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ICANNWiKi QUICK GUIDE

ICANN63 BARCELONA

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ICANN63 BARCELONA

Welcome to ICANN63, the 2018 Annual General Meeting and another edition of the ICANNWiki Quick Guide. It is certain to be an eventful week, with the EPDP full steam ahead, a 20th birthday celebration and a lively ICANNWiki Booth.

This Quick Guide is packed with issue primers, a tribute to the ICANN Community, and our largest acronym glossary ever. Additionally, we take a look a variety of upcoming events that will play a role in shaping the future of the Internet.

At ICANN63, we are hosting another ICANNWiki Edit-a-thon -- a community-driven event that focuses on collaboratively developing content about ICANN and Internet governance. Join us on Tuesday, October 23, from 9:00 to 10:15 (CET), where we'll roll up our sleeves and make ICANNWiki a better resource for all

Whether you can join us for our Edit-a-thon or not, please stop by our booth, where you can get more information about what we are working on and get your caricature in the process.

Dustin Phillips
Executive Director

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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Flipping the power dynamic: tricking hackers with deception technology

By Rodney Joffe
SVP and Neustar Fellow, National Security Executive

Since the early days of the internet, hackers have attempted to trick innocent computer users into handing over sensitive and personal information online. Decades later, two of the oldest cyber threats, ransomware and malware, have continued to evolve to the point that they are still recognised as major threats today.

From the UK NHS to major banks, we don't have to look far to find notable examples of ransomware attacks that have wreaked havoc on organizations globally. WannaCry, NotPetya and Mirai are just a few cases that have hit the headlines in recent years. In fact, according to Neustar's 'Changing Face of Cyber Security Report', these threats have grown so considerably that the World Economic Forum (WEF) has cited them as a global security issue.

You may wonder how today's cyber-criminals have achieved this level of impact. Put simply, modern hackers have progressed as rapidly as the technology they use. In other words, they are smarter, faster and armed with the capabilities to attain damaging results. Yet, what would happen if we played these malicious actors at their own game for the safety of the internet? Information security professionals are, in fact, already doing this, deceiving hackers in a growing sector of information security commonly known as deception technology.

A modern development of the classic "honeypot" security technique, deception technology gives security teams the chance to detect threats and create decoy systems, specifically manufactured to appeal to and then trick attackers. While this idea is not altogether new, today's deception technologies – often referred to as distributed deception platforms – are more layered, robust and automated than ever before. The technology itself involves mimicking data, networks, systems and applications, while simultaneously utilising virtualisation technologies to create artificial assets at scale.

Interestingly, a key advantage of deception technology is the information gleaned throughout the process. Essentially, this data provides cybersecurity professionals with the unique opportunity to inhabit the mind of an attacker. Traditionally, when an organization is under attack the team can merely analyse the risk and attempt to defend their network – they are already on the back foot. However, deception technology allows them to watch as the attack unfolds and collect as much information as possible. Ultimately, this technique flips the classic attacker-defender power dynamic, leaving organizations with the control and hackers confused by invalid data.

However, while many organizations have recognised deception technology as a valid approach, it is still a predominantly growing market. As such, businesses should ensure that they have the technology and processes in place to proactively manage cyberattacks. Installing a Web Application Firewall (WAF) is vital for preventing attackers from accessing a website and causing a large scale data breach. Additionally, a unified and continually monitored 24/7 Security Operation Centre is key for preventing cyber threats, particularly in the midst of legislation such as GDPR. Taking these precautions means deception technology can act as a back-up, providing teams with the necessary insight to guard against devastating attacks.

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We would like to thank Neustar for their support of the ICANNWiki Quick Guide.

This article was provided by Neustar and does not necessarily reflect the views of ICANNWiki.

20 Years of Community: A toast to ICANN

By Anna Loup
University of Southern California

As we celebrate ICANN's 20th anniversary, the time for reflection and consideration is at hand. For many, ICANN, both the organization and the community, has played a significant role in their lives. The Community has traveled world together tackling some of the most pressing issues related to the evolution of the Internet's naming and numbering systems. Traversing the globe has brought colleagues together and has enabled the creation of a truly global policy community. But let's take a step back as we celebrate ICANN's 20th anniversary, the 50th anniversary of the Mother of All Demos, and gear up to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first successful sending of data packets by the UCLA team, and take the time to reflect, pause, and recognize the incredible work that has been done by a dedicated community in such a short amount of time.

There are many characteristics of the people and the community that make ICANN a unique and vibrant place where policies are developed and implemented, but a few stand out: the tenacity of the individuals that make up the community, trust in the face of challenge, and a constant look to the future.

The influence of determined and steadfast individuals has been a part of the entire history of the Internet, but, more importantly, prior to and during the establishment of ICANN and its functions regarding naming and numbering, there were many individual actors who played a role in defining the policies related to the ever-growing domain name space. Three specific actors should certainly be recognized for their dedication and hard work in ensuring the smooth development of ICANN as well as the initial transition of IANA functions to ICANN: Jon Postel, Joyce Reynolds, and Robert Braden. These three worked in together at The University of Southern California's Information Sciences Institute (ISI) to ensure the development of the IANA functions and ultimately the design of and transition to ICANN. While they each left us too soon (Jon Postel in 1998, two weeks before the founding of ICANN) or too recently (Joyce Reynolds in 2015 and Robert Braden in 2018), as we take time to celebrate the 20th anniversary of ICANN, it is important to celebrate the lives and contributions of individuals like them.

These individuals not only brought their deep understanding and knowledge of the processes and procedures for developing Internet protocol and policy, but they also brought their passion, excitement, and dedication to the work being done at ISI, as well as the work necessary to ensure the future of the Internet. This practice of bringing one's personal passion and dedication to the Internet's present and future continues to be the cornerstone in the work done every day by members of the ICANN Community and Organization and will ensure its existence into the future.

Another critical characteristic of the ICANN community that should be celebrated is the centrality of trust in the work done by the many individuals and constituencies, even in the face of major challenges. With constant changes and threats facing the future of the Internet, the trust that has evolved within the ICANN Community and Organization has been present since the early days of the Internet and the collaborative work that defined the evolution of the Request For Comment (RFC) series. The spirit of ICANN rests not only on the end-users' trust of the system as a whole, but also on the trust between community members and constituencies who have taken on a significant challenge of making policies for a new uncharted digital space.

Finally, it is the constant focus on the future that has become a central characteristic of the ICANN Community and Organization. As ICANN continues to grow and change, we see a constant focus on ensuring that the future of ICANN is more diverse and accessible than ever before. With new leaders emerging in all the stakeholder groups, and the dedication of community members to developing diversity programs and outreach events on a global scale, the future of the ICANN Community and Organization is bright. The Internet has never been stagnant and neither has the ICANN community, instead it has grown and continues to grow with an eye on diversity and inclusion.

So here we stand on this momentous occasion and propose a toast to the hard work and dedication of the global ICANN community. It is today that we celebrate you, your trust in the face of challenges, and take the next step towards a bright future.

Learn more about Internet History:

- Inventing the Internet, Janet Abatte
- The Internet Galaxy: Reflections on the Internet, Business, and Society, Manuel Castells
- Where Wizards Stay Up Late: The Origins of the Internet, Katie Hafner and Matthew Lyon
- Ruling the Root: Internet Governance and the Taming of Cyberspace, Milton Mueller
- ICANN History Project

- The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN): Origins, Stakes, and Tensions. Revue Française d'études Américaines, (134), 29–46. Pohle, J., Morganti, L. (2012).
- The History of IANA. Snyder, J., Komaitis, K., & Robachevsky, A. (2017).
- Hobbes' Internet Timeline. , Zakon, R. H. (2018).

INTERNET GOVERNANCE ON THE HORIZON

ICANN 63 ANNUAL GENERAL — BARCELONA 20–25 October 2018

ITU PP DUBAI 2018 — 29 October - 16 November

IGF 2018 — PARIS, FRANCE NOVEMBER 12-14

IETF 103 BANGKOK — NOVEMBER 3-9

G20 ARGENTINA 2018 — NOVEMBER 30 - DECEMBER 1

After 20 years and 60+ meetings, ICANN has demonstrated the value of multistakeholder governance and facilitated the evolution of the Internet. However, as Internet-related issues become a larger focal point for governments on national and international levels, it is increasingly evident that ICANN is not immune to the events outside of its walls. A perfect example is the impact of the GDPR on WHOIS. In November alone we'll see ICANN63, the ITU Plenipotentiary, the IGF, IETF 103, and the G20 Leaders' Summit.

ITU PLENIPOTENTIARY 2018 PP-18

The Plenipotentiary is a quadrennial conference where Member States negotiate the mission, scope, structure and procedures in its Constitution and Convention (CS/CV). While no changes are expected to CS/CV itself at PP-18, the next four years of the ITU's work will be shaped by new and updated Resolutions, Decisions and Recommendations. The issues on the docket include Internet governance, cybersecurity, access, infrastructure, IoT, AI and OTT Services. Additionally, there will be discussion on the path forward on the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs), which were most recently negotiated at WCIT-12, but were only signed by 89 of the 151 member states.

Resolutions to Watch

Cybersecurity

| 130 | Strengthening the role of the ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies |
| 181 | Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies |

Access and Infrastructure

| 137 | Next-generation network deployment and connectivity to broadband networks in developing countries |
| 203 | Connectivity to Broadband Networks |

Internet Governance

101	Internet Protocol-based Networks
102	ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses
133	Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized domain names
178	ITU role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet
180	Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

13TH IGF INTERNET OF TRUST

The 13th IGF takes place from 12-14 November at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France. The agenda is filled with workshops, open forums, and sessions for intersessional work, including best pracitce forums, dynamic coalitions and the intercessional work on Connecting and Enabling the Next Billion.

THEMES AND SESSIONS

Development, Innovation & Economic Issues

11 Workshops | 5 Open Forums
0 BPF | 2 DC | 1 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 369 A BRIC hit the Web: Finding patterns in digital policymaking

Evolution of IG

7 Workshops | 4 Open Forums
0 BPF | 1 DC | NRI Main Session

Session to Watch:
WS 388 Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance

Technical & Operational Topics

7 Workshops | 2 Open Forums
0 BPF | 0 DC | 0 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 408 DNS enhancements and alternatives for the Future Internet

Human Rights, Gender & Youth

12 Workshops | 2 Open Forums
1 BPF | 4 DC | 0 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 349 A Multistakeholder Approach to HRIAs: Lessons from ICANN

IGF 2018

Emerging Technologies

6 Workshops | 1 Open Forums
1 BPF | 1 DC | 1 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 423 AI and the future of diplomacy: What's in store

Digital Inclusion & Accessibility

10 Workshops | 2 Open Forums
0 BPF | 5 DC | 1 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 262 The challenges of capacity development: practical approach

Cybersecurity, Trust & Privacy

13 Workshops | 6 Open Forums
1 BPF | 1 DC | 1 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 50: Whois collected, disclosed and protected: CERTs viewpoint

Media & Content

3 Workshops | 5 Open Forums
1 BPF | 0 DC | 1 NRI

Session to Watch:
WS 452 Community governance in an age of platform responsibility

MORE INTERNET DISCUSSION

The ITU Plenipotentiary and the IGF are both important to watch, but we still need to be aware of the other events and processes that are scheduled to take place around the same time.

IETF 103 sees the continued collaboration around technologies that facilitate the evolution of the Internet, with a special interest in automated network management, the Internet of Things, and new transport technologies. At the G20 Leaders' Summit, there will be an emphasis on how to respond to the speed of technological change, with a focus on topics like the future of work and the importance of infrastructure.
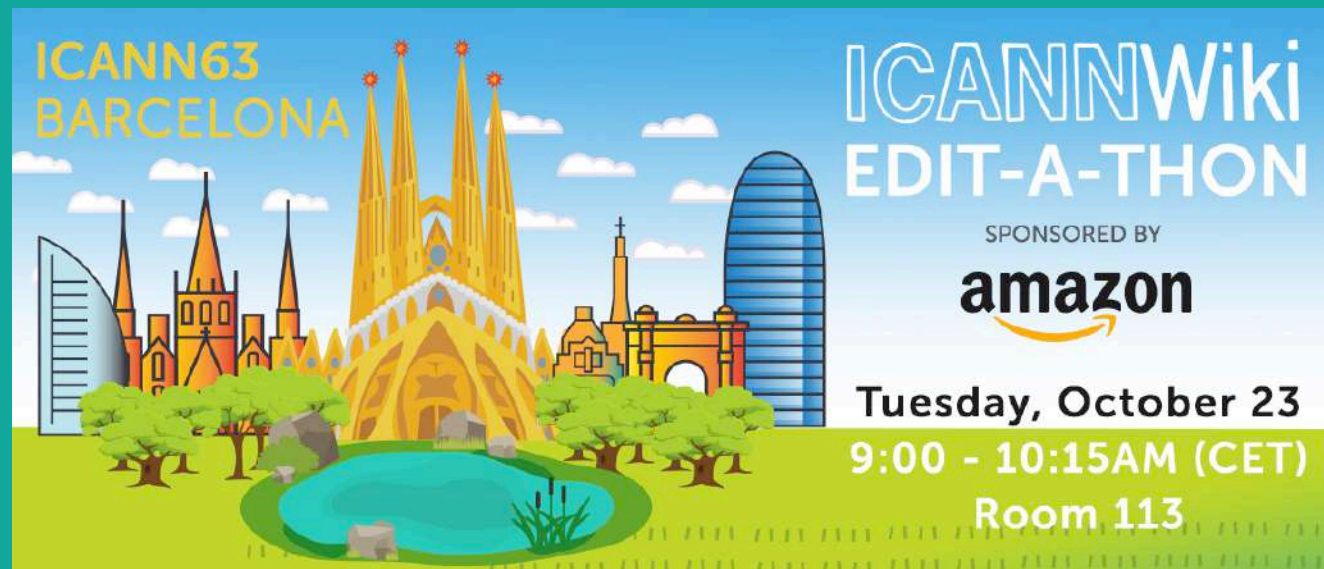
During all of this, the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation will be ongoing, and will be looking into better ways for stakeholders to coordinate across sectors and borders. They are also seeking to influence the debate around ensuring a secure and inclusive digital sphere, specifically considering human rights.

Overall, there will be no shortage of activity in the next 6 months and it could prove to be a critical point in the future of the Internet!

KEEPING WATCH

While many of these issues may not seem relevant to the DNS, ICANN has, and likely will, continue to attract attention from those focused on the policy shaping the Internet. As this attention increases, it will become increasingly important to be aware of what is happening on national, regional, and global levels.

HONE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

ICANN63 BARCELONA
ICANNWiki EDIT-A-THON
SPONSORED BY
amazon
Tuesday, October 23
9:00 - 10:15AM (CET)
Room 113

ICANNWiki
Funding Update

Earlier this year, the community came together in support of ICANNWiki when it was announced that ICANN planned to drop the support that has made much of our work and growth possible. We were humbled and amazed by the outpouring of support during the public comment period on the FY19 Budget.

Thank you for your belief in us!

We are grateful for the tremendous amount of support we received from the community. During this process we learned a lot about the value that the community sees in our work, including:

- The accessible information ICANNWiki provides lowers the barrier to active participation in Internet governance.

- The welcoming and engaging presence we provide at meetings contributes to a positive sense of community.

- Collaboration with ICANNWiki makes the onboarding process better and more efficient for new comunity members.

- Our multilingual resources provide a great space for communities to learn and collaborate in their local language.

So where are we now?

ICANN listened to the community and agreed to reduce funding for ICANNWiki from $100,000 to $66,000 in FY19 and $33,000 in FY20 instead of dropping it altogether.

$100,000 | $66,000 | $33,000 | $0
FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21

There is no certainty of funding beyond FY20.

We are working hard to honor the community's effort and find a financially stable path forward, but we will need the community's help. If you are interested in becoming a sponsor, reach out to **staff@icannwiki.com**, or donate directly at **icw.ink/DonateICW**.

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 our ICANNWiki Primers are a helpful place to begin 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
gnso.icann.org

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).

ccNSO
ccnso.icann.org

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 develops and recommends policies relating to ccTLDs.

ASO
aso.icann.org

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. Membership is only available to RIRs.

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. Learn more at 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. Learn more at gac.icann.org.

SSAC

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee is composed of technical experts from industry and academia that advise the Board on the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. The SSAC is an invite-only organization. Learn more 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. It advises the Board on issues related to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server. Learn more at rssac.icann.org.

PDP Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs

Disputes and questions around the legal rights and legitimate ownership of domain names is nothing new. In 1999, the Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP) was established to resolve disputes relating to the registration of domain names. Ahead of the 2012 round of the New gTLD Program, additional Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs) were developed and adopted to mitigate the risks and costs to trademark rights holders. The PDP Review of RPMs in all gTLDs was spun out of the Final Issue Report on the current state of the UDRP in 2011 and the subsequent Issue Report on the current state of all RPMs in 2016.

The PDP was initiated in February 2016 to review all RPMs in two phases:

PHASE 1: All RPMs applicable to New gTLDs (2012 Program)

Trademark Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedures (TM-PDDRPs)	Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH)	Uniform Rapid Suspension Dispute Resolution Procedure (URS)
Completed in late 2016	Sunrise periods Trademark Claims notification service	

PHASE 2: Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)

The Working Group (WG) is currently in the midst of Phase One. It has already completed its review of the TM-PDDRP and has carried out an initial review of structure and scope of TMCH, but is in the midst collecting quantitative data and anecdotal evidence to better assess the services provided by TMCH. Initial survey findings are expected to be presented at ICANN63.

During this data collection effort, the focus of the WG is on the URS and has completed initial deliberations on the proposals submitted by each of the three sub teams: Practicioners, Documents and Providers. Following the completion of the review of URS recommendations around the ICANN 63 timeframe and the review of the TMCH survey results, the WG will begin to develop potential recommendations for TMCH, including Sunrise and Trademark Claims.

Ultimately, the group will finalize its preliminary recommendations for all the phase one RPMs and publish a Preliminary Report in the mid 2019. During this process timelines will continue to be coordinated with related efforts, including the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP and Competition, Consumer Choice, and Consumer Trust (CCT) Review.

GNSO RPM Review Working Group Meetings

Sunday, October 21
Room 129/130

Meeting 1, 15:15 – 16:45
Meeting 2, 17:00 – 18:30

Monday, October 22
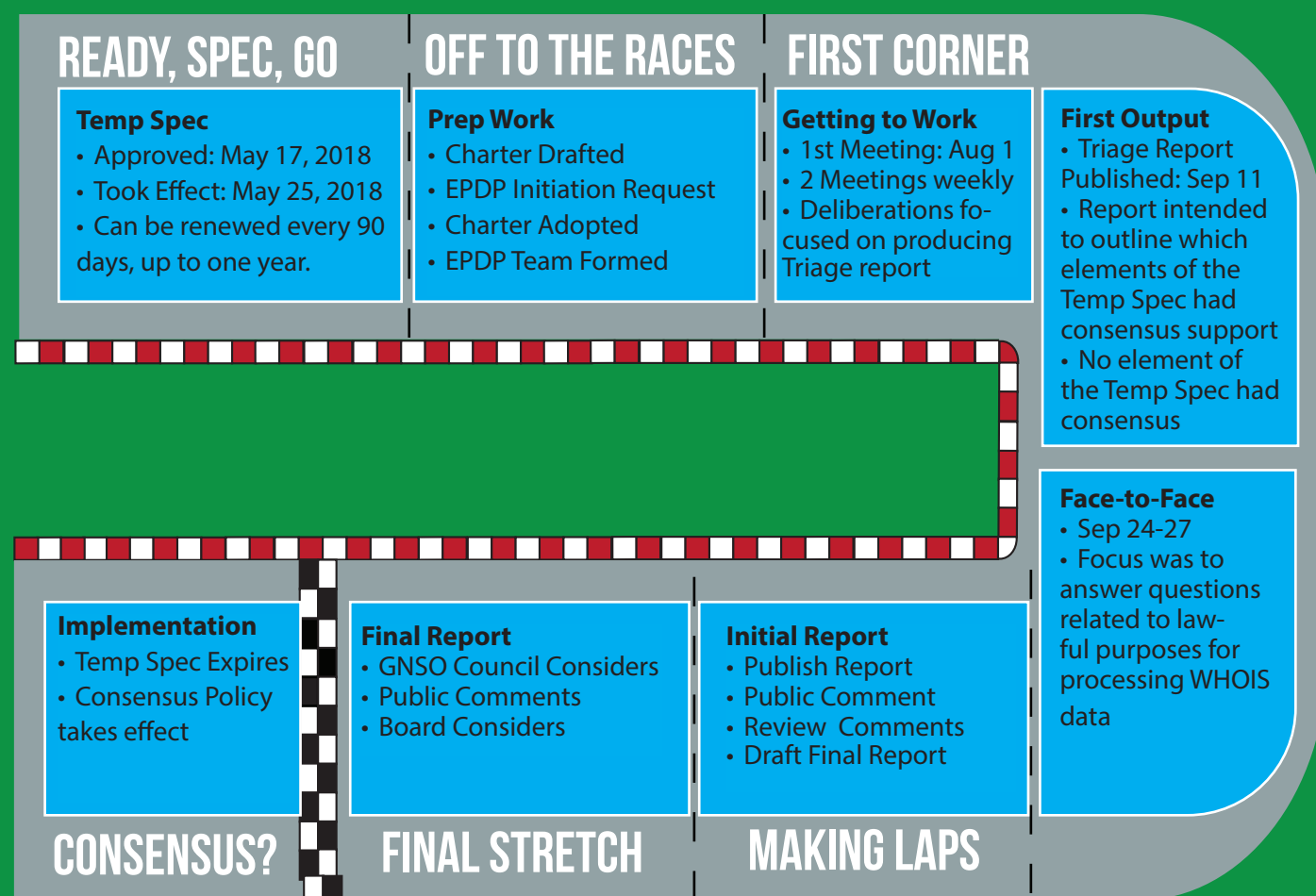*Room 129/130*

Meeting 3, 9:00 – 10:15
Meeting 4, 13:30 – 15:00

Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification For Registration Data

The Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for Registration Data is in a race against an ambitious deadline. The task is to determine whether or not to adopt the Temp Spec as consensus community policy, with or without some modifications.

As the name suggests, the Temp Spec was developed as a temporary fix to make WHOIS requirements GDPR compliant, a requirement that is not going away. This top-down solution came into effect on 25 May 2018, aka GDPR Day, and must be reaffirmed by the ICANN Board every 90 days for a period of no longer than one year from the date of implementation. Effectively, the outcomes of the EPDP must be in place by by May 25, 2019.

The EPDP Team has been given a formidable task and is several months into work. Reaching consensus will not be easy, and the stakes are high. It is unclear what will happen if the group is unable to achieve consensus.

EPDP TIMELINE ⟶ RACING TO CONSENSUS

READY, SPEC, GO

Temp Spec
- Approved: May 17, 2018
- Took Effect: May 25, 2018
- Can be renewed every 90 days, up to one year.

OFF TO THE RACES

Prep Work
- Charter Drafted
- EPDP Initiation Request
- Charter Adopted
- EPDP Team Formed

FIRST CORNER

Getting to Work
- 1st Meeting: Aug 1
- 2 Meetings weekly
- Deliberations focused on producing Triage report

First Output
- Triage Report Published: Sep 11
- Report intended to outline which elements of the Temp Spec had consensus support
- No element of the Temp Spec had consensus

Face-to-Face
- Sep 24-27
- Focus was to answer questions related to lawful purposes for processing WHOIS data

CONSENSUS?

Implementation
- Temp Spec Expires
- Consensus Policy takes effect

FINAL STRETCH

Final Report
- GNSO Council Considers
- Public Comments
- Board Considers

MAKING LAPS

Initial Report
- Publish Report
- Public Comment
- Review Comments
- Draft Final Report

PDP 3.0: Incremental Changes for a More Efficient and Effective Policy Development Process

In the midst of the pressure and uncertainty around the EPDP, there has been an opportunity to explore some new policy making procedures within the ICANN Community. In January 2018, the GNSO Council launched an initiative to introduce incremental improvements to the Policy Development Process in order to make it more efficient and effective. Some of these potential improvements informed the drafting of the EPDP Charter, providing a real world opportunity to test them out.

The council initially released a document in May 2018, outlining challenges for PDPs, exploring potential improvements, and calling for input from Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies. As of mid-August, the BC, IPC and RrSG, as well as several individuals had provided input.

Based on this input and subsequent discussion the Council will consider which recommendations stemming from this effort should be implemented during ICANN63.

Areas of Challenge & Potential Improvement

1. Working Group Dynamics
2. Working Group leadership
3. Complexity of subject matter
4. Consensus building
5. Role of the Council as the manager of the PDP

Why is this Important?

ICANN's Policy Development Process relies on the dedication of a volunteer-led community. In an environment that requires knowledge of complex subjects and processes, the retention and general well-being of the volunteers that make up the community is important. For this reason, there is a lot of talk about avoiding volunteer burnout or fatigue.

The average timeline for delivery of an Initial Report for current PDPs currently betwwen 2-4 times longer than previous PDPs. Active PDPs have been ongoing for anywhere from 1000 to 2200 days, and several do not have an initial report published.

In addition to the extended timelines, a variety of other issues exist that are not always conducive to efficient and productive policy development.

Where to Engage?

PDP 3.0 will be discussed at the GNSO Working Session on Sunday, October 21 during ICANN63.

Internet Governance
ABC's

AC	Advisory Committee	DAAR	Domain Abuse Activity Reporting			ISPCP	Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency	OCTO	Office of the Chief Technology Officer
AF	Africa	DNA	Domain Name Association					OEC	Organizational Effectiveness Committee of the ICANN Board
AFRALO	African Regional At-Large Organization	DRP	Dispute Resolution Procedure	IAB	Internet Architecture Board	ITI	Information Transparency Initiative		
ALAC	At-Large Advisory Committee	DPA	Data Protection Authority	IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority	ITU	International Telecommunications Union	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ALS	At-Large Structure	DNS	Domain Name System	ICANN	Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers	ITU-T	Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU)	PDP	Policy Development Process
AGM	Annual General Meeting	DNSSEC	Domain Name System Security Extensions					PP-18	ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2018
AP	Asia Pacific			IDN	Internationalized Domain Name	KSK	Root Zone Key Signing Key	PRS	Public Responsibility Support
APRALO	Asia, Australasia, and Pacific Islands, Regional At-Large Organization	DSI	Discussion Summary Index	IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	LAC	Latin America and the Carribean	PSWG	Public Safety Working Gtoup (GAC)
ASO	Address Supporting Organization	EPDP	Expedited Policy Development Process	IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force	LACRALO	Latin America and Carribean Regional At-Large Organization	PTI	Public Technical Identifier
ASN	Autonomous System Number	EDPB	European Data Protection Board	IG	Internet Governance			RA	Registry Agreement
ATRT	Accountability and Transparency Review	ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute	IGF	Internet Governance Forum	LE	Law Enforcement	RAA	Registrar Accreditation Agreement
BC	Business Constituency	EUR	Europe	IGO	International Governmental Organization	LGR	Label Generation Rules		
BGC	Board Governance Committee	EURALO	European Regional At-Large Organization	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	MSSI	Multistakeholder Strategy and Strategic Initiatives	RALO	Regional At-Large Organization
C	Constituency	ExCom	Executive Committee	IPC	Intellectual Property Constituency	NA	North America	RDAP	Registration Data Access Protocol
ccNSO	Country Code Names Supporting Organization	GAC	Governmental Advisory Committee	ISOC	Internet Society	NARALO	North American Regional At-Large Organization	RDS	Registration Directory Services
CCT	Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice	GDD	Global Domains Division	IPv4	Internet Protocol Version 4			RDS-WHOIS2	Registration Directory Service Review Team
ccTLD	Country Code Top-Level Domain	GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	IPv6	Internet Protocol Version 6	NCPH	Non-Contracted Partiy House		
CCWG	Cross Community Working Group	GNSO	Generic Names Supporting Organization	IRP	Independent Review Process	NCSG	Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group	RFC	Request for Comment
CL&D	Consistent Labeling and Display Policy for WHOIS Output	GP	Generation Panel	IRP-IOT	Independent Review Process Implementation Oversight Team	NCUC	Non-Commercial Users Constituency	RFP	Request For Proposal
		GSE	Global Stakeholder Engagement			NOMCOM	Nomination Committee	RIR	Regional Internet Registry
CPH	Contracted Party House	gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain	IRT	Independent Review Team	NPOC	Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency	RPM	Rights Protection Mechanism
CSG	Commercial Stakeholder Group	HLPDC	UN Secretary-General High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation	IRTF	Internet Research Task Force	NRI	National and Regional Initiatives (IGF)	RRA	Registry-Registrar Agreement
						NRO	Number Resources Organization	RrSG	Registrar Stakeholder Group
								RSEP	Registry Service Evaluation Process
								RSSAC	Root Server System Advisory Committee

RT	Review Team
RySG	Registry Stakeholder Group
SG	Stakeholder Group
SO	Supporting Organization
SSAC	Security and StabilityAdvisory Committee
SSR2	Security, Stability and Resiliency of the Domain Name System Review
SubPro	Subsequent Procedures
TEG	Technical Experts Group
TF	Task Force
TLD	Top-Level Domain
TLG	Technical Liaison Group
TMCH	Trademark Clearinghouse
UASG	Universal Acceptance Steering Group
UCTN	Use of Country and Territory Names as TLDs
UDRP	Uniform Dispute Resolution Process
URS	Uniform Rapid Suspension
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
WG	Working Group
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

More Acronyms at
ICANNWiki.org/Acronyms