Workshop has been a part of ICANN Public Meetings for several years and has provided a forum for both experienced and new people to meet, present, and discuss current and future DNSSEC deployments. Recently the workshop changed its name to the DNSSEC and Security Workshop to address a broader range of topics including; DNS over TLS/ DNS over HTTPS (DoT/DoH) impacts and potential abuses, impacts of Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) deployments, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) hijacking, and other Internet-related routing issues

The DNSSEC and Security workshop included:

- A panel discussion on automation of Delegation of Signing (DS) updates and cross signing
- A presentation on the studying the DNSSEC algorithm life cycle
- A presentation on changes Public Interest Registry (PIR) has made to DNSSEC in the .org zone during 2020
- A presentation on DNSSEC and DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE)
- Presentation on the perceptions of information technology decisionmakers on the use of DNSSEC in the Latin America and Caribbean region
- A presentation on the current state of DNS resolvers and RPKI protection and DNS thought

The SSAC held a session and presented summaries of the following documents published since ICANN68:

- SAC112: Minority Statement on the Final Report of the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data Phase 2 Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP)
- SAC113: SSAC Advisory on Private-Use TLDs

The SSAC also provided updates on topics currently under examination by the SSAC, including DNS abuse, routing security, and feedback on the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process Working Group Draft Final Report. This also included updates on ongoing work on SSAC projects including the Name Collision Analysis Project (NCAP) and the Scan of Threats to Internet Naming and Addressing.

The SSAC also held several bilateral sessions to collaborate on various issues important to the ICANN community. Dedicated sessions were held with the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council, the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC), and the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) Public Safety Working Group (PSWG).

# Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) (cont'd)

## Next Steps

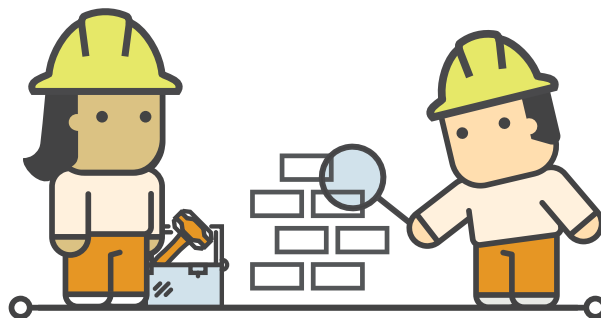
The DNSSEC Workshop Program Committee will shortly begin work on the planning of the DNSSEC Workshop to be held during ICANN70. The SSAC also will continue the development of reports, advisories, and comments on a range of topics and will prepare a public presentation of its recent activities for ICANN70.

## Resources

- DNSSEC Workshop materials: [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), [Part 3](#)
- [SSAC session](#)

Information about the SSAC and how to participate:

- [SSAC Operational Procedures](#)
- [SSAC Introduction](#)
- [SSAC website](#)
- [SSAC publications](#)



# Community Recognition

During the ICANN69 Virtual Annual General Meeting, the ICANN Board, community, and organization recognized the contributions of ICANN community leaders concluding a term of service.

## **Address Supporting Organization Address Council**

Omo Oaiya

Jason Schiller

## **African Regional At-Large Organization**

Sarah Kiden

## **Asian, Australasian, and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization**

Ali AlMeshal

## **At-Large Advisory Committee**

Tijani Ben Jemaa

Humberto Carrasco

Bastiaan Goslings

Javier Rúa-Jovet

## **Country Code Names Supporting Organization Council**

Ajay Data

Hiro Hotta

## **Generic Names Supporting Organization Council**

Rafik Dammak

Keith Drazek

James Gannon

Johan Helsingius

Erika Mann

Scott McCormick

Michele Neylon

Elsa Saade

Martin Silva Valent

Darcy Southwell



# Community Recognition (cont'd)

## **Governmental Advisory Committee**

Pär Brumark

Nigel Cassimire

Chérif Diallo

## **Nominating Committee**

Damon Ashcraft

Kristine Dorrain

Caroline Greer

Annebeth Lange

Paul Mitchell

Lawrence Olawale-Roberts

Chris Roosenraad

Erich Schweighofer

## **Noncommercial Stakeholder Group**

Stephanie Perrin

## **Noncommercial Users Constituency**

Bruna Martins dos Santos

## **Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency**

Joan Kerr

## **Public Technical Identifiers Board of Directors**

Wei Wang

## **Registrar Stakeholder Group**

Graeme Bunton

Kristian Ørmen

Tobias Sattler

## **Registries Stakeholder Group**

Donna Austin

Samantha Demetriou

# Community Recognition (cont'd)

## **Root Server System Advisory Committee**

Keith Bluestein

Brad Verd

Matt Weinberg

## **Security and Stability Advisory Committee**

Andrew de la Haije

Bobby Flaim