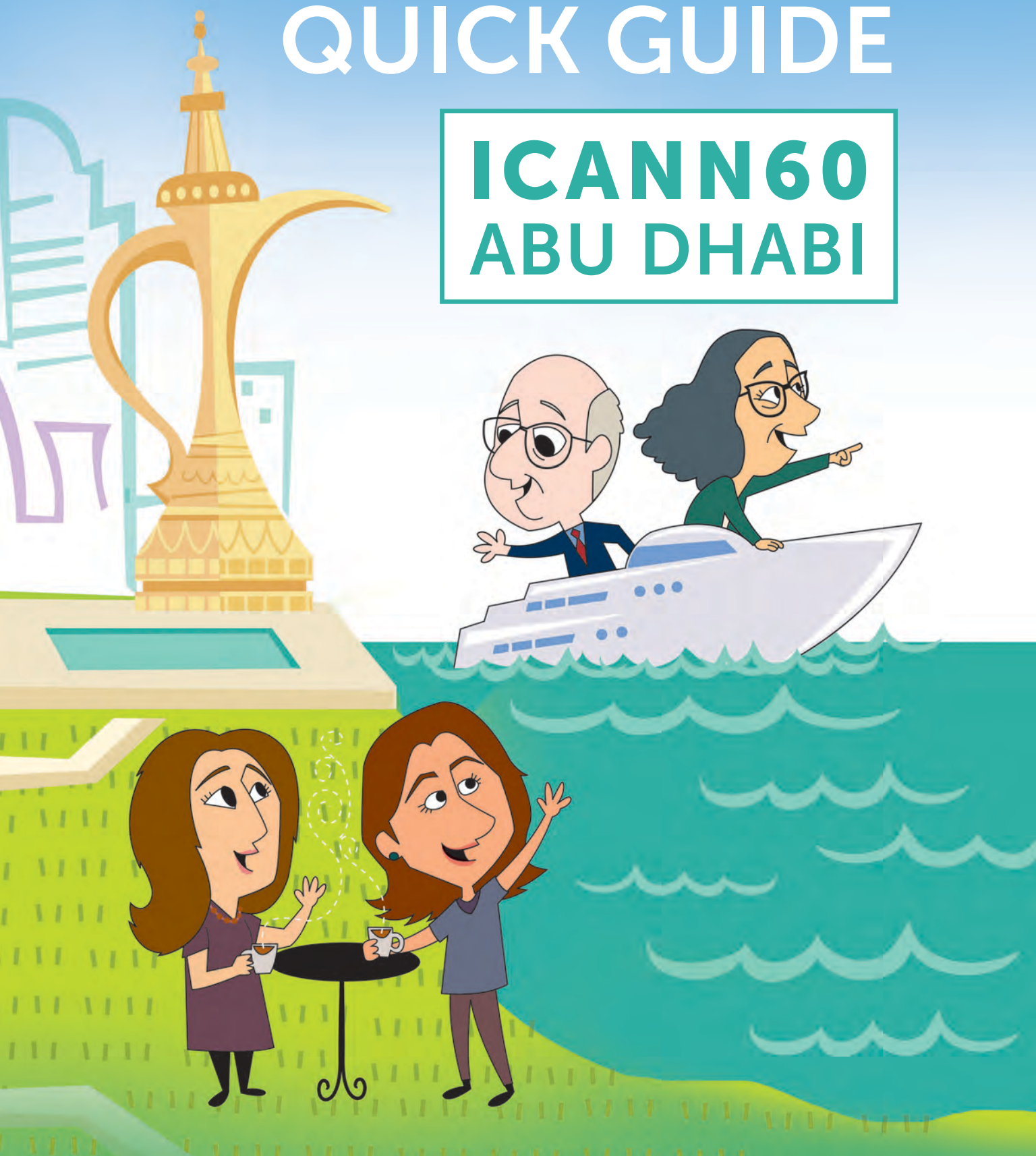


ICANNWiki

QUICK GUIDE

ICANN60
ABU DHABI



ICANNWiki QUICK GUIDE

ICANN60 ABU DHABI CONFERENCE PRIMER



Welcome to the ICANN60, the 2017 Annual General Meeting and another edition of the ICANNWiki Quick Guide. We've got an info-rich, invaluable digest for the most important topics on everyone's minds: ICANN's evolving progress on data privacy and protection, what the community is up to, and more.

The ICANNWiki Quick Guide continues to be built like many of our other projects: collaboratively and from the bottom-up. We are committed to this model and you can see that in our work over the years.

Something else we've uncovered over the years: We want a multilingual Internet. This pressing need has connected us to those of you in Brazil, Columbia, Argentina, Tanzania, Kenya, Russia, Hong Kong, and China, where we have worked together to build an ICANNWiki that is accessible in Spanish, Portuguese, Swahili, Russian, and Chinese. Getting the next billion connected is important, but we should make sure everyone has something *to connect to, in his or her own language*.

If this issue is important to you as well, consider reaching out to our team to learn more.

At ICANN60, we are hosting another ICANNWiki Edit-a-thon -- a community-supported event that focuses on Internet governance content development and networking. Join friends or make some new ones and learn how to contribute something meaningful to the ICANN space.

Whether you can join us for our Edit-a-thon or not, please stop by our booth next to the ICANN Welcome area. See you there!

Jackie Treiber and Dustin Phillips
Co-Executive Directors of ICANNWiki

ABOUT ICANNWiki

ICANNWiki is a grassroots, community effort to create and curate articles describing the people, organizations, terms and topics within the ICANN community. We actively seek worldwide collaboration to increase understanding of how policy is created for the continued development of the Internet, a tool which we all use everyday. In particular we cover the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and related multistakeholder policy and management bodies.

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THE STATE OF CONSUMER PRIVACY & TRUST

CONSUMERS ARE CONFUSED ABOUT WHAT TO DO...

According to a recent survey conducted by the technology company Gigya, 2/3 of consumers don't trust brands with their personal information and are afraid of privacy risks associated with the Internet of Things -- but many still lack adequate security measures. Even more are confused about how to interface with a brand or site in the event of a security breach.

"Trust can be won back if responsibility is acknowledged."

50%

SOURCE: *The 2017 State of Consumer Privacy and Trust*, Gigya

Note: This survey is based on a poll of 4,002 adult respondents, half from the U.S. and half from the U.K.

ICANNWiki infographics

icannwiki.org/Infographics

"I'm willing to trust a company that had service problems, but resolved them well."

79%



"I would never return to a company if my private data was breached."

43%

BUT THEY GENERALLY STILL HAVE POOR HABITS...

70%

USE 7 OR LESS PASSWORDS ACROSS ALL ONLINE ACCOUNTS

For added security against hacks, passwords should always be at least 8 characters long.



ACTIONS TAKEN BY CONSUMERS AFTER A DATA BREACH

32%

ADD TWO-STEP AUTHENTICATION

* such as a code sent via SMS message to a mobile phone



18%

 close an account

22%

DO NOTHING

While changing a password is useful, enabling two-step authentication is much more effective.

62%

 change a password



CONSUMER TRUST IN MOBILE

SOURCE:
Gemalto: Building Trust in Mobile Apps
The Consumer Perspective, October 2016

ICANNWiki infographics

icannwiki.org/Infographics

SMARTPHONE-RELATED FEARS

When it comes to mobile phone and app usage, consumers have a variety of fears and concerns. While some of these are easily understandable, some are blown out of proportion, and still others fly surprisingly under the radar.



APP SAFETY

Despite individual fears and concerns, most consumers don't believe that app safety is their responsibility. This is evidenced by the fact that what they value most in paid apps is, first and foremost, reliability and security (79.8%), with convenience and speed trailing far behind (47.6%).



WHAT DO CONSUMERS WANT?



70%
WOULD USE DIGITAL IDENTITY DOCUMENTS LIKE PASSPORTS & IDS *



60%
EXPECT SMARTPHONE SECURITY THAT'S EASY & FRICTIONLESS

*if they knew their phone apps would be 100% protected

*w/ password usage that seamlessly enables access to all phone apps



We are proud to present the biographies of another round of women contributing to the advancement of the Internet. At ICANN59 in Johannesburg, we presented a few of the best and brightest women of the African Internet governance community, and now we would like to turn the focus on the Asia-Pacific region. What follows is these women's bios in their own words, followed by a link to our more in-depth "Mothers of the Internet" article on the ICANNWiki website.

Mothers of the Asia-Pacific Internet

Special thanks to Bonface Witaba for his help in putting this article together.

AMRITA CHOUDHURY

Amrita Choudhury is the Treasurer of Internet Society India, Delhi Chapter and the Director of a not for profit association called CCAOI (www.ccaoi.in), an ICANN ALS, responsible for representing the interests of the ecosystem of the Internet in India, comprised of service providers, content providers, Internet users, non and the public internet access points (Cybercafés/CSC's/ Kiosk providers) who provide assisted internet services.

She has been involved at the grass root level for over a decade with Internet penetration across the India and is an ardent advocate of promoting digital awareness for empowering the common man. She believes this can only happen when there is mass scale internet penetration in the country and an active involvement of all the stakeholders.

Amrita has been involved in capacity building amongst Indian as well as South Asian stakeholders in the field of Internet Governance. This includes conducting studies and research on issues related to Internet Governance, disseminating information on Internet Governance events, initiatives, policies and opportunities through a monthly newsletter, conducting events and seminars, etc.

She actively participates in policy discussions, both at domestic and international platforms. She's one of the organizers of the India School of Internet Governance (inSIG), and has also been an ICANN Fellow, AprIGF fellow, NIXI Fellow and a Diplo Fellow.



MARY ROSE OFIANGA-RONTAL, MM

With a passion for innovation and entrepreneurship, Mary Rose Ofianga-Rontal wants to be a catalyst for change, by building a community of innovators, creators, technologists, and entrepreneurs focused on social impact and economic growth.

Rose has been a development worker. She saw the challenges of the people at the base of the pyramid. She thought if there's a way we can use internet and technology to provide solutions to these social problems, it would be a wonderful world. She first

introduced ICT solutions in 2013 to the community health workers in the Philippines with ACCESS Health International. She facilitated capacity-building training for health workers to use tablets in their workplaces, and the project received an Information Society Innovation Fund (ISIF) Award in 2014 for Innovation on Access Provision.

Recently Rose has been involved with community-building efforts for tech startups, ICT innovators and entrepreneurs in Visayas and Mindanao, Philippines. She is putting up a co-workspace for the community and a go-to place for those who want to learn new technology, innovate, create ICT-based solutions and become entrepreneurs.

VIDUSHI MARDA

Vidushi Marda is a lawyer by training, and works as a policy researcher in the realms of Internet governance, artificial intelligence, and pervasive technologies. She is interested in the interplay between technology and policy, and focuses on strengthening human rights considerations in these areas.

Vidushi currently works as Policy Advisor with Article 19's Global Team Digital and is a member of The Centre for Internet and Society in India. She is also presently working on a research project in collaboration with DATACTIVE, titled "Content Regulation on and by Platforms: Rethinking Internet Governance vis-à-vis the Platformization of the Web".

Vidushi leads the research efforts of the Cross Community Working Party on ICANN's Corporate and Social Responsibility to Respect Human Rights (CCWP-HR), chaired by Article 19. She has represented The Centre for Internet and Society at ICANN since January 2016, with the aim of enhancing accountability, promoting transparency, and strengthening human rights.

Vidushi is also author of a forthcoming book chapter on Standard Essential Patents and Competition Law in India, which is part of her work on pervasive technologies and access to knowledge. She is a member of the Freedom Online Coalition's working group "An Internet Free and Secure", which works towards human rights-based approaches to cybersecurity.

PRISCILLA KEVIN

Priscilla Kevin is the current director and owner of the tech start-up In4net Ltd in Papua New Guinea and specializes in Enterprise Resource Planning support, project management and consulting. Priscilla has over 15 years experience in the ICT industry with vast business knowledge and experience. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Computer Science, with Merit from the PNG University of Technology, and has worked in both private and public enterprises during her full-time working and consulting career.

Priscilla is on several key initiative boards such as the PNG Computer Society, the The Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society (PICISOC) and the newly established Science and Engineering Advisory board with the Papua New Guinea University of Technology (UNITECH), which aims to acquire accreditation with Washington Accord for engineering programs.

In 2015, she became the first PNG female recipient of the International Visitors Leadership program (IVLP) in US for Women in STEM (Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics). The IVLP program is the U.S. Department of State's premier professional exchange program, which started in PNG back in 1970, whereby the first individual to participate in the program was the founding father of the nation, Sir Michael T Somare.

She has started up the first PNG Women in STEM Facebook group and page in 2015, to help promote PNG women in STEM fields, and is an extraordinary member on the PNG USA Exchange alumni. Priscilla is also a passionate volunteer and leader for the EU funded Initiative, the PNG ICT Cluster, which aims to promote local talent in ICT industry and create synergies amongst the economy of the 3 pillars of Government, Academia and Private Sector, for positive social and economic empowerment and development.

NADIRA AL-ARAJ

Nadira Al-Araj is an online freelancer in Capacity Building on Internet Governance, an earlier vice chair of the Internet Society Palestine Chapter, and the chapter's ALS representative to APRALO and the chapter's Internet Society Advisory Council. She is a founding member of Blockchain Special Interest Group of the Internet Society and is currently on its Executive Council.

She is an ALAC Voting Delegate to the Nominating Committee 2018 for APRALO, is an active member of the MEAC-SWG, served on APSIG subcommittees, and was appointed to the Arab IGF MAG in 2015. Since 2013, she has been working on the online Internet Governance Capacity Building track with Diplo Foundation and IGMENA project.

Nadira holds two M.Sc. degrees in Computer Science and Information Resources Management from Syracuse University, and worked as a lecturer in Operations Management at Bethlehem University.



PUA HUNTER

Pua Hunter is currently the Director of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) at the Office of the Prime Minister in the Cook Islands. Her role includes the policy management and coordination of ICT developments in Government.

In ICANN, Hunter is the representative for Cook Islands in the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC). An active member within the GAC, she is currently the Co-Chair of the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group. She was introduced to ICANN through its Fellowship program and has dedicated time during ICANN meetings to provide mentoring assistance to newcomers.

In the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Hunter was recently nominated as the co-chair of the APT Telecommunications/ICT Development Forum (ADF). She will be working with the APT Secretariat, the Chair and the first co-chair of ADF in finalizing and facilitating the next forum in 2018.

Across the Oceania region, Hunter represents the Small Island States (SIS) on The Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) ICT working group chaired by the University of the South Pacific (USP). She is active in cybersecurity initiatives and is a member of the ICT WG Cyber Security Task Force formed to coordinate the efforts of developing capacity of the region in dealing with cyber threats.



ANJU MANGAL

Anju Mangal works for the Pacific Community (SPC), a regional and international organization providing technical assistance to the 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). As the knowledge management specialist, she coordinates and provides advice and support on the use of ICT in key sectors such as agriculture and rural development, knowledge management, social media and e-learning platforms in the Pacific. She has a Masters in Governance and Bachelor of Science Degree in Information Systems and GIS/Geography.

Anju was a former member of the United Nations Internet Governance Forum's Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). She is an alumni of the Internet Governance Capacity Building Program in 2009 and was an ISOC Ambassador to the IGF in 2008 in Hyderabad, India, as well as a Commonwealth IGF fellow and member of the UN-Internet Governance Forum and Secretariat team in Azerbaijan, Egypt, Turkey and Indonesia. She was chosen to represent Fiji and the Pacific region to work as a fellow at the UN IGF Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. She continues her advocacy for challenges faced by the Pacific countries in the area of ICT, knowledge management and Internet governance.

Anju has been involved in the Global Internet Governance processes at regional and national levels and continues to promote the multistakeholder approach and e-policy development to ensure that information is transparent and accessible to various stakeholders through various channels.

As an ICANN fellow, Anju believes that key partners such as ICANN and SPC could work together to promote multistakeholder discussions and find quick key solutions to create awareness and understanding of the ICANN policies and processes, as well as build capacity for national and regional counterparts in the Pacific region.



SYLVIA CADENA

Over the past two decades, Sylvia has worked on strategic use of the Internet for development with an emphasis on capacity building.

Since her early years as a UN Volunteer working on a south-to-south farmers Internet information exchange project in Colombia, she has worked across the multi-stakeholder spectrum of organizations with technical and advisory roles, mainly focusing on information systems, access provision and innovation.

At Colnodo, she supported over 400 NGOs to establish their first Internet presence, share research data and establish collaborative initiatives around human rights and the peace process, gender, biodiversity, among others. At the CGIAT she developed an online content management system on pest management. At EsLaRed she supported community wireless initiatives to build capacity (such as the WNDW.net book series).


She was also part of the inaugural Advisory Council for the Public Interest Registry, where she supported the establishment of their first IDN working group.

In July 2003, her work was recognized with the “Annual Award for Young Professionals” by the International Development Research Center (IDRC).

She moved to Australia in 2008 and joined APNIC to coordinate the design and implementation of ISIF Asia, a funding partnership among the Internet technical community that supports innovators working on Internet technologies for development as well as capacity building opportunities to scale. She supported the establishment of the Seed Alliance, an umbrella initiative where APNIC actively collaborates with LACNIC and AFRINIC.

Now, as Head of Programs for the APNIC Foundation, Sylvia is working on the design and implementation of collaborative programs to expand APNIC’s capacity building efforts that support the development and growth of a global, open, stable, and secure Internet that serves the entire Asia Pacific community.

She is currently a member of the ICANN CCWG on new gTLD auction proceeds.

The poster features a stylized illustration of three golden teapots on a white platform, set against a blue sky with white clouds and a green field. The teapots are of varying sizes and are decorated with intricate patterns. The background also includes faint outlines of buildings and musical notes.

ICANNWiki
EDIT-A-THON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30
Capital Suite 3 - 10:30-12:00

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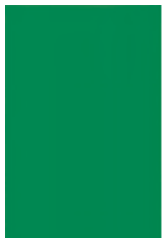
NRIs: National & Regional IGF Initiatives

Created in 2005, by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Tunis Agenda as a special project of the United Nation's Secretary General, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) brings people together from various stakeholder groups and countries to discuss and debate public policy issues facing the Internet. The IGF facilitates important dialogues and informs policy-makers in the inter-governmental and governmental level, as well as the private sector, civil society, academia, technical community. At the annual event, stakeholders come together to debate policy issues that are affecting the Internet, and to exchange information with each other. The IGF seeks to facilitate a common understanding of how to maximize Internet opportunities and address challenges that arise. The program is developed under the auspices of a multi stakeholder advisory group (MAG), whose members are appointed by the UN Secretary General.

The National and Regional IGF Initiatives (NRIs) have emerged spontaneously, around the global IGF. They were not a planned part of the IGF ecosystem, but nevertheless these initiatives are being launched around the world. What they have in common with the global IGF is their bottom-up, open and inclusive nature. National and regional engagement in Internet governance is essential to good Internet governance on the global level but also support the dialogues at the national level on Internet public policy. The NRIs are an opportunity to provide feedback and input from the grassroots into the annual global IGF through a true bottom-up process.

Each NRI is unique and driven by its local level stakeholders. This feature showcases several NRIs, providing them an opportunity to share the story about the multistakeholder model in action nationally. This is a small glimpse at a few of the NRIs. More information can be found on intgovforum.org.

Special thanks to Marilyn Cade for her help in putting this article together.



NIGERIA IGF

The NIGF is aimed at providing a sustainable National Forum and structure that engages industry, government, lawmakers, the academia, civil society and all Stakeholders in a strategic national debate on Internet Governance Public Policy Issues.

The Nigeria Internet Governance Forum (NIGF) first happened in 2008, when a government-led Committee (WSIS Steering Committee) staged an event to discuss the outcomes of the WSIS 2005. In 2012, Mrs. Mary Uduma, then the President of Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA), invited organizations and individuals that had participated in the WSIS and IGF processes, to collaborate and organize the first true multistakeholder Nigeria Internet Governance Forum. Since then the NIGF has been held every year.

The Planning Committee formed for the annual event is known as Local Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (LMAG). Mary Uduma has been the Chair of LMAG and Coordinator of the NIGF.

The work of the NIGF has continued to evolve since its founding:

- 2013: NIGF introduces a one-day workshop for youth as a pre-event.
- 2015: NIGF introduces a sub-regional IGF.
- 2017: NIGF launches a special training for LEAs as a pre-event to NIGF.

The 2017 NIGF was also very unique because it was co-hosted by a state government. NIGF delivers key messages nationally, then carries the messages into the West Africa, the African IGF, and eventually the global IGF. Several participants in the NIGF are active contributors to the global IGF, ICANN, and other related Internet governance activities, regionally and beyond.





Trinidad and Tobago Internet Governance Forum (TTIGF)

The inaugural Trinidad and Tobago Internet Governance Forum (TTIGF), also the first national IGF Event ever held in the English speaking Caribbean, took place on January 26th in Port of Spain, and was the first NRI held in 2017.

The event drew an enthusiastic in-person audience from local academia, the business community, civil society and the public sector, as well as distinguished guests from the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU), and representatives of the Internet Society (ISOC) and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The event was also live streamed and attracted remote participants worldwide.

The hosts of the TTIGF, the Trinidad and Tobago Multistakeholder Advisory Group (TTMAG), were warmly congratulated by leaders in the global internet governance community, including: Mr. Chengetai Masango, Programme and Technology Manager, IGF Secretariat; Ms. Lynn St. Amour, Chair of IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG); Ms. Marilyn Cade, IGF USA Chief Catalyst; and Mr. Markus Kummer, Chair of IGF Support Association (IGFSA).

The TTIGF also featured a lively panel discussion on the theme “The Role of the Internet and the Digital Economy in the Sustainable Development of Trinidad and Tobago”, moderated by technology reporter and photographer Mark Lyndersay. The panelists, representing The University of the West Indies (UWI), the Trinidad and Tobago Internet Exchange Ltd. (TTIX), the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (TATT), and the TTMAG, fielded questions from the floor, as well as from remote participants who tuned into the live stream.



Key topics discussed by the panel, many of which carried over into a vibrant open forum, included:

- Challenges and opportunities that electronic payments present to Trinidad and Tobago’s digital economy
- Network neutrality as it pertains to the local telecommunications landscape
- Creating a supportive culture for the next generation of digital entrepreneurs
- Open data as a driver of digital innovation
- Management of generated electronic waste and sustainable development

As a pre-event to the IGF-UA 2017, a number of youth gathered at America House on October 5, 2017 to discuss creating a new youth initiative for Ukraine. The youth participants identified interest in several topics, including:

UKRAINE YOUTH

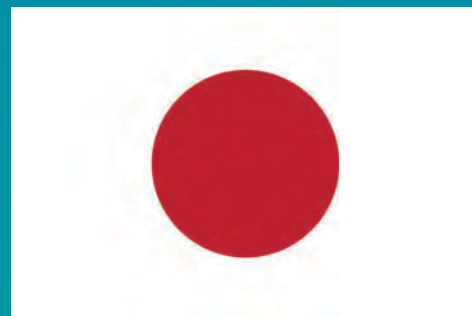


- Multistakeholderism
- Basic principles of IGF
- The role of stakeholders in the process of expanding public access to high-speed Internet
- Development of e-commerce
- Opportunities for youth, and establishment of a youth forum on Internet governance Youth IGF-UA
- Aligning Ukrainian legislation on telecommunications with EU law.

Workshops were also conducted specifically for the youth during the IGF-UA. This is part of a growing trend of NRIs incorporating youth into their core programs, including special pre-events or sessions that are focused on youth views on Internet Governance.

JAPAN IGF

Japan IGF was recently formed in order to introduce various IGF related activities in Japan to global IGF community. Currently, there are two independent activities related to Internet governance that fall under this platform: IGF-Japan and Internet Governance Conference Japan (IGCJ). Both IGF-Japan and IGCJ seek to provide a place for discussions in Japan on Internet Governance and operate under open, transparent, inclusive and non-commercial principles.



IGF-JAPAN: Annual Meetings

IGF-Japan started its activities in 2010 and focused on hosting annual meetings, just like many other National Regional IGFs. The annual meetings cover comprehensive topics on Internet Governance and highlight various IG issues which are relevant to the Japanese community. The third APriGF was hosted in 2012.

IGCJ: Continuous Discussions Platform

This is a platform with theme-based, bi-monthly meetings. They hold an open call for agenda topics and maintain a mailing list where anyone is able to participate and discuss topics relevant to Internet Governance. IGCJ accomodates the Japanese community, by offering the regular opportunity for discussions on issues relevant to Internet Governance.



IGFuy

Uruguay held its second Internet Governance Forum at the Catholic University of Uruguay. At the IGF Uruguay 2017, more than 110 people participated in the exchange of thoughts and experiences about the development of Internet and ICT's in the country.

The agenda for the conference was set by an open call, providing the community the opportunity to identify the topics that were important to them. The Uruguayan stakeholders identified Cybersecurity, the digital divide, digital rights and the use of social networks for policy decisions, as the issues of importance.

The meeting was organized by a steering committee comprised of ten organizations representing the different stakeholders in the information society. The local ISOC chapter was in charge of raising funds through the Beyond the Net programme and the support of IGfSA.

The event is gaining recognition among the Internet community, but much work has to be done in order to engage more people into the discussions. In the future, the aim is to move the event to another city, so the discussion can be extended to stakeholders outside of Montevideo.



STAY UPDATED

A complete list of 2017's NRI Annual meetings can be found at intgovforum.org, and are updated as they are announced to the IGF Secretariat by the NRIs.

IGF AFGHANISTAN

Internet governance has long been an active global debate and Afghanistan. The first IGF Afghanistan, held on March 29 and 30, 2017, kicked off with a full-day Internet Governance Academy, followed by two days of policy briefings and discussions.



A very unique approach of supporting both in-person and remote participation was used for all three days, bringing together approximately 200 participants and speakers face-to-face, who were joined by a number of remote speakers and participants from around Afghanistan and other parts of the world. In addition, the Forum was exceptionally successful in its inclusiveness with other organizations, engaging 38 organizations -- 13 international and 25 national. These organizations included 5 civil society, 5 government, 9 private sector, 6 academia and research, and 5 technical. The IGFA was organized by the Internet Society Afghanistan and National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan, its other partners and collaborators included: the IGF Secretariat, Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP), Facebook, ICANN Business Constituency; ICANN; ISOC, mCade ICT Strategies, and TechNation as well as representatives from the Afghanistan government.

Issues such as “who should govern the Internet”, both within Afghanistan and globally, were directly addressed, as well as the challenges of improving affordable access within Afghanistan and dealing with cybersecurity threats while balancing privacy concerns. The outcomes included: learning; knowledge and experience sharing on IG ecosystem and collaboration; identifying key IG issues which are forthcoming; learning more about how to get involved in ICANN and in the Internet Governance Forum; and looking ahead, to how IGFA can further enhance additional outreach and engagement into 2018.

A particularly unique feature was the addition of

an IGF Academy for Kids, attended by children between the ages of 6 and 12. In partnership with one of the local international schools, the program was designed as a stimulating and fun experience for the youngsters to engage in a question and answer exchange about the Internet asked questions like: what is it?; how do they use it?; and what is their favorite thing to do on the Internet? The program also included a short video of a young female who was presenting her views on the importance of science and technology engagement for girls as part of a school contest that she participated in and inviting other girls to join her in studying math and science.

At the end of their program, the children endorsed the idea that they would participate again in IGFA 2018 in a session designed specifically for and by them, during IGFA 2018. This session was designed by Omar Mansoor Ansori, President, TechNation, and moderated by Marilyn Cade, an international expert on ICANN and Internet Governance issues.



GET INVOLVED!

Three times a year, ICANN's Multistakeholder Community gathers for meetings in different regions of the world. These meetings are free and open to all, including remote participants. With around thousands of participants, hundreds of sessions and various stakeholder groups, navigating ICANN as a newcomer can be difficult, but the ICANNWiki Primers are a helpful place to start your ICANN journey.

LEARN

Learn how ICANN is structured and operates by taking a course on ICANN Learn, researching with ICANNWiki's multilingual encyclopedic resource, and exploring the vast amount of documents and information on icann.org.

FOLLOW

Follow the latest policy discussions by subscribing to some mailing lists or reading the archives. Many of the lists are publicly available, but some may be restricted to members of the Working Group.

BE HEARD

Comment on policy proposals through ICANN's public comment platform. Each proposal is open for a minimum of 40 days for community comments. At ICANN Meetings, you can also make comments at the Public Forums.

GET INVOLVED WITH ONE OF ICANN'S STRUCTURES

ICANN's Multistakeholder Community consists of seven structures, classified as Supporting Organizations (SO) and Advisory Committees (AC). Each of the seven structures have different compositions and criteria to join. Newcomers looking for a way to contribute to ICANN's multi-stakeholder, bottom-up, consensus driven model for policy development should start with the GNSO or ALAC.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

GNSO

The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) is the main policy-making body in ICANN. It brings together various stakeholder groups to develop and recommend policies to the ICANN Board concerning generic top-level domains (gTLDs). To learn more, visit gns0.icann.org

ccNSO

The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) is open to and comprised of the managers responsible for operating country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs). It develop and recommends policies relating to ccTLDs. To learn more visit ccnso.icann.org.

ASO

The Address Supporting Organization (ASO) represents the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). It is tasked with reviewing and developing Internet Protocol address policy and advise the Board accordingly. ASO Membership is only available to RIRs. Learn more at aso.icann.org.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

ALAC

The At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) functions as the voice for the individual Internet user as it relates to ICANN processes, policy and more and advises the Board accordingly. It is formed of smaller groups At-Large Structures that are part of Regional At-Large Organizations To learn more, visit atlarge.icann.org.

GAC

The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) is comprised of formally appointed governmental representatives and is responsible for providing advice to the Board relating to the concerns of governments, including how ICANN policies interact with laws and international agreements. To learn more, visit gac.icann.org.

SSAC

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee is composed of technical experts from industry and academia and advises the Board on the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. The SSAC is an invite-only organization, but you can learn more about their work at ssac.icann.org.

RSSAC

The Root Server System Advisory Committee is made up of representatives from the organization responsible for operating the 13 root name servers and advises the Board on issues related to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server. To learn more, visit rssac.icann.org.



DATA PROTECTION & PRIVACY

With the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) becoming law in May 2018, ICANN is ensuring their accordance with the legislation.

The GDPR is a piece of legislation collaboratively drafted for the data protection of the citizens of the European Union.

The GDPR places specific legal obligations on “processors” and “controllers” -- those who act as intermediaries between the user/consumer and themselves, the government or any other actor. The controller determines how and why data is processed and processors act on the controller’s behalf. Processors maintain data records and are held responsible in case of a breach.

With the update on existing legislation, the GDPR is more precise and inclusive of what constitutes private information than its predecessor, the Data Protection Directive. Personal data, that is, anything that can identify a user, including an IP address is included, as well as ‘sensitive personal data’ which may include genetic and biomedical data.

In response to this major development, ICANN’s leadership put together a group of senior-level volunteers and experts prior to ICANN59 to investigate and prepare for any impact the GDPR may have on ICANN, its contracted parties and how they collect data. Specifically, the organization’s engagement strategy includes improving awareness, particularly with regard to WHOIS data as well as capacity and policy development and technical coordination. This work will also include outreach to the Registries and Registrar Stakeholder groups to ensure compliance.

To get to the heart of this data, ICANN reached out to their contracted parties to collect and analyze the breadth of the data they collected. 12 organizations and individuals responded. From those 12 respondents, 97 data elements were identified, 29 user types with 72 purposes were reported. Various identifying elements are used, but name and email are the most prevalently used by the highest number of user types. User types vary, and include brand owners, certificate authorities, consumer protection agencies, ISPs and more. These various agents defined a number of purpose categories, including abuse investigations, domain portfolio management, criminal investigations, etc. This data is not comprehensive, and ICANN is open to further submissions.

Since the beginning of the creation of GDPR and its predecessor, the Data Protection Directive, very little interaction has taken place between ICANN and the

European Commission with regard to data collection and WHOIS. This puts the organization in a less than ideal position, but ICANN is taking a careful approach to the matter and is tackling the issue in two phases with room for growth and receptivity to the evolving factors. As outlined in a call held by ICANN in early October, these engagement phases will:

- 1) Look broadly at the issues, identify challenges, identify questions for Data Protection Authorities (DPAs). These findings will be published prior to ICANN60 and;
- 2) Dig deeper, look at how answers to the questions posed to DPAs in phase 1 apply to ICANN community.

Work is also being done to ensure clear communication coordination within the ICANN community as this privacy matter touches on several moving parts, especially with regard to WHOIS and the RDS PDP. Already, there has been a push from members of the community to pay special attention to the overlaps in legal and other consultation matters so as to not confuse or create conflict.

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

The GDPR is a comprehensive data protection act that will impact businesses large and small, particularly European registries and registrars and all other businesses that conduct business and collect data in this region. While the legislation is far-reaching it should be noted that it is indeed unique and not globally binding. Adherence to these regulations will be tricky as third parties are already contractually obligated to obey local law, but finding the right balance between local and larger state requirements may prove difficult.

Some members of the RDS working group have stressed the importance of ICANN identifying and accepting itself as a data controller. With this acknowledgment there is a stronger chance of the work ahead becoming clearer and easier to understand. Whether ICANN agrees to this designation is yet to be seen.

For more information on the GDPR and its impact on ICANN, join the cross-community session held at ICANN60 on Thursday, November 2 at 10:30am.

BACKGROUND

In 2012, the new Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Program opened to applicants interested in being part of the unprecedented increase in the number of new gTLDs. During this round 1930 applications were received and 1227 new gTLDs have been delegated as of the end of September 2017.

The process leading up to this expansion of the DNS Root Zone was no easy task. It began back in ICANN's infancy. In 1999, ICANN established Working Group C to examine if new generic top-level domains should be introduced. Prior to this, there were only 7 gTLDs and one special TLD (.arpa), plus a long-list of ccTLDs. After deliberation, the WG concluded that ICANN should add new gTLDs to the root zone, with a preliminary round of 6-10, followed by an evaluation period. The WG's findings were accepted and ICANN carried out the first round of introducing new gTLDs in 2000, followed by an evaluation period. This was then followed by another round of gTLD expansion in 2003 and 2004, increasing the number of gTLDs to 22.

In 2005, following the successful implementation of these two expansion rounds, the GNSO developed an Issue Report to determine whether or not to continue introducing new gTLDs and recommended Policy Development Process (PDP). With community input, including the "GAC Principles Regarding New gTLDs" the GNSO released its Final Report on the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains in 2007 and they were adopted by the ICANN board in 2008. Subsequently, the Application Guidebook (AGB) and the new gTLD Program was approved by the ICANN Board in 2011, and finally launched in January 2012.

In the AGB, it stated the intention of introducing new gTLDs on an ongoing basis and that the timing of future application rounds would be based on the "experiences gained and changes required" after the completion of the first round. After the application period closed, the GNSO created a Discussion Group (DG) to evaluate the first round of applications and use experiences to identify potential areas for policy development for subsequent rounds. The DG released its findings in June 2015 and the GNSO Council requested a single Issue Report, which was submitted in December 2015 and led the Council to initiate the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process (PDP), adopting its charter in January 2016.

CURRENT STATUS

The WG for the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP is currently examining what, if any, changes need to be made to policy adopted from the GNSO's 2007 report. If the WG does not recommend any changes, the current policy would remain in place for future rounds.

There are currently four work tracks underway, examining the following areas:

WORK TRACK 1: Overall Process/Support/Outreach

WORK TRACK 2: Legal/Regulatory/Contractual Obligations

WORK TRACK 3: String Contention/Objections and Disputes

WORK TRACK 4: Internationalized Domain Name/Technical and Operational

WORK TRACK 5: The Co-Chairs are currently developing a fifth working track that will focus on geographic names at the top level. Work Track 5 will have a shared leadership model, with co-leaders from ALAC, GAC, ccNSO and GNSO. Currently, the ALAC, ccNSO, and GNSO have made their nominations, with the GAC yet to release their appointee. After the co-leadership team is finalized, they will issue a formal call for volunteers. The subject of geographic names was a topic of much discussion at ICANN59, with two cross-community sessions.

The Work Tracks are also wrapping up discussion of issues identified in the GNSO community comment 2 on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP (CC2).

Next-Generation gTLD Registration Directory Services

WHOIS launched in 1982 as a directory of contact information for ARPANET users and is currently used for registration data on all gTLDs. As the Internet became a global and commercial resource, WHOIS began serving new purposes not envisioned in its origin, including use by law enforcement agencies, intellectual property interests, businesses, individual users, and even some malicious purposes. Despite these developments, the WHOIS protocol has remained largely unchanged and has been a long-standing source of debate, with nearly 15 years of work without any comprehensive reform.

In 2012, the WHOIS Policy Review Team's released its final report that outlined a set of recommendations to ensure that WHOIS policy is effective, meets the legitimate needs of law enforcement and promotes consumer trust. Shortly after the final report, the SSAC issued a response that stressed the importance of "understanding the purpose of domain name registration data" before any meaningful, comprehensive solution can be reached.

On 8 November 2012, the ICANN Board passed a resolution for a board-initiated PDP and the Expert Working Group on gTLD Registration Directory Services (EWG) was launched to consider the purpose of registration data and how to safeguard it, and propose a new model that addresses the issues of accuracy, privacy, and access. The EWG released its final report in 2014, leading to the development of a Process Framework for the PDP, which was adopted in May 2015 by the ICANN Board, reaffirming its request for a Board-initiated PDP. In November 2015, the GNSO Council approved the charter for the Next-Generation gTLD Registration Directory Services to Replace Whois Policy Development Process Working Group (RDS PDP WG).

ICANN SESSIONS RELATED TO GDPR, RDS & SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES

GNSO Next-Generation Registration Directory Services (RDS) to replace WHOIS Policy Development Process Working Group Meeting
Date: Saturday, 28 October - 08:30-12:00
Room: Hall B, Sec. B/C (GNSO)

GNSO Next-Generation Registration Directory Services (RDS) to replace WHOIS Policy Development Process Working Group Meeting
Date: Wednesday, 1 November - 16:00 - 18:30
Room: Capital Suite 01

GAC Discussion on Whois/RDS and GDPR
Date: Tuesday, 31 October - 11:00 - 11:30
Room: Hall 3 (GAC)

GAC Discussion on Whois/RDS and GDPR
Date: Thursday, 2 November - 12:00 - 12:30
Room: Hall 3 (GAC)

GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP WG Face-to-Face
Date: Saturday, 28 October - 12:15 - 15:00
Room: Hall B, Sec. B/C (GNSO)

GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP WG Face-to-Face Session II
Date: Wednesday, 1 November - 08:30 - 12:00
Room: Capital Suite 14

GAC Meeting with the GNSO Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group Co-Chairs (CBAs and Applicant Support Discussion)
Date: Sunday, 29 October - 10:30 - 11:00
Room: Hall 3 (GAC)

Cross Community Session: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Implications for ICANN
Date: Thursday, 2 November - 10:30 - 12:00
Room: Hall 4

The RDS PDP is a 3-phase process:

PHASE 1:

Policy - Requirements
(Current Status)

PHASE 2:

Policy - Functional
Design

PHASE 3:

Implementation &
Coexistence Guide

The PDP is currently in Phase 1, in which the WG should at a minimum reach consensus on a foundation for providing recommendations to two questions:

1) *What are the fundamental requirements for gTLD registration data and directory services?*

The WG has deliberated on 4 of 5 fundamental questions, relating to the fundamental requirements of registration data, including issues relating to users, access, privacy and data elements.

FIVE FUNDAMENTAL CHARTER QUESTIONS

USERS & PURPOSES: Who should have access to gTLD registration data and why?

GATED ACCESS: What steps should be taken to control data access for each user/purpose?

REGISTRATION DATA ACCURACY: What steps should be taken to improve data accuracy?

PRIVACY: What steps are needed to protect privacy and data?

REGISTRATION DATA ELEMENTS: What data should be collected, stored, disclosed?

At ICANN 59, the WG presented its tentative conclusions and rough consensus on more than 20 key concepts derived from the fundamental charter questions, relating to the issues of users/purposes, data elements, and privacy, specifically for a “minimum public data set (MPDS),” or “thin data.” Since then, the WG has expanded the scope to the data elements beyond the MPDS, or “thick data.”

As of August 2017, the WG had reached 38 initial points of rough consensus. Ultimately, the fundamental requirements determined for gTLD registration data will be used to inform deliberations around access.

2) *Is a new policy framework and next-generation RDS needed to address these requirements?*

The agreements on the fundamental requirements will be used to determine if a new RDS is needed or if WHOIS meets the requirements. If a next-gen RDS is needed, the WG will recommend “cross-cutting requirements” that it must address. If not, the WG will determine what changes, if any, need to be made to the current WHOIS policy framework. Depending on the outcome of these deliberations, the PDP will transition into Phase 2 to design policies to satisfy the requirements from Phase 1.

All deliberations and initial agreements have been guided by the “Draft Registration Data and Directory Service Statement of Purpose”, which lists the following specific purposes:

DRAFT REGISTRATION DATA AND DIRECTORY SERVICE STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

1. A purpose of gTLD registration data is to provide info about the lifecycle of a domain name and its resolution on the Internet.
2. A purpose of RDS is to facilitate dissemination of gTLD registration data of record, such as domain names and their domain contacts and nameservers in accordance with applicable policy.
3. A purpose of RDS is to identify domain contacts and facilitate communication with domain contacts associated with generic top-level domain names, [based on approved policy].
4. A purpose of gTLD registration data is to provide a record of domain name registrations.

ACRONYM ABC's

AC	Advisory Committee	GNSO	Generic Names Supporting Organization	NOMCOM	Nomination Committee
AFRALO	African Regional At-Large Organization	gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain	NPOC	Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency
AGB	Applicant Guidebook	HRIL WG	Human Rights and International Law Working Group (GAC)	PDP	Policy Development Process
ALAC	At-Large Advisory Committee	IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority	PTI	Public Technical Identifier
ALS	At-Large Structure	ICANN	Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers	RDS	Registration Directory Service
APRALO	Asian, Australasian and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization	IDN	Internationalized Domain Name	RIR	Regional Internet Registry
ASO	Address Supporting Organization	IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force	RrSG	Registrar Stakeholder Group
BC	Business Constituency	IPC	Intellectual Property Constituency	RT	Review Team
ccNSO	Country Code Names Supporting Organization	IRP	Independent Review Process	RySG	Registry Stakeholder Group
ccTLD	Country Code Top-Level Domain	ISPCP	Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency	RSSAC	Root Server System Advisory Committee
CCWG	Cross Community Working Group	IPv4	Internet Protocol Version 4	RZERC	Root Zone Evaluation Review Committee
CSG	Commercial Stakeholder Group	IPv6	Internet Protocol Version 6	SO	Supporting Organization
DNS	Domain Name System	KSK	Key Signing Key	SSAC	Security, Stability and Resilience Advisory Committee
DNSSEC	Domain Name System Security Extensions	LACRALO	Latin American and Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Organization	TF	Task Force
EURALO	European Regional At-Large Organization	NARALO	North American Regional At-Large Organization	UDRP	Uniform Dispute Resolution Process
F2F	Face-to-Face	NCSG	Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group	URS	Uniform Rapid Suspension
GAC	Governmental Advisory Committee	NCUC	Non-Commercial Users Constituency	WG	Working Group
GDD	Global Domains Division				
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation				

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