



ANNUAL REPORT

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

ONE WORLD, ONE INTERNET

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ABOUT ICANN

ICANN's mission is to help ensure a stable, secure, and unified global Internet. To reach another person on the Internet, you need to type an address – a name or a number – into your computer or other device. That address must be unique so computers know where to find each other. ICANN helps coordinate and support these unique identifiers across the world. ICANN was formed in 1998 as a nonprofit public benefit corporation with a community of participants from all over the world.

- ▶ [READ MORE about ICANN's Mission, Commitments, and Core Values in its Bylaws.](#)
- ▶ [READ MORE about the Annual Report Requirement in ICANN's Bylaws.](#)



Letter From the PRESIDENT AND CEO

**We made great strides
in our efforts to support
Internationalized Domain
Names and promote the
Universal Acceptance of all
domain names and
email addresses.**

Over the past 12 months, ICANN has continued to evolve to meet the latest challenges. Since making the decision to close our offices at the start of the global pandemic in 2020, we have been preparing to return to offices, travel, and face-to-face meetings in a safe and gradual way.

This past year saw the return of hybrid ICANN Public Meetings after 2½ years of virtual meetings. ICANN74 took place in June 2022, both in person in The Hague, Netherlands, and online. For this Policy Forum, we applied the lessons learned from 11 all-virtual Public Meetings and introduced new health and safety protocols to create an improved hybrid meeting experience.

Meanwhile, ICANN organization (org) offices have begun opening incrementally in response to local health conditions. Fully vaccinated staff began returning to our Nairobi, Kenya, engagement center in April 2022. Throughout the year, we have continuously evolved our risk-driven approach to travel and in-person events.

Similarly, ICANN org has increased its efforts to address geopolitical trends. As European lawmakers drafted the EU directive on the Security of Network and Information Systems and the Digital Services Act, ICANN's Government Engagement team conducted outreach with EU government officials and the public on the Domain Name System (DNS), the role of ICANN, and the potential effects of these proposals. In addition to engaging with world governments, ICANN org established a recurring session at ICANN Public Meetings to discuss these developments with the community. The first geopolitical forum took place at ICANN73.

Operating under these unpredictable geopolitical circumstances and risk landscape, ICANN org nonetheless continued the core work of its mission. We made great strides in our efforts to support Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and promote the Universal Acceptance (UA) of all domain names and email addresses. In May 2022, ICANN published the fifth version of the Root Zone Label Generation Rules. This new set of rules, which integrates 26 new scripts, is the culmination of eight years of hard work by the volunteer Generation Panels. Then in June 2022, ICANN signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MoU) with the European Registry for Internet Domains vzw, which manages the .eu top-level domain. The MoU is a component of our efforts to strengthen our collaboration on IDNs and UA.

In another milestone, ICANN org worked closely with the community to complete its first Operational Design Phase (ODP). The resulting Operational Design Assessment, delivered in January 2022, provided the ICANN Board with information to use when assessing policy recommendations from the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) on a proposed System for Standardized Access/Disclosure to Nonpublic Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registration Data. Also in January, ICANN org launched its second ODP, on the final recommendations of the GNSO's New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process.

We also continued to solicit feedback on our work from stakeholders and the community. In the past year, ICANN org submitted 12 proposals for [Public Comment](#), resulting in more than 60 comment submissions. We also released an improved online Public Comment feature as part of the Information Transparency Platform.

[Specific Reviews](#) are another important form of community assessment of ICANN org, and we worked to implement the recommendations of these community-led reviews. As part of implementing the recommendations of Work Stream 2 of the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability, ICANN org created new webpages on icann.org and community workspace pages.

In April and May 2022, ICANN org's Planning team worked with the community to conduct a pilot of the Planning Prioritization Framework on the implementation of Board-approved Specific Reviews recommendations. This exercise resulted in a published list of 45 prioritized recommendations. Then our Implementation Operations team convened a cross-functional project team with the goal of implementing as many of them as possible by the end of FY23.

These efforts contributed to ICANN's mission and strategic objectives, as well as to my annual goals as CEO. Each year, I work with ICANN org's Executive team and the Board to set goals for the coming fiscal year. These goals help us prioritize and face new challenges. My [FY22 goals](#) included incident reporting from the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and the ICANN Managed Root Server (IMRS). As a result, ICANN org created a new [IMRS Activity and Incidents Reports page](#), which contains reports on activities and incidents related to the IMRS. Additionally, the [IANA website](#) was updated to include performance statistics and other key indicators, as well as a new security incident log.

Another goal of mine was to work with Internet governance stakeholders around the world who share the objective of one open Internet for all. To that end, in FY22 ICANN expanded its regional DNS Forums, which provide a venue for Internet governance practitioners and experts to exchange ideas, to the Asia Pacific region with the inaugural APAC DNS Forum.

As we look ahead to the risks and opportunities of the coming year, it is also important to look back on all that we have achieved so far. I am fortunate to be able to lead ICANN org during this exceptional time, and I'm eager to see what we – the ICANN org, community, and Board – will accomplish together next.

Sincerely,



Göran Marby

President and CEO

- ▶ [READ MORE about the Office of the President & CEO.](#)
- ▶ [READ MORE about Göran Marby's FY22 Goals.](#)
- ▶ [READ MORE about Göran Marby's FY23 Goals.](#)



Letter From the BOARD CHAIR

Over the last few years, much time has been dedicated to exploring what we can do to address consumer trust in the use of the Internet, specifically by mitigating threats to the Domain Name System.

As the world continues to change, together we continue to ensure that we deliver on our mission. In June 2022, members of the ICANN community, org, and Board gathered online and in The Hague for the ICANN74 Policy Forum. After two years of all-virtual meetings, the Board was delighted to return to the pre-pandemic era of ICANN Public Meetings, which have been central to the multistakeholder model since ICANN was founded. Together, we were able to upgrade the hybrid meeting format thanks to lessons learned and improvements made to the remote experience over the past few years, while adding new protocols aimed at keeping in-person participants safe. ICANN74 marked an important step toward developing best-in-class hybrid meetings, with equal and effective participation both in the room and online. We are committed to continuing to look for opportunities to further improve our hybrid interaction, and to ensure that Public Meetings are inclusive and allow the multistakeholder model to thrive, with participation from stakeholders from all over the world.

Meanwhile, we find ourselves in a rapidly changing geopolitical, economic, and legal landscape that affects our ability to deliver on our mission and the priorities identified in our [Strategic Plan](#). Over the last few years, much time has been dedicated to exploring what we can do to address consumer trust in the use of the Internet, specifically by mitigating threats to the DNS. We have full confidence in the ICANN community to address the challenges and create DNS-related policies to ensure continuous delivery on our mission. The Board stands ready to support those community-led discussions where useful, as we have done over the past year. Besides inviting the community to an [informational session](#) exploring different aspects of DNS abuse, the Board launched the Board Caucus on DNS Abuse to commit resources to this important issue. We look forward to furthering this work in the year to come.

In line with our commitment to deliver on ICANN's mission, this year the Board [directed](#) ICANN org to allocate \$1 million in financial assistance to support Internet access in emergency situations. The Board took this action with the initial intent of ensuring Internet access for those in Ukraine impacted by the sudden, unexpected events related to the Russia-Ukraine war. While this was the first such action by ICANN, the Board recognized the value this type of support could provide in other emergencies and directed ICANN's President and CEO to evaluate whether and how to consider similar contributions in the future. With this resolution, the Board affirmed that preserving access to the DNS and the Internet's unique identifiers supports ICANN's mission and the global public interest.

Bottom-up decision-making is key to delivering on ICANN's mission. The multistakeholder approach may take time, but it delivers strong, community-driven policies and initiatives. In June 2022, the Board approved the recommendations of the Cross-Community Working Group on New gTLD Auction Proceeds. Leading up to this decision, the community devoted years of work to developing consensus recommendations on how to distribute the proceeds of the auctions of last resort in the 2012 New gTLD Program. The resulting ICANN Grant Program will deliver millions of dollars to projects around the world that support the global interoperability, reliability, and security of the Internet's unique identifiers.

This achievement demonstrates the power of the multistakeholder model, as does the continued stability of the DNS. As we face new challenges in the year ahead, we must endeavor to preserve and further strengthen the multistakeholder model, while pursuing continuous improvement in our approach. An important element in this is building on the work we have done together to ensure that community-led prioritization helps focus our efforts where they are needed most. This includes addressing how to deal responsibly with privacy and data protection, preparing for the next round of new gTLDs, and ensuring that our policies address the challenges of our times.

New challenges will arise, but with our robust and proven approach, ICANN will continue to deliver on its mission. The DNS has worked without fail for over 40 years. The Board is grateful for the dedication and commitment from all, in the ICANN community and org, that make this possible. We stand together in ensuring that this remains the case long into the future.

Sincerely,



Maarten Botterman
Chair, Board of Directors

► [READ MORE about the Board of Directors.](#)

FY22 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

► [REVIEW the Consolidated Audited Financial Report.](#)

Note: Any arithmetical inconsistencies and discrepancies in the figures in the FY22 Annual Report compared with the FY22 Audited Financial Report are the result of rounding.

FY22 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(IN MILLIONS USD)

Funding (Support and Revenue)

\$150M

Funding for ICANN org operations was \$150 million and consisted of funding from registries, registrars, contributions, and New Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Program revenue recognized from application fees. ICANN org collects funding for domain registrations that is collected from registrants through registries and registrars, and annual fixed fees collected from a number of parties under contract with ICANN org.

Funding from registries resulting from registry transaction fees and fixed fees accounted for 59 percent of ICANN org’s total funding. Funding from registrars resulting from accreditation fees, per-registrar variable fees, application fees, and transaction fees accounted for 35 percent of ICANN org’s total funding. Six percent of ICANN org’s total funding included contributions related to improvements and enhancements of the security, stability, and resiliency of the Domain Name System (DNS), and towards the maintenance of both the country code top-level domains, and Regional Internet Registries.

ICANN Funding Sources in FY22

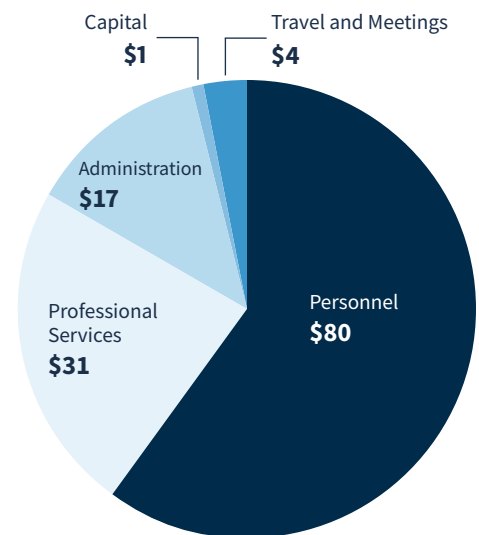
| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Registry | \$88 |
| Registrar | \$53 |
| Contributions | \$9 |
| Total | \$150 |

Total Cash Expenses (Excludes Depreciation and Bad Debt)

\$133M

ICANN org’s main expense is personnel costs, corresponding to an average of 389 staff members during the course of FY22 and representing 60 percent of cash expenses. Professional services represented 23 percent of cash expenses and primarily included contractor services, legal services, and language services for transcription, translation, and interpretation. Administration costs represented 13 percent of cash expenses and primarily included rent and other facilities costs for all ICANN org locations, and network and telecommunication costs. Capital costs represented 1 percent of cash expenses and primarily included IT infrastructure and security improvements. Travel and meeting costs include the costs of travel, lodging, and venue rental for various meetings, and represented 3 percent of cash expenses. During FY22, travel costs were lower than historical trends due to travel restrictions that persisted through the majority of the fiscal year. However, these expense percentages do include ICANN74 held in June 2022, which was the first hybrid public meeting since before the COVID-19 pandemic.

ICANN Cash Expenses



Funds Under Management

(IN MILLIONS USD)

As of 30 June 2022, ICANN org managed a total of \$506 million. The impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the world’s financial markets has had a moderate effect on ICANN org’s funds under management, mitigated by the conservative investment policies adopted by the Board in previous years.

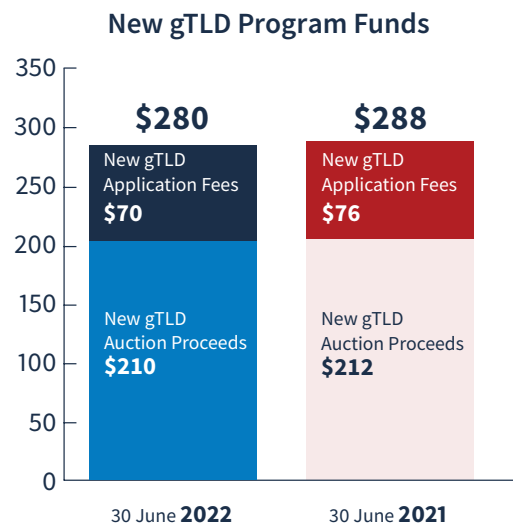
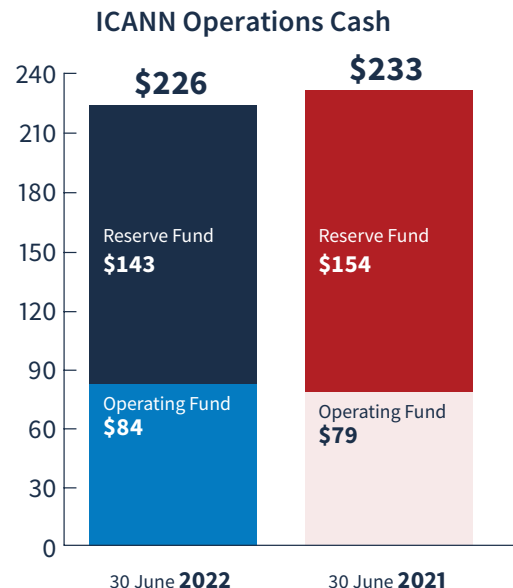
The Operating Fund is the cash on hand used to fund ICANN org’s day-to-day operations. The Operating Fund is used to collect funding, which is primarily used to pay staff members, suppliers, and other third parties. The Operating Fund is set to contain a minimum target of an average of three months of operating expenses. ICANN org periodically reevaluates the adequacy of the Operating Fund’s and Reserve Fund’s levels.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, ICANN org’s funding has remained steady and expenses have remained low, notably due to restricted travel. In FY22, \$15 million of operating net excess from FY21 was transferred to the Reserve Fund. Overall, the Operating Fund increased by \$5 million, from \$79 million in FY21 to \$84 million in FY22, due to net cash excess of \$20 million, offset by the reserve fund transfer of \$15 million.

The Reserve Fund is held by ICANN for contingent expenses resulting from any unexpected and unavoidable events. It supports the financial stability and sustainability of the organization. The Reserve Fund is invested as per the ICANN Investment Policy, which limits exposure to financial market fluctuations. The returns generated through the investments are fully reinvested within the Reserve Fund. Between 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022, the Reserve Fund decreased by \$11 million. FY22 investments declined 9 percent for a total of \$26 million; offset by \$15 million in funds transferred into the Reserve Fund from operational surpluses relating to FY21. Due to the strategy and investment mix, the investment decline was much lower than most financial benchmarks. The Reserve Fund has a long-term horizon and the investment strategy continues to be successful over time. During the last five years, the Reserve Fund has generated net investment gains of \$9 million, inclusive of the declines in FY22. Over the last 10 years, the average investment gain has been approximately 6 percent per year.

The New gTLD Program funds include both unspent application fees and auction proceeds. The new gTLD application fees are the unspent fees collected from the program applications between January and June 2012, including returns on investment, and are used exclusively to pay for expenses related to the New gTLD Program. The new gTLD unspent funds are invested as per the New gTLD Investment Policy. The new gTLD application fees have decreased since June 2012, as a result of the expenses incurred to perform the evaluation of the new gTLD applications and of the refund of fees for applications withdrawn. In FY22, \$5 million in funds was transferred from the New gTLD Application Fees to the Operating Fund for reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the New gTLD Program during and prior to FY22.

\$506M



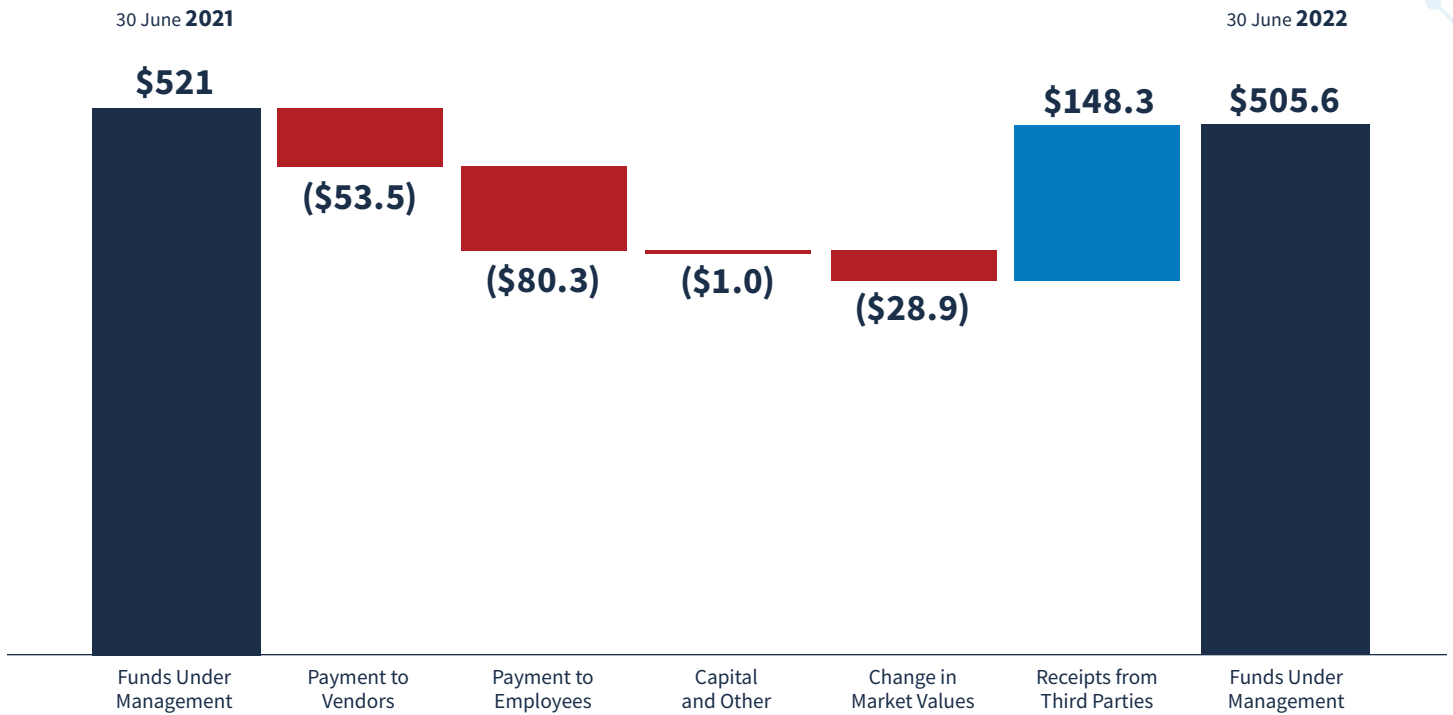
In its 12 September 2021 [resolution](#), the Board directed the ICANN President and CEO to conduct an Operational Design Phase (ODP) by addressing the questions outlined in the [New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Operational Design Phase Scoping Document](#). The ICANN Board approved the expenditure of up to \$9 million dollars in order to perform the SubPro ODP and that the New gTLD Program funds would be the initial source of funds. The SubPro ODP started in January 2022 and \$2 million of expenses have been incurred through 30 June 2022.

ICANN org held New gTLD Program Net Auction Proceeds of \$210 million as of 30 June 2022, including returns on investment. The proceeds result from the auctions that ICANN org offered as a last-resort mechanism for resolving string contention under the 2012 Round of the New gTLD Program.

The Supplemental Fund for Implementing Community Recommendations (SFICR) was [approved by the Board](#) in May 2021. The SFICR provides a funding source to support large projects and initiatives that span multiple years. Projects that have been approved by the Board or are soon to be adopted and do not fit within the annual budget due to cost and duration are candidates for the SFICR. These projects are included in the annual and five-year Operating Plan. In July 2021, [the Board approved](#) a \$15 million transfer to the SFICR for funding of future projects. In October 2021, [the Board approved](#) an additional \$5 million to be transferred to the SFICR – the total balance is part of ICANN org’s Operating Fund, which is internally tracked and managed.

Cash Flow Synopsis

(IN MILLIONS USD)



Cash flow for ICANN org operations on a recurring basis consists of the collection of fees and contributions from contracted parties and other contributors, payroll payments, and payments to vendors for operating and capital expenses.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(IN MILLIONS USD) (EXTRACT)

Assets

| | 30 June 2022 | 30 June 2021 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | \$84 | \$79 |
| Investments | 422 | 442 |
| Receivables | 35 | 35 |
| Capital & Other Assets | 17 | 20 |
| Total Assets | \$558 | \$576 |

Liabilities

| | 30 June 2022 | 30 June 2021 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | \$14 | \$15 |
| Deferred Revenue | 4 | 5 |
| Total Liabilities | 18 | 20 |
| Unrestricted Net Assets | 540 | 556 |
| Total Liabilities and Assets | \$558 | \$576 |

The decrease of total assets reflects the impact that the market's fluctuations have had on ICANN org investments in FY22.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

(IN MILLIONS USD) (EXTRACT)

Unrestricted Support and Revenue (Funding)

| | 30 June 2022 | 30 June 2021 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Registry | \$88 | \$87 |
| Registrar | 53 | 51 |
| Contributions | 9 | 4 |
| New gTLD Application Fee Revenue | 0 | 0 |
| Total Support and Revenue | \$150 | \$142 |

Expenses

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Personnel | \$80 | \$76 |
| Travel and Meetings | 3 | 1 |
| Professional Services | 31 | 27 |
| Administration | 23 | 19 |
| Total Expenses | \$137 | \$123 |

Net Assets Before Other Income

\$13 **\$19**

Other Income

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Total Other Income: Investment Gains | (\$29) | \$21 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|

Change in Net Assets

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| Change in Net Assets | (\$16) | \$40 |
|----------------------|--------|------|

Unrestricted Net Assets

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Beginning of Year | \$556 | \$483 |
| Cumulative-Effect Adjustment for the Adoption of ASC 606 | 0 | 33 |
| Adjusted Net Assets, Beginning of Year | 556 | 516 |
| End of Year | \$540 | \$556 |

During FY22, the increase in Total Support and Revenue stemmed mainly from Verisign's contractual payments related to improvements and enhancements to the security, stability, and resiliency of the Domain Name System.

Total expenses increased primarily as a result of resumed in-person travel and meetings, beginning with ICANN74 in June 2022.

The total expenses of \$137 million shown on the Consolidated Statement of Activities is reported in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. On page nine, the \$133 million of total expenses listed excludes noncash expenses such as depreciation and bad debt and includes capital expenditures, not included in expenses as per such principles.

ICANN BOARD ACHIEVEMENTS

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

ICANN BOARD ACHIEVEMENTS

NEW AND DEPARTING BOARD MEMBERS

In FY22, the Board seated four new members: Alan Barrett, Edmon Chung, James Galvin, and Katrina Sataki.



ALAN BARRETT



EDMON CHUNG



JAMES GALVIN



KATRINA SATAKI

The ICANN Board offers its sincere thanks and gratitude to departing members Ron da Silva, Lito Ibarra, Merike Käo, and Nigel Roberts for their service to the Board.



RON DA SILVA



MERIKE KÄO



LITO IBARRA



NIGEL ROBERTS

FY22 HIGHLIGHTS

Emergency Financial Support for Continued Access to the Internet

The Board [directed](#) the ICANN President and CEO to develop a process for how ICANN could disperse financial assistance to support the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet's unique identifier systems during emergency situations. The Board allocated an initial sum of \$1 million to focus on support for maintaining Internet access for users within Ukraine.

ICANN Grant Program

The Board [approved](#) the recommendations of the Cross-Community Working Group on New Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Auction Proceeds and directed the ICANN President and CEO to implement a grant program.

Domain Name System Abuse

The Board formed a Caucus on Domain Name System (DNS) Abuse to help form an organizational strategy on this issue.

The ICANN Board held a [discussion with senior Internet security professionals](#) on DNS abuse in October 2021. The publicly broadcast session allowed the ICANN Board to engage directly with various experts as it continues to formulate its views on what are the appropriate roles and responsibilities for ICANN in mitigating DNS abuse.

FY22 BOARD ACTIVITIES

The Board's FY22 activities are divided into five key areas, or "blocks," of responsibility. The Board uses these blocks to organize its work and identify operational priorities. Within these blocks, the Board's substantive activities are most often driven by the community.



BLOCK 1: Oversight Over Policy Development and Cross-Community Initiatives

- **Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data:** After ICANN org delivered its [Operational Design Assessment](#) of the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) to Nonpublic gTLD Registration Data, the Board began consultation with the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council on the next steps in considering the SSAD recommendations in the EPDP Phase 2 [Final Report](#). The Board [adopted](#) the GNSO's supplemental recommendation for EPDP Phase 1, Recommendation 12. The Board [adopted](#) the GNSO's EPDP Phase 2A policy recommendations.
- **gTLD Data Accuracy Scoping:** To help inform discussions on data accuracy, the Board asked ICANN org to consult the European Data Protection Board on whether or not ICANN org has a legitimate purpose to request contracted parties to provide access to individual records as well as bulk access to registration data.
- **New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) Operational Design Phase (ODP):** The Board [directed](#) ICANN's President and CEO to conduct an ODP to assess the recommendations in the [Final Report](#) of the New gTLD SubPro Policy Development Process (PDP). The ODP seeks to provide the ICANN Board with responses to the questions specified in the Board's scoping document. The ODP work began in January 2022, and the Board has asked that the responses be provided within 10 months of the initiation. The Board has authorized the org to spend up to \$9 million to undertake the ODP.

- **Closed Generic Top-Level Domain Applications:** The Board sent a [letter](#) and a [Framing Paper](#) to the GNSO Council proposing a Board-facilitated process for a dialogue between the GNSO Council and the Governmental Advisory Committee on closed generic top-level domain applications as part of the New gTLD SubPro PDP.
- **Community-Based Applications for New gTLDs:** The Board asked the ICANN Policy Research and Stakeholder Programs team to develop possible alternative approaches to the Community Priority Evaluation process as related to the New gTLD SubPro PDP.
- **New gTLD Auction Proceeds:** The Board [approved](#) the recommendations of the Cross-Community Working Group on New gTLD Auction Proceeds and directed ICANN's President and CEO to implement a grant program aligned with ICANN's mission and based on sound governance practices.
- **DNS Abuse:** The Board Caucus on DNS Abuse aims to help form an organizational strategy around this issue and provide oversight in the strategy's execution and continued evolution. One Board Operational Priority is to develop a DNS Abuse Matrix to map abusive DNS conduct and match it to responsible actors.
- **Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs PDP:** The Board [adopted](#) all 35 final recommendations of the GNSO's Phase 1 PDP [Final Report](#).
- **Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) Council Third PDP:** The Board formed an ad hoc group to help the Board prepare to consider the proposed policy on the retirement of ccTLDs.
- **Global Public Interest (GPI) Framework:** The Board made plans for ICANN org to pilot the GPI framework and is overseeing the pilot using two test cases: SSAD and SubPro. The SSAD test case was completed in FY22, while the SubPro test case started in FY22 and is still underway.

BLOCK 2: ICANN Org Oversight

- **ICANN Strategic Plan:** After considering the trends analysis, the Board [affirmed](#) that the [ICANN Strategic Plan](#) for FY21–25 shall remain in force and unchanged. The Board Strategic Planning Committee facilitates strategic planning sessions and strategic priorities sessions during Board Workshops to review and discuss the ICANN Strategic Plan.
- **Operating Plan and Budget:** The Board adopted ICANN org's [FY23–27 Operating and Financial Plan and FY23 Operating Plan](#) and [FY23 Budget](#).
- **ICANN Org Reporting to the Board:** ICANN org is working on an in-depth analysis of the Board's observations and recommendations for improving reporting.

BLOCK 3: Strategic and Forward Thinking

- **Emergency Financial Support for Continued Access to the Internet:** The Board [directed](#) the ICANN President and CEO to develop a process for how ICANN can provide financial assistance to support the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet's unique identifier systems in emergency situations. The Board allocated \$1 million from ICANN's FY22 budget to support Internet access in emergency situations, with the expectation that these funds would be used to maintain Internet access for users within Ukraine. While the Board took the action in response to the effect of the Russian-Ukraine war on the Internet's security and stability, the Board recognized that this type of support is an important way to support ICANN's mission and mitigate against disruptions to access in other emergencies. The Board has directed the CEO to evaluate whether and how to instill this effort for future budget years.
- **Evolving and Engaging on the Multistakeholder Model:** The Board has assigned the project of evolving and engaging on the multistakeholder model to the Board's Strategic Planning Committee. Regular updates are posted on a dedicated [workspace](#).

BLOCK 4: Governance and Fiduciary Responsibilities

- **Second Security, Stability, and Resiliency (SSR2) Review Final Report Recommendations:** The Board took action on all recommendations in the SSR2 Review Final Report, placing each into one of the three pending statuses. The Board commits to take further action on these recommendations subsequent to the completion of steps as identified in the [Scorecard](#).
- **Specific and Organizational Reviews:** As part of its commitment to implement recommendations from the ICANN community and to evolve Specific Reviews, the Board [deferred](#) the Third SSR Review (SSR3) to allow the community and organization sufficient time to implement pertinent recommendations from the third Accountability and Transparency Review (ATRT3). The Board directed ICANN org to develop a plan for the next cycle of organizational reviews in consultation with the community.
- **Improving Board Effectiveness:** The Board is working to improve trust in the Board and the Board's effectiveness based on the results of the ATRT3.

BLOCK 5: Community Engagement and External Relationships

- **Improving Interaction with the Community:** The Board approved the resumption of hybrid ICANN Public Meetings using a decision-making tool that mitigates risk and keeps people safe.
- **Anti-Harassment Policy:** The Board continues to work with ICANN org to ensure community understanding of the Anti-Harassment Policy. After ICANN org completes a one-time review of the community's understanding of the Anti-Harassment Policy, the Board will provide oversight of any resulting changes to be implemented by ICANN org.
- **Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and Universal Acceptance (UA):** The Board continues to engage with the community on IDNs and UA. The Board oversees the progress on UA readiness through its Board IDN-UA Working Group.

► [READ MORE about the 2021 Board Meetings.](#)

► [READ MORE about the 2022 Board Meetings.](#)

ICANN COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENTS

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022



ICANN COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENTS

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

Empowered Community Considers Budgets and Operating Plans



The Empowered Community remains an effective and important part of ICANN’s commitments to accountability and transparency.

In May 2022, the Empowered Community had the opportunity to consider the FY23 Annual Budget and Operating Plan. This followed a similar opportunity in March 2022 for the FY23 Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Annual Budget and Operating Plan. There were no petitions from the ICANN community requesting that the Empowered Community exercise its rejection power, and the approved budgets and operating plans went into effect on 1 July 2022.

The Empowered Community completed all of its designations to the ICANN Board based upon the nominations provided from across the ICANN community.

► [READ MORE about the Empowered Community.](#)

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

ICANN | ASO



Kevin Blumberg
Chair

In January 2022, the Address Supporting Organization (ASO) Address Council re-elected Kevin Blumberg as Chair.



Brajesh Jain
ICANN Nominating Committee

In May 2022, the ASO Address Council reappointed Brajesh Jain to the ICANN Nominating Committee.



Hervé Clément
Mike Silber
Vice Chairs

Hervé Clément and Mike Silber were re-elected as Vice Chairs.

ASO Address Council Monthly Teleconferences

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

New ASO Address Council Members

Di Ma, Chris Quesada, and Sander Steffann joined the ASO Address Council as new members during FY22. Ma represents the APNIC service region, Quesada represents the ARIN service region, and Steffann represents the RIPE NCC service region.

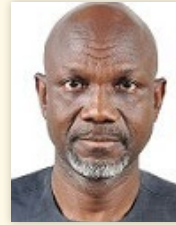
ICANN | ccNSO



Alejandra Reynoso

Chair

In March 2022, the ccNSO Council re-elected Alejandra Reynoso (.gt) as Chair.



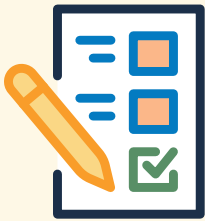
Jordan Carter and Biyi Aladipo

Vice Chairs

At the same meeting, the ccNSO Council re-elected Jordan Carter (.nz) as Vice Chair and elected Biyi Aladipo (.ng) as Vice Chair.



The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) concluded its policy development process (PDP) on the retirement of country code top-level domains (ccTLDs) in September 2021, after the ccNSO Council and ccNSO members voted. The ccNSO Council submitted its policy recommendations to the ICANN Board for consideration in September 2021.



In April 2022, the ccNSO Council and members adopted new internal rules. This was the first update since the original internal rules were adopted in 2004.



After an extensive consultation from ICANN71 to ICANN73 on the role of the ccNSO with respect to mitigating Domain Name System (DNS) abuse, the ccNSO Council established the ccNSO DNS Abuse Standing Committee.

PDP on the Retirement of ccTLDs

The third ccNSO PDP (ccPDP) submitted its proposed policy on the retirement of ccTLDs to the ICANN Board for consideration in September 2021. The Board then conducted a Public Comment proceeding from November 2021 to January 2022 to gather feedback on the recommendations.

PDP on the Introduction of a Review Mechanism

The group working on the third ccPDP on the development of a review mechanism pertaining to decisions on the delegation, transfer, revocation and retirement of ccTLDs continued its work. After identifying the decisions that should be subject to the proposed review mechanism, the group started developing a basic, lightweight procedure.

Internationalized Domain Name ccTLD Fast-Track Process

The fourth ccNSO PDP on the (De-)selection of Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) ccTLD strings includes three subgroups. The variant-management subgroup continued its review of the IDN variant top-level domain recommendations. The de-selection subgroup, tasked with defining the trigger events that will cause the start of the IDN ccTLD retirement process, also completed its work. The third subgroup on confusing similarity started its work at the end of March 2022.

New ccNSO Internal Rules

In March 2022, the ccNSO adopted updated internal rules, which replace the rules dating back to 2004. The new rules will have a direct impact on ccNSO governance, specifically the respective roles of the ccNSO Council and ccNSO membership.

ccNSO DNS Abuse Standing Committee

After extensive consultation with the ccTLD community on the role of the ccNSO with respect to DNS abuse, the ccNSO Council established the ccNSO DNS Abuse Standing Committee (DASC) in March 2022. The overarching purpose of this effort is to raise understanding and awareness of the issues pertaining to DNS abuse, promote open and constructive dialogue, and assist ccTLD managers in their efforts to mitigate the impact of DNS abuse. The goal of the DASC is to provide a dedicated forum for ccTLD managers to discuss the topics related to DNS abuse and to share information, insights, and practices. It is primarily aimed at ccTLD managers that participate in the ICANN community but is not limited to ccNSO members. Participation is purely voluntary. In keeping with the nature of the ccNSO, the purpose of the DASC is not to formulate any policy or standards, recognizing that policy development in this area is out of scope of the ccNSO policy remit.

ICANN | GNSO



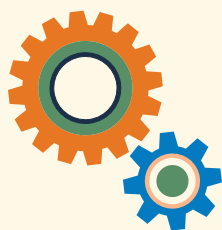
The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council approved more than 20 actions, from appointments to policy recommendations.

The GNSO Council Budget and Operations Standing Committee provided input on the draft Public Technical Identifiers and IANA FY23 Operating Plan and Budget and the draft ICANN FY23–27 Operating and Financial Plan and draft FY23 Operating Plan and Budget.

The GNSO Council Standing Selection Committee completed two selection processes.



In addition to its monthly meetings, the GNSO Council convened several webinars to better prepare itself for action on policy development. In addition, the GNSO Council held constructive dialogue with the ICANN Board and org to advance its work.



The GNSO Council successfully held its annual Strategic Planning Session in a virtual format.

The GNSO stakeholder groups and constituencies made 30 Public Comment submissions.



Expedited Policy Development Process on IDNs (EPDP-IDNs)

The team has largely completed the deliberations on nearly half of its charter questions. This included reviewing the subject areas related to a consistent definition and technical utilization of Root Zone Label Generation Rules and “same entity” principles at the top-level. It also included a review of questions related to the domain name life cycle, such as potential adjustments to the base Registry Agreement and the registry transition process. Deliberations also covered policies and procedures related to the New Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Program, such as potential adjustments to objection processes, string similarity review, string contention resolution, and reserved strings. The complexity of the topics, coupled with the requirement to understand so many different processes, has made it challenging for the team to maintain its timeline. Nevertheless, the team made significant progress and expects to deliver its Initial Report in December 2022.

EPDP on Specific Curative Rights Protections for Intergovernmental Organizations (EPDP-IGOs)

The team completed its review of Public Comment submissions on its Initial Report and updated its final recommendations as appropriate. The team completed a consensus call on its recommendations and delivered its Final Report to the GNSO Council in April 2022. The GNSO Council approved the five final recommendations in June 2022.

EPDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data (EPDP-TempSpec)



Phase 2A

In March 2022, the ICANN Board approved Phase 2A Final Report of the EPDP-TempSpec. The Board determined that, based on current information and subject to further input from data protection authorities and legal analysis, the recommendations do not appear to be in conflict with the General Data Protection Regulation, existing requirements for gTLD registry operators and registrars, or ICANN's mandate to ensure the stability, security, and resiliency of the DNS.



Phase 2

The GNSO Council formed a small team to assist it with the analysis of the Operational Design Assessment (ODA) and recommendations for next steps in its consultation with the ICANN Board. At this stage, the small team believes that the ODA does not provide sufficient information to make a determination of the cost and benefit of the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD). The small team presented its work to the GNSO Council in April 2022. This resulted in a letter from the GNSO Council to the Board, recommending that the Board pause consideration of the SSAD recommendations. The letter also requested ICANN org to develop a design concept for the WHOIS Disclosure System. It is expected that data and experience resulting from implementing the WHOIS Disclosure System will help inform how to proceed with the SSAD recommendations.

PDP on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro)

The ICANN Board directed the org to initiate an Operational Design Phase (ODP) on the Final Report outputs of the SubPro PDP. The ODP began in December 2021, and the ODA is expected to support Board consideration of the SubPro outputs.

PDP on the Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs) in All gTLDs

The GNSO is conducting this PDP in two phases. Phase 1 covered all the RPMs applicable to gTLDs launched as part of the 2012 New gTLD Program. In January 2022, the ICANN Board adopted the Phase 1 consensus recommendations from the Review of All RPMs in All gTLDs PDP. Phase 2 of the RPMs PDP is a review of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP). To aid the GNSO Council in developing the charter and scope of work for Phase 2, ICANN org drafted a Policy Status Report on the UDRP that provides an overview of the UDRP to support GNSO assessment of the effectiveness of the UDRP for its intended purposes. The Policy Status Report was published for Public Comment. The final Policy Status Report, taking into account Public Comment submissions, will be presented for the GNSO Council's consideration.

PDP to Review the Transfer Policy

The Transfer Policy Review PDP Working Group is tasked with determining if changes to the policy are needed to improve the security and efficacy of inter-registrar and inter-registrant transfers. The working group completed its deliberations on Phase 1A topics: form of authorization, AuthInfo Codes, and transfer denials. In June 2022, the working group published its Initial Report for Public Comment. The working group has begun deliberations on Phase 1B topics, which focus on change of registrant requirements.

gTLD Registration Data Accuracy Scoping Team

The team is finalizing its description of current accuracy requirements and enforcement and recommendations for how accuracy levels can be measured. The team is working with ICANN org to develop scenarios for how the org could obtain legitimate access to gTLD registration data to confirm its accuracy under the GDPR.

DNS Abuse Small Team

A GNSO Council small team was tasked with considering whether there may be DNS abuse-related issues that should be addressed specifically through gTLD policy development. The small team has approached its task by requesting input from the ICANN community and by seeking a clearer understanding of current contractual requirements and enforcement for DNS abuse-related provisions in both the Registry Agreement and Registrar Accreditation Agreement. The small team has received input from across the ICANN community and has diligently reviewed that input. After consulting with ICANN Compliance on contractual requirements and enforcement, the small team is taking that discussion into account as it finalizes its review of ICANN community input.

Framework for Continuous Improvement Pilot Project

The GNSO Council identified a number of work areas that are focused on process and procedural improvements. As such, the GNSO Council determined that this work would be best handled through a general framework. In order to determine if the framework is fit for purpose, the GNSO Council initiated a Continuous Improvement Committee as a pilot project. The pilot project includes two topics: a review of the GNSO Statement of Interest process and a review of the GNSO Working Group Self-Assessment Survey. The GNSO Council committee overseeing the pilot project began its work in September 2021 and completed topic 2 in February 2022. The new self-assessment survey was successfully tested with the EPDP-IGOs. A task force is actively working on topic 1. Implementation of Work Stream 2 recommendations, as they pertain to the GNSO Council, was also added to the remit of the pilot project.

Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies

- **REGISTRARS STAKEHOLDER GROUP (RRSG)**

The RrSG continued its work on the amendment review process of gTLD Registry-Registrar Agreements. During ICANN73, RrSG leadership demonstrated a new RrSG DNS abuse triage tool to members. The RrSG also developed three Public Comment submissions.

- **REGISTRIES STAKEHOLDER GROUP (RYSG)**

The RySG continued its work on the amendment review process of gTLD Registry-Registrar Agreements. The RySG developed 15 Public Comment submissions and continued to revise its charter.

- **COMMERCIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP (CSG)**

- » ***Business Constituency (BC)***

The BC launched a new ICANN Learn course that describes its mission and structure, how its members proactively participate in ICANN policy development and Internet governance, and how more businesses can join. This course is part of the BC outreach strategy to increase its visibility and attract new members. The BC also developed eight Public Comment submissions.

- » ***Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC)***

In December 2021, the new President and Vice President, Lori Schulman and Brian King, began their terms. The IPC continued to revise its bylaws and developed two Public Comment submissions.

- » ***Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency (ISPCP)***

The ISPCP elected Susan Mohr as Vice Chair. The ISPCP continued to revise its charter and developed one Public Comment submission.

• **NONCOMMERCIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP (NCSG)**

The NCSG developed one Public Comment submission.

» **Noncommercial Users Constituency (NCUC)**

In November 2021, the NCUC elected a new leadership team: Benjamin Akinmoyeje as Chair, and Olga Kyryliuk, Lia Hernandez Perez, Ines Hfaiedh, and Ken Herman as members of the Executive Committee.

» **Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)**

In May 2022, the NPOC amended its charter to reflect its current practices, align with its operating procedures, and accommodate its evolving needs. The amended charter also accounts for best practices as described in the GNSO Operating Procedures, Work Stream 2 Recommendation 6, and the ICANN Bylaws.



ICANN | AT-LARGE

The At-Large community currently consists of 15 At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) members, five Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs), 253 At-Large Structures in 105 countries and territories, and 155 Individuals.



The ALAC submitted two pieces of advice to the ICANN Board on the GNSO’s EPDP-TempSpec and on the ICANN74 Travel Acknowledgement.

The ALAC submitted 10 statements in response to Public Comment proceedings.



The At-Large Capacity Building Working Group (CBWG) held five workshops, including on topics such as volunteering in an intercultural environment and the skills of persuasion.



At-Large held a total of 32 sessions across three ICANN Public Meetings.



The ALAC and five RALOs completed their annual leadership selections, elections, and appointments in May 2022.

ALAC members, liaisons, RALO leaders, and the At-Large community continued to strengthen policy, outreach and engagement, and operations activities to act in the best interest of Internet end users. Highlights include policy advice to the ICANN Board and in response to Public Comment proceedings; a series of At-Large capacity-building workshops; and an increased focus on providing feedback to ICANN operational, budget, and financial plans.

ALAC Policy Advice Statements

The ALAC published 12 policy advice statements, including two statements of advice to the ICANN Board. The At-Large Consolidated Policy Working Group (CPWG) and the At-Large Operations, Finance, and Budget Working Group (OFBWG) held regular calls to develop At-Large policy advice statements.

The security and stability of the DNS also continues to be a priority for At-Large. In April 2022, the CPWG responded to questions from the GNSO Council's small team on DNS abuse about how policy development at ICANN could address DNS abuse.

Working Groups

At-Large working groups are organized in three tracks consisting of policy, outreach and engagement, and operations.

• POLICY

The CPWG met weekly to discuss current ICANN policy issues related to gTLDs and to develop At-Large policy advice statements. The meetings regularly included presentations on policy topics that are the focus of Public Comment proceedings. The meetings also include updates from the ALAC liaison to the GNSO and the ALAC representatives to PDP working groups on activities. In addition to working on several policy advice statements, CPWG members organized policy sessions during ICANN Public Meetings focusing on DNS abuse and closed generics.

• OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

The At-Large community focused on capacity-building workshops intended to engage both current and new At-Large community members. The CBWG held five workshops on topics such as volunteering in an intercultural environment and the skills of persuasion. The leadership of the ALAC Subcommittee on Outreach and Engagement prepared for the resumption of in-person activities.

• OPERATIONS

At-Large activities in the area of operations included the OFBWG creating a timeline for effective and inclusive feedback on the ICANN operational, financial, and budget consultation processes. Members worked closely with the ICANN org Planning team to identify priority initiatives and also internally prioritized several reviews and policy recommendations. The aim was to assess the upcoming consultation opportunities from the perspective of At-Large and in consideration of individual Internet users' interests. During ICANN73, the OFBWG organized a session titled "Prioritization Framework: ALAC Prioritization Assessment Tool Review."

RALO Activities

All five RALOs maintained their involvement in policy advice development as well as outreach and engagement activities. RALO activities included:

• AFRICAN RALO (AFRALO)

- The AFRALO community issued three statements.
- AFRALO capacity-building webinars covered topics such as privacy and data protection.
- AFRALO published two newsletters.
- AFRALO celebrated its 15th anniversary.

• ASIAN, AUSTRALASIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDS RALO (APRALO)

- The APRALO Policy Forum facilitated informed, inclusive regional position development on issues within ICANN's remit.
- APRALO Informal Fireside Chats were introduced in May 2022 to allow informal discussions on important policy topics.
- APRALO developed six newsletters on topics of interest.

• **LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISLANDS RALO (LACRALO)**

- LACRALO held five capacity-building webinars.
- LACRALO members held the LAC Digital Panel, a three-day virtual event 17-19 May 2022. Topics included issues related to connectivity; Universal Acceptance and IDNs; and human rights, diversity, and equitable access.

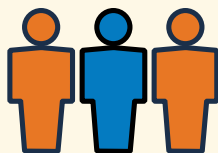
• **EUROPEAN RALO (EURALO)**

- EURALO held three roundtable discussions to address policy issues in its region.
- EURALO held two sessions during ICANN74.
- EURALO hosted six multilingual readouts after ICANN72, ICANN73, and ICANN74.
- EURALO developed four newsletters on topics of interest.

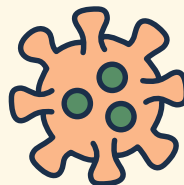
• **NORTH AMERICAN RALO (NARALO)**

- NARALO held nine capacity-building webinars.
- In January and February 2022, NARALO held a Universal Acceptance training series as a joint effort between NARALO, ICANN org, and the Universal Acceptance Steering Group. The training series was designed to increase awareness across the North American region and engage directly with technical stakeholders.

ICANN | GAC



The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) now consists of 179 government members and 38 observer organizations.



The GAC continued to manage the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and succeeded in producing three communiqués.

Government representatives to the GAC were active participants in a number of high-priority issues for governments, including SubPro, DNS abuse mitigation, registration data and data protection matters, and curative rights protections for IGOs.



The GAC developed and agreed on consensus advice regarding implementation of the second Security, Stability, and Resiliency Review Final Report in its ICANN72 Communiqué and produced substantial input on a number of issues of importance in all three communiqués.



The GAC welcomed four new vice chairs to its leadership team from the governments of Burundi, India, Republic of Korea, and Sweden.

Adjustment to Virtual Work

The GAC effectively continued to manage its workload throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining consistent attention and commitment to high-priority policy issues while evolving a number of its internal processes. This includes the process for developing the GAC communiqués.

GAC Working Groups

GAC working groups continued to productively advance matters between ICANN Public Meetings. Priority topics for the GAC included SubPro; registration data services and data protection policy; DNS abuse mitigation measures; and rights protection mechanisms for IGOs. GAC working groups also managed internal matters, including the implementation of Work Stream 2 accountability recommendations and the development of new and improved operating principles, processes, and resources to support the work of governments in ICANN.

Involvement in Cross-Community Activities

GAC participants contributed to a number of other ICANN activities during FY22. This included the ICANN Fellowship Program, the Customer Standing Committee, the Independent Review Process Implementation Oversight Team, the Work Stream 2 Community Coordination Group, the ICANN Planning Prioritization Framework Pilot Project, and the IANA Function Review Team. The GAC also provided its annual input to the ICANN Nominating Committee and maintained effective collaboration with the ALAC, ccNSO, and GNSO.



Participation and Engagement

Recognizing the challenges presented by virtual-only work, the GAC continued to evolve its engagement and participation efforts to preserve the ability of new participants to become effective as soon as possible. The GAC instituted briefings to help all representatives prepare for upcoming Public Meetings. Both subject-matter experts and leads from ICANN org effectively contributed to these briefings.

ICANN | RSSAC



The RSSAC published five new documents and updated two of its existing publications.



Two Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) Caucus work parties completed their work.

The RSSAC completed the implementation of the second RSSAC organizational review with the submission of the fifth and final implementation progress report.



Ken Renard
Vice Chair

RSSAC elected Ken Renard as its new Vice Chair for a two-year term through 31 December 2023.



RSSAC Publications

The RSSAC published seven documents in FY22. Two documents were updated versions of existing documents, and the remaining five documents were new:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RSSAC000v6 | RSSAC Operational Procedures |
| RSSAC047v2 | RSSAC Advisory on Metrics for the DNS Root Servers and the Root Server System |
| RSSAC055 | Principles Guiding the Operation of the Public Root Server System |
| RSSAC056 | RSSAC Advisory on Rogue DNS Root Server Operators |
| RSSAC057 | Requirements for Measurements of the Local Perspective on the Root Server System |
| RSSAC058 | Success Criteria for the RSS Governance Structure |
| RSSAC059 | SRSSAC Advisory on Success Criteria for the Root Server System Governance Structure |

RSSAC Caucus

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 Caucus is composed of DNS experts who have an interest in the Root Server System, broadening the base of diverse, technical expertise to take on RSSAC work. 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.

Two RSSAC Caucus work parties completed work in FY22. One studied the requirements for measurements of a local perspective on the Root Server System, and the other updated “RSSAC047: RSSAC Advisory on Metrics for the DNS Root Servers and the Root Server System.”

ICANN | SSAC



The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) published five new reports, two addendums to existing reports, and eight correspondence items.

The SSAC started two new work parties: one to develop recommendations for automated management of delegation signer records and another to explore the current state and evolving nature of DNS resolution.

The Name Collision Analysis Project (NCAP) Discussion Group produced two draft documents that contribute to the NCAP Study 2 goals.

SSAC Publications

In FY22, the SSAC published the following documents relating to the security and stability of the DNS:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Addendum to SAC114 | Additional Context for Recommendation 1, Recommendation 3, Recommendation 7, and Additional References |
| SAC117 | Report on Root Service Early Warning Systems |
| SAC118v2 | SSAC Comments on Initial Report of the EPDP on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data – Phase 2A Version 2 |
| Addendum to SAC118v2 | Additional Rationale for Recommendation 3C |
| SAC119 | Feedback to the GNSO Transfer Policy Review PDP Working Group |
| SAC120 | SSAC Input to GNSO IDN EPDP on IDN Variants |
| SAC121 | SSAC Briefing on Routing Security |

SSAC work parties continue to make progress on developing recommendations for automated management of delegation signer records, and exploring the current state and evolving nature of DNS resolution.

Name Collision Analysis Project

The ICANN Board tasked the SSAC with conducting studies to present data, analysis, and advice to the Board on name collisions. In FY22, the NCAP Discussion Group produced two work products that help the community to understand how measurements taken at various layers of the DNS hierarchy convey the impact of name collisions, and the impact of name collisions. The discussion group is developing advice to the Board on how to assess name collisions and provide guidance on how to consider the risks of delegation given the existence of name collisions.

DNSSEC and Security Workshops

The SSAC held workshops on DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC) and other Internet security topics during ICANN72, ICANN73, and ICANN74. These workshops have been a part of ICANN Public Meetings for several years and provide a forum for both experienced and new people to meet, present, and discuss DNSSEC deployment, and other Internet security issues.

OTHER COMMUNITY GROUPS

ICANN | CSC



Lars-Johan Liman

Chair

In March 2022, the Customer Standing Committee (CSC) reappointed Lars-Johan Liman from the RSSAC as its Chair.



Brett Carr

Vice Chair

In March 2022, the CSC reappointed Brett Carr from the ccNSO as Vice Chair.



The CSC met every month and reported its findings on the performance of the IANA naming services to the direct customers of the IANA naming function and interested parties. No issues were identified.



The CSC actively cooperated with the team that is conducting the second CSC Effectiveness Review.

In August 2021, the second CSC Effectiveness Review began, according to the requirements in the ICANN Bylaws and the CSC charter. This is an ICANN community effort, and focuses on a critical function: monitoring the performance of the IANA naming function on behalf of the direct customers and ccTLD and gTLD registry operators.

The CSC met every month with the exception of August 2021 to conduct its monitoring and oversight work.

ICANN | RZERC



In FY22, the Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC) initiated its first charter review. The review aims to consider whether its charter adequately provides a sound basis for the RZERC to perform its responsibilities as envisioned in the IANA stewardship transition proposal.



The RZERC reviews proposed architectural changes to the content of the DNS root zone, the systems (both hardware and software components) used in executing changes to the DNS root zone, and the mechanisms used for distribution of the DNS root zone.

ICANN | RSS GWG

The ICANN Board convened the Root Server System (RSS) Governance Working Group (GWG) to develop a final model of RSS governance and root server operator (RSO) accountability based on RSSAC advice from 2018.



The RSS GWG adopted success criteria for RSS governance developed by the RSSAC and expanded its membership to include all RSOs. Both developments will provide greater legitimacy to an outcome that is accepted by the stakeholders of the Root Server System.

ICANN ORGANIZATION ACHIEVEMENTS

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

ICANN ORGANIZATION ACHIEVEMENTS

The ICANN Board produces this Annual Report to describe its activities, and the ICANN organization (org)'s progress toward achieving the objectives in the [Strategic Plan](#) and operating and financial plans, as outlined in [Section 22.3 of the ICANN Bylaws](#).

This section provides highlights of the org's progress. For a more detailed account of the org's activities, read the ICANN President and CEO's regular reports to the Board.

The majority of the progress outlined in this section took place during FY22. However, given that this report is published in October 2022, some achievements listed in this section fall under FY23, which began in July 2022.



► [READ the ICANN President and CEO's Reports to the Board.](#)

PLANNING

One of the objectives outlined in ICANN's FY21–25 Strategic Plan is ensuring ICANN's long-term financial sustainability. This involves several goals that will help ICANN achieve efficiency and accuracy in its multiyear and yearly financial and operational planning.

Strategic Plan



The [FY21–25 Strategic Plan](#) went into effect in July 2020. This plan contains the vision and a set of objectives and goals that guide ICANN in its mission. It is a fundamental part of ICANN's governance, mandated by the Bylaws.

The FY21–25 Strategic Plan articulates a new vision for ICANN: to be a champion of a single, open, and globally interoperable Internet by being the independent, trusted, multistakeholder steward of the Internet's unique identifiers, and by providing an open and collaborative environment where diverse stakeholders work together in the public interest.

The plan outlines five strategic objectives to enable ICANN to continue to fulfill its mission and achieve its vision:

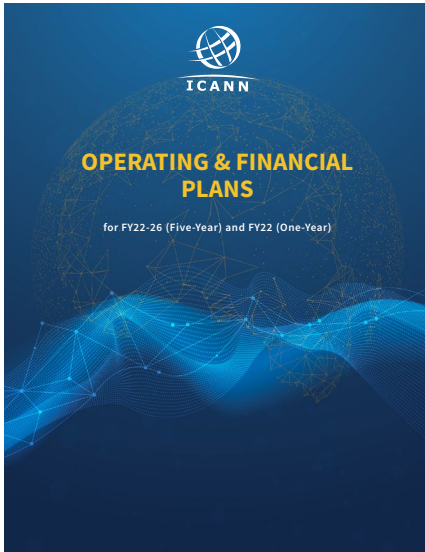
- Strengthen the security of the Domain Name System (DNS) and the DNS Root Server System.
- Improve the effectiveness of ICANN's multistakeholder model of governance.
- Evolve the unique identifier systems in coordination and collaboration with relevant parties to continue to serve the needs of the global Internet user base.
- Address geopolitical issues impacting ICANN's mission to ensure a single and globally interoperable Internet.
- Ensure ICANN's long-term financial sustainability.

Each strategic objective has a set of strategic goals that identifies the intended results. For each strategic goal, a related set of targeted outcomes illustrate what achieving a strategic goal looks like.

In developing the plan, the community, Board, and org identified trends that are likely to impact ICANN. Because shifts and trends can arise unexpectedly, the Board's Strategic Planning Committee oversees the plan's annual review and adaptation to account for current events. Following an analysis of impacts from the global pandemic and other current trends, the Board in October 2021 **affirmed** that the FY21–25 Strategic Plan should remain in force and unchanged, with no restatement needed.

► [READ the FY21–25 Strategic Plan.](#)

Five-Year Operating and Financial Plan, Annual Budget



The Five-Year Operating and Financial Plan maps out how ICANN org will apply its resources to achieve the Strategic Plan's objectives and goals. ICANN's Bylaws require the preparation and adoption of a Five-Year Operating Plan, along with a one-year plan. The five-year plan presents a comprehensive view of projected ICANN org operations over the longer period, while the one-year plan describes day-to-day management of the organization and details specific activities and events to be undertaken to implement strategies. Taken together, the operating and financial plans offer assurance of ICANN's progress toward achieving its Strategic Plan.

The FY23–27 Operating and Financial Plan outlines the feasibility and timing of services, activities, and milestones identified to achieve the objectives and goals outlined in the [FY21–25 Strategic Plan](#). The FY23 Operating Plan and Budget provides greater detail on the planned activities and resources for the upcoming fiscal year starting 1 July 2022 and ending 30 June 2023. The operating and budget documents include:

- [Highlights of the FY23–27 Operating and Financial Plan and FY23 Operating Plan and Budget](#)
- [ICANN FY23–27 Operating Plan and FY23 Operating Plan](#)
- [ICANN FY23 Budget](#)

In May 2022, the Board **announced** that it had adopted ICANN's FY23–27 Operating and Financial Plan and FY23 Operating Plan and Budget. The plans went into effect on 1 July 2022.

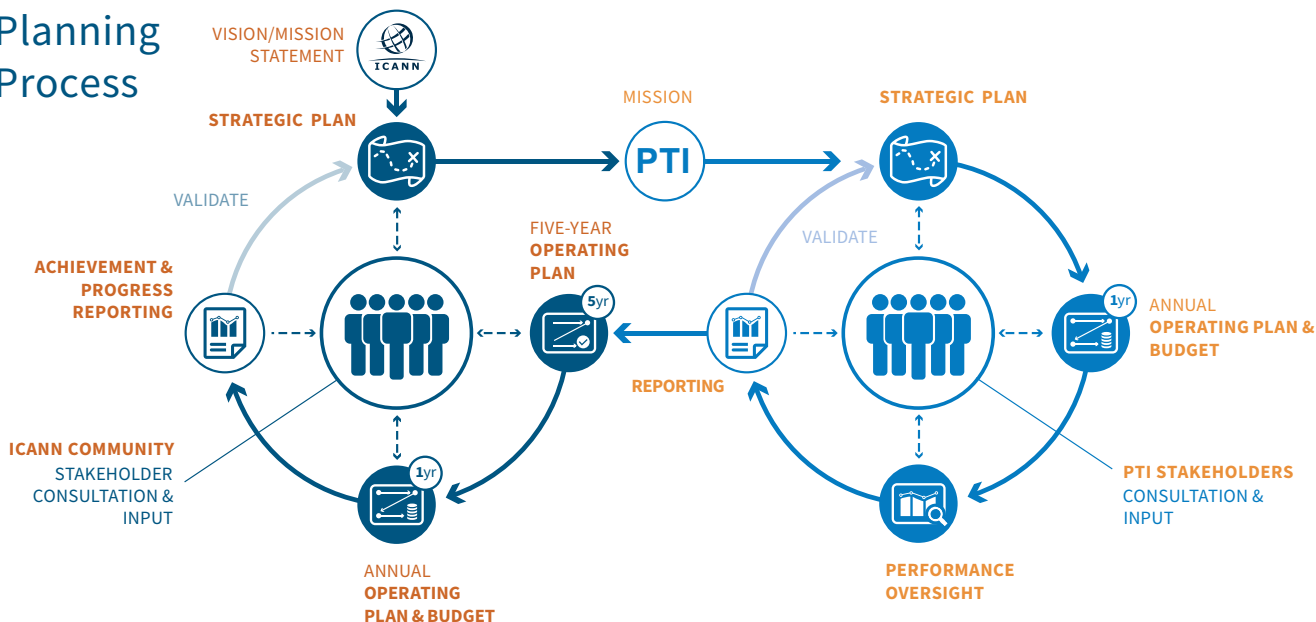
► [READ the FY23–27 Operating Plan and FY23 Operating Plan.](#)

► [READ the FY23 Budget.](#)

How ICANN Planning Works

The ICANN Five-Year Strategic Plan is a core element of ICANN’s threefold planning process cycle, along with the five-year operating and financial plan, and the annual operating plan and budget.

Planning Process



Planning Prioritization Framework

“Planning at ICANN” is one of the 15 operating initiatives included in ICANN’s Operating Plan since FY21. A key goal of this initiative is to improve ICANN org ability to prioritize during the annual planning process. As part of this initiative, in April 2021 the org Planning team launched the Planning Prioritization Framework Project to help the ICANN ecosystem prioritize its work within the planning cycle in a manner that is transparent, inclusive, and efficient.

ICANN org held 17 webinars and consultations with the community through January 2022. During these consultations, ICANN org received community input on a proposed draft framework. Next, ICANN org organized a pilot with community members. The pilot, which took place April–May 2022, applied the draft framework to the implementation of Specific Reviews recommendations and allowed the org and the community to test the framework’s processes and methodologies and identify areas for improvement. The prioritized recommendations are expected to be implemented in FY23.

ICANN org published the final Planning Prioritization Framework in August 2022. The framework describes and outlines what to prioritize, who will prioritize, when to prioritize, how to prioritize, etc., so that the community, org, and Board can collaborate efficiently and effectively during the planning process. The Planning Prioritization Framework will be implemented during the FY24 annual planning process for Board-approved implementation work.

ICANN org appreciates all community members for their input thus far in the project and specifically the Planning Prioritization Group members that participated in the pilot.

- ▶ [READ the Planning Prioritization Framework V2.](#)
- ▶ [READ MORE about the Planning Prioritization Framework Project.](#)

Operational Design Phase Process

ICANN's first Operational Design Assessment was delivered in January 2022. The document is the first completed product of ICANN's Operational Design Phase (ODP) process, launched in 2021 to formalize how ICANN org assesses Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) consensus policy recommendations and provides input to the ICANN Board's consideration of such recommendations.

The new, formalized ODP process involves estimating the resource requirements, timelines, dependencies, and risks associated with GNSO-approved consensus policy recommendations.

The ICANN Board uses the resulting Operational Design Assessment in its deliberations on whether to approve recommendations. The ODP's aim is to support the Board's ability to make decisions about policy recommendations that consider ICANN's Bylaws, risks, and the costs associated with implementation and operation.

► [READ MORE about the ODP process.](#)

• SYSTEM FOR STANDARDIZED ACCESS/DISCLOSURE

The first ODP, [completed in January 2022](#), assessed the resources needed to implement the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD), a mechanism proposed to centrally handle requests for nonpublic generic top-level domain (gTLD) registration data that was outlined in [GNSO policy recommendations](#) as part of the Expedited Policy Development Process Phase 2 work in July 2020.

► [READ MORE about the SSAD ODP.](#)

• NEW GTLD SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES

The ICANN Board [initiated an ODP](#) in September 2021 to address questions about the outputs contained in the Final Report on the new gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) Policy Development Process. As these outputs concern complex operational requirements, the Board directed the ICANN President and CEO to launch an ODP to evaluate the impact of implementation. The ODP began in January 2022 to address the questions outlined in the [New gTLD SubPro ODP Scoping Document](#). The assessment is underway and expected to finish in late 2022.

► [READ MORE about the SubPro ODP.](#)

ENGAGEMENT



FY22 ICANN Public Meetings

ICANN Public Meetings provide the opportunity for a globally diverse group of individuals and organizations to come together to discuss and develop policies for the Internet’s naming systems. ICANN meetings have been a staple of ICANN’s multistakeholder, bottom-up, consensus-building model since its formation in 1998.

Remote participation is an integral part of any ICANN Public Meeting, but it was expanded following the outbreak of COVID-19. This fiscal year saw the return to hybrid meetings after two years of online-only gatherings. The June 2022 ICANN74 Policy Forum brought people together online and face-to-face. The ICANN72 Annual General Meeting and ICANN73 Community Forum were held virtually.

► [READ MORE about the upcoming meeting dates and locations.](#)

ICANN|72 VIRTUAL ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

25–28 October 2021

ICANN72 had 1,305 participants, representing 156 countries and territories. Out of 78 sessions, the sessions with the highest attendance were the Public Forum and a plenary session titled “Designing Hybrid ICANN Public Meetings to Equalize In-Person and Remote Participation.”

► [READ the “ICANN72 By the Numbers Report.”](#)

ICANN|73 VIRTUAL COMMUNITY FORUM

7–10 March 2022

Nearly 1,580 people from 146 countries and territories participated in ICANN’s Virtual Community Forum. The most highly attended session was a plenary session titled “Evolving the DNS Abuse Conversation.”

► [READ the “ICANN73 By the Numbers Report.”](#)

ICANN|74

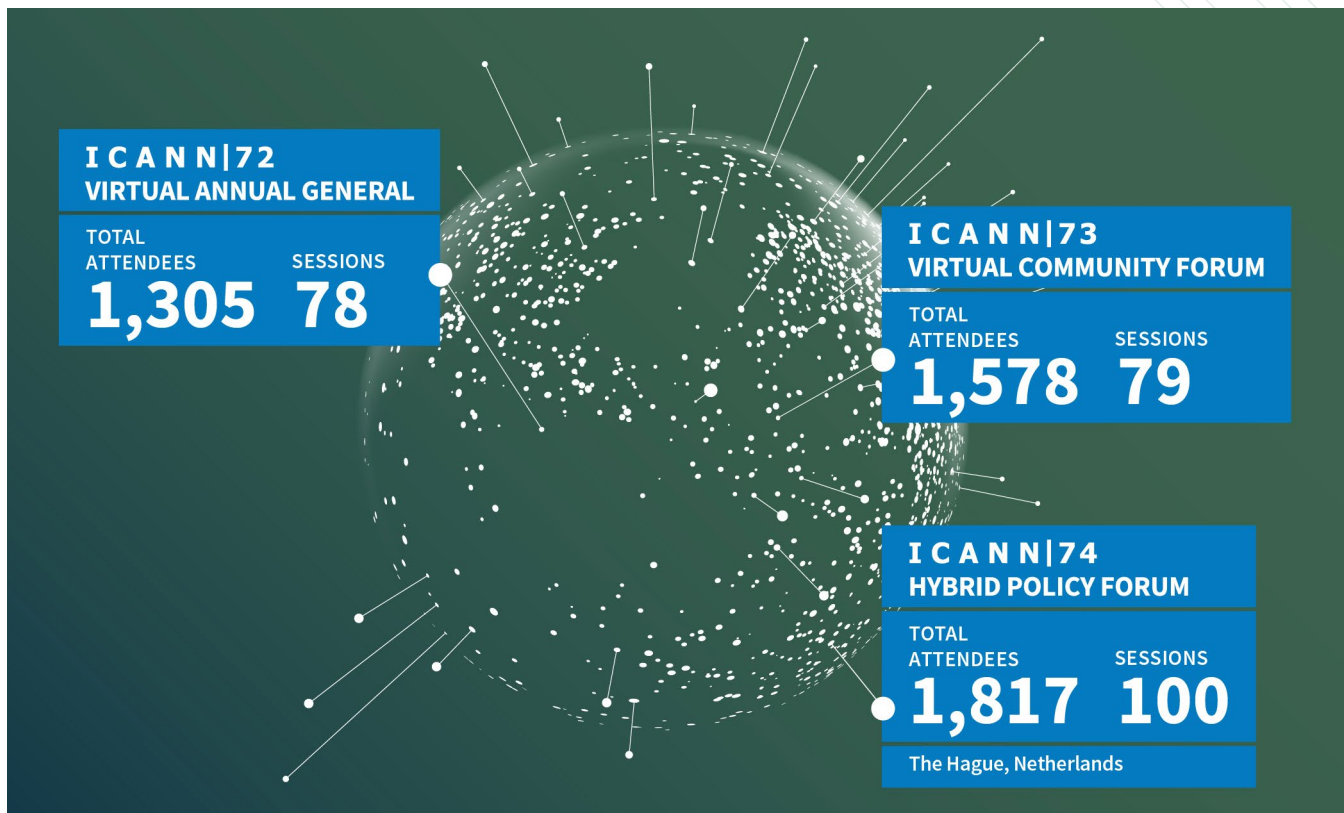
HYBRID POLICY FORUM

13–16 June 2022

ICANN74 was the community’s first hybrid event designed to accommodate both in-person and virtual attendance since November 2019. Some 1,817 people attended the event, about 900 of them in-person and the remainder online.

► [READ the “ICANN74 By the Numbers Report.”](#)

FY22 Meeting Attendance



ICANN DNS Forums

ICANN regularly invites leading Internet governance practitioners and experts to discuss the future of the Internet’s address system at its regional DNS Forums. These gatherings serve as a unique discussion platform for those interested in Internet governance and the domain name space, bringing together a diverse set of participants from industry, government, academia, and civil society.

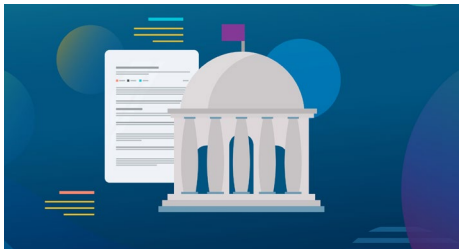
Together with local hosts, ICANN has held DNS Forums in Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and the Middle East since 2014. While the meetings are held in different regions with a focus on local issues, they all serve the same goal: to stimulate knowledge exchange, networking, and discussion about the domain name industry and boost cooperation between ICANN and the global DNS community.

In FY22, ICANN held its first DNS Forum in the Asia Pacific region from 30 March to 1 April 2022. Themed “Beyond Technology: The Revolution of the DNS,” the event took place virtually.

The other DNS Forums held this year were:

- African DNS Forum, 27–28 July 2021
- LAC Domain Names Week, 25–29 April 2022
- Middle East DNS Forum, 16–18 May 2022

Government and Intergovernmental Engagement



Addressing geopolitical issues impacting ICANN’s mission to ensure a single, globally interoperable Internet is an important part of ICANN’s Strategic Plan. Through its Government and Intergovernmental Engagement (GE) team, ICANN aims to improve early warning systems of potential challenges and opportunities and to raise awareness of global stakeholders about its technical mission and multistakeholder policymaking.

Improving Information Access

In March 2022, the GE team launched a new and improved section on the ICANN website dedicated to government and intergovernmental organization (IGO) work. The new pages include GE publications, a listing of ICANN’s submissions to various IGOs and Internet ecosystem processes, and improved search and subscription functions.

► [READ MORE about the new GE webpages.](#)

Government Engagement Publications

The GE team, which includes issue-based subject-matter experts, monitors and analyzes government and IGO activities to ensure that ICANN has the necessary information and tools to address geopolitical issues impacting ICANN’s mission. As part of this work, the team publishes analytical papers, which explore relevant legislative, regulatory, and governmental structures, policies, and processes.

In FY22, the GE team added two new publications to its Government Engagement Publications page. Both FY22 publications are country focus reports: one describes China’s Internet-related policy initiatives and laws, and the other is an update on “Russian Federation Internet-Related Laws and U.N. Deliberations.”

► [READ MORE about GE Publications.](#)

UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS

ICANN’s Strategic Plan objectives also include evolving the unique identifier systems in coordination and collaboration with relevant parties to continue to serve the needs of the global Internet user base. ICANN plays a crucial role in ensuring a single, stable, interoperable Internet infrastructure, including delivering the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions. Promoting and improving Universal Acceptance and the implementation of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) are necessary to reach a more diverse Internet user base.

IANA Functions



October 2021 marked the fifth anniversary of the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration’s transition of the coordination and management of the Internet’s unique identifiers to the global Internet community. ICANN marked the milestone with an [announcement](#) highlighting its progress over the past five years.

The stewardship transition was the final step in a process that began more than two

decades prior with the creation of ICANN, and it largely went unnoticed by the general public as there was no change in Internet users' online experience. However, there were hundreds of people within the ICANN community and in the broader global Internet stakeholder community who worked tirelessly on the final IANA stewardship transition proposal and recommendations.

In the years since the transition and in FY22 specifically, ICANN has successfully supported all facets of the performance of the IANA functions in line with the contracts and commitments to the various communities it serves, including running the first IANA Naming Function Review.

Other highlights include:

- The Customer Standing Committee for the Naming Function is active and has met every deliverable anticipated.
- The IANA numbering function has been delivered consistently to the satisfaction of the Regional Internet Registries.
- The IANA protocol parameters functions have been consistently performed to the satisfaction of the Internet Engineering Task Force, pursuant to the terms of [their agreements](#).

ICANN also has made great strides in the accountability improvements approved and implemented alongside the transition. The Empowered Community has been active, and has continued its work on further accountability through Work Stream 2 of the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability, which are now in implementation.

NEXT GENERATION OF ROOT ZONE MANAGEMENT

In May 2022, ICANN rolled out upgrades to the Root Zone Management System (RZMS) platform, putting in place a modern modular system that will be more adaptable to future needs. Rebuilt from the ground up by ICANN's Engineering and Information Technology team, the new RZMS platform includes a new contact model that identifies people authorized to interact with IANA, an independent technical check system, and a preliminary application programming interface will allow top-level domain managers to build or use tools to communicate with our system. Future releases and improvements will be rolled out as needed.

CLEAN AUDIT REPORTS

In FY22, the IANA functions again achieved an exception-free Service Organization Control (SOC) 3 audit for how the root zone key signing key is managed. This is the 12th consecutive year that the IANA functions have earned an exception-free audit. The systems used to perform the IANA functions also received an exception-free audit for the ninth year in a row, with the SOC2 audit finding that appropriate controls were in place to ensure the security, availability, and integrity of processing IANA requests.

► [READ MORE about the SOC audits.](#)

► [READ MORE about the IANA functions.](#)

Root Server System Operations

In September 2021, ICANN released a new [ICANN Managed Root Server \(IMRS\) page](#) that offers public reports on activities and incidents related to the IMRS.

The IMRS is part of the Root Server System, of which there are thousands of root server instances located around the world. ICANN manages more than 180 IMRS instances, most of which are hosted by third parties. ICANN org continued to deploy IMRS instances into the networks of approved organizations.

In February 2022, ICANN announced that it will install and manage [two new IMRS clusters in Africa](#), one of which is confirmed to be in Kenya. This is ICANN's first such investment in Africa. These two clusters will be in addition to two in North America, one in Europe, and one in Asia.

In FY22, IMRS instances were added in:

- Hainan, China
- Hunan, China
- Jaipur, India
- Erbil, Iraq (2)
- Harare, Zimbabwe

At the end of FY22, there were 197 IMRS instances across 86 different countries and territories.

Internationalized Domain Names

ICANN's IDN program was established to allow users to access the Internet in their local languages and scripts, such as Arabic, Chinese, Cyrillic, Devanagari, and Thai.

In May 2022, the program reached a milestone when ICANN published the fifth version of the Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR-5), which integrates 26 new scripts, after a period of Public Comment. These rules serve as a consistent mechanism to determine valid IDN top-level domain labels for different languages and scripts. The new scripts are: Arabic, Armenian, Bangla, Chinese (Han), Cyrillic, Devanagari, Ethiopic, Georgian, Greek, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hebrew, Japanese (Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji [Han]), Kannada, Khmer, Korean (Hangul and Hanja [Han]), Lao, Latin, Malayalam, Myanmar, Oriya, Sinhala, Tamil, Telugu, and Thai.

► [READ MORE about RZ-LGR-5.](#)

► [READ MORE about ICANN's IDN Program.](#)

Universal Acceptance (UA) Program

The UA Program supports community work to achieve Universal Acceptance of domain names and email addresses in any length, language, or script. Work is done through multiple working groups and the activities of the UA Steering Group (UASG).

FY22 highlights include:

- The UASG named ICANN President and CEO Göran Marby an [honorary UASG Ambassador](#) in June 2022 to help amplify the importance of UA work to enabling a multilingual Internet.
- ICANN and EURid signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) in June 2022 to strengthen their collaboration in supporting UA and IDNs.
- The UASG published its FY21 [UA Readiness Report](#), which provides a summary of the scope of UA, documents the current gaps in technology related to UA-readiness to date, and summarizes the UASG's UA-related training and outreach activities.
- ICANN organized [Regional Universal Acceptance Training Programs](#) in the North America and Africa regions.
- ICANN worked with Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Name Association to publish a [white paper](#) on the role of country code top-level domains in achieving UA readiness.
- ICANN hosted sessions during Public Meetings to update and engage the community, including a [community update](#) during ICANN74 Prep Week and a [session](#) at ICANN73.

Special Interest Forum on Technologies

The Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) team has created a new discussion platform to provide a place for the community to discuss identifier technologies. The Special Interest Forum on Technologies (SIFT) is an open community where anyone can join to participate in evolving identifiers technology discussions that may result in further presentations and research. Join the [general discussion mailing list](#) or visit the [SIFT workspace](#).

Emergency Internet Infrastructure Support Initiative

ICANN org selected the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to receive \$1 million in emergency financial support for continued Internet access in Ukraine. The Board authorized the funds and directed the ICANN org to develop and implement a process to disperse financial assistance to support the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet's unique identifier systems, with a first allotment focusing on Internet users in Ukraine those affected by the Russia-Ukraine war. The process specifically supports mitigation measures where Internet access is jeopardized by sudden, unexpected events beyond the control of the affected users.

► [READ MORE about the Emergency Internet Infrastructure Support Initiative.](#)

DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM SECURITY



Strengthening the security of the DNS and the DNS Root Server System is one of the objectives outlined in ICANN's FY21–25 Strategic Plan. This is done in partnership with the DNS root server operators, authoritative and resolution server operators, and other DNS stakeholders. ICANN helps improve the awareness of these threats and foster greater diversity of thought to best anticipate and respond to these challenges. During FY22, ICANN continued to make significant progress on this objective through its DNS security-related initiatives and outreach.

DNS Security Facilitation Initiative Technical Study Group (DSFI-TSG)

ICANN org President and CEO Göran Marby created the DSFI-TSG in 2020 to investigate ways to improve communication and collaboration on DNS security issues. The group issued its [Final Report](#) in October 2021, reviewing common attacks on the DNS and offering recommendations for further research, education, and awareness. OCTO is leading ICANN's efforts to [develop a process](#) for the potential implementation of proposals from the Final Report.

► [READ MORE about the DSFI-TSG.](#)

Domain Name Security Threat Information Collection and Reporting (DNSTICR)

ICANN org continued to identify recent domain registrations believed to be using timely events such as the Russia-Ukraine war and the COVID-19 pandemic for phishing or malware campaigns to perpetrate online scams. OCTO developed the DNSTICR project to track and report these security threats.

DNSTICR's work since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic was summarized in a [blog](#) and in a [report](#) released in November 2021. The report describes findings that between 1.8 percent and 6.1 percent of domains examined could be involved with phishing or malware.

► [READ MORE about DNSTICR expansion to terms related to Russia and Ukraine.](#)

► [READ MORE about DNSTICR's work since April 2020.](#)

DNS Abuse Trends Report

ICANN publishes trends related to DNS security threat concentrations through the Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR) project. DAAR tracks security threat data for phishing, malware, botnet command and control domains, and spam. ICANN org published a study in March 2022 using four years of data that shows DNS security threats trending down both in absolute terms and normalized rates. However, the authors urge caution because the results in various studies differ, depending on questions asked, the data used, and the time frame. The work to battle DNS security threats is very important and certainly not complete.

► [READ "The Last Four Years In Retrospect: A Brief Review of DNS Abuse Trends."](#)

POLICY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT



A fundamental part of ICANN’s mission is to coordinate policy development related to the Internet’s system of unique identifiers. The ICANN Bylaws mandate that policy be developed through a bottom-up, consensus-based, multistakeholder process. ICANN community policy development takes place through open, consultative processes where policies are developed by Supporting Organizations (SOs) with input from Advisory Committees (ACs). Policy development takes into account expert advice, public input, and operational issues. To facilitate consensus, ICANN uses transparent tools and mechanisms that enable collaboration with global stakeholders most

affected by ICANN policies. This section includes updates on the work of policy development support. Discussion of policy initiatives can be found in the Community Achievements section.

► [LEARN MORE about Policy Development at ICANN.](#)

Empowered Community

The Empowered Community comprises the Address Supporting Organization, Country Code Names Supporting Organization, Generic Names Supporting Organization, At-Large Advisory Committee, and Governmental Advisory Committee, which can enforce specific powers described in the ICANN Bylaws. The ICANN org Policy Development Support team continues to support these groups, including in their efforts to update and streamline their operating procedures to ensure that their mechanisms are as effective and transparent as possible.

► [READ MORE about the Empowered Community.](#)

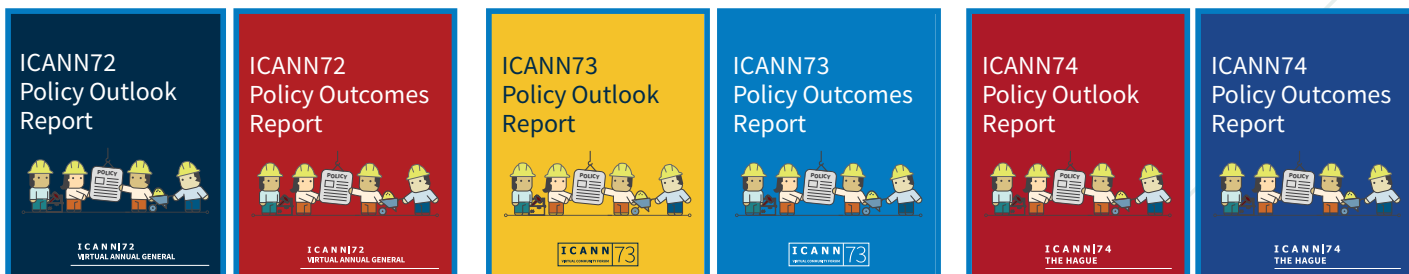
New Public Comment Feature

Public Comment gives the ICANN community, Internet stakeholders, and the general public an opportunity to provide input on ICANN’s work and policies. In August 2021, ICANN org released the improved Public Comment feature as part of the Information Transparency Initiative. ICANN org considered input from the ICANN community during development. As part of the launch, ICANN org published an [infographic](#) and [guidelines](#) and held [training](#) and [demonstration](#) sessions.

Policy Communications

The ICANN org Policy Development Support team creates and disseminates updates and information about policy development work to ensure that ICANN work remains open and inclusive. Among these communications tools are the ICANN Public Meeting Policy Outlook and Outcome Reports. These reports offer high-level updates from the SOs and ACs and provide participants with a summary of new developments both before and after ICANN Public Meetings.

- **FY22 PUBLIC MEETING POLICY REPORTS**



Consensus Building

The [Consensus Playbook](#) continued to provide a basis for ongoing consensus training and support across the ICANN community. In FY22, it served as the basis for an interactive At-Large webinar focused on facilitation skills and a leadership-skills training for the Generic Names Supporting Organization. Additionally, the document is required reading for the ICANN Fellowship Program and NextGen@ICANN Program participants. Skills discussed within the Consensus Playbook are the basis for a two-part interactive training held at each ICANN Public Meeting.

INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (ITI)



ICANN's ongoing and comprehensive effort to make information easier to find on <https://icann.org> continued to roll out improved content and new features throughout FY22. Through ITI, the org has improved the content of thousands of pages and files and made this content available to the ICANN community through a new document management system and content management system. A significant improvement to the Public Comment feature was [launched in August 2021](#), with a new search experience and improved submission process. Other FY22 releases included improvements to ICANN's Government Engagement section and careers page, and new consolidated [Other Public Consultations](#) pages.

► [READ MORE about the Information Transparency Initiative.](#)

ICANN ORG STAFF

Senior-Level Staff Appointments



GIOVANNI SEPPIA



JOHN CRAIN

In October 2021, **Giovanni Seppia** was appointed ICANN's Vice President of Implementation Operations. Seppia is an industry veteran and previously held the position of External Relations Manager for EURid, a registry operator based in Brussels, Belgium.

In January 2022, **John Crain** was appointed ICANN's Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer. Crain was previously ICANN's Chief Security, Stability, and Resiliency Officer.

Office Reopenings



Two years after ICANN org closed its offices and directed employees to work from home, the org has begun returning to in-office work, travel, and face-to-face meetings in a safe and gradual way. Throughout this time, the org has continuously evolved its risk-driven approach to these activities as pandemic circumstances have changed. A new Travel and Events Framework now guides local activity and business travel. Offices are opening incrementally in phases as local health conditions evolve. Fully vaccinated staff began returning to ICANN's Nairobi engagement center in April 2022 and to the Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., offices in July 2022.

Employee Engagement Survey

Since 2016, ICANN org has annually conducted a staff engagement survey to gather feedback from global staff, and to identify priority areas of focus to make ongoing improvements to the employment experience. The 2022 survey, which was independently administered by DecisionWise, was completed between 31 May and 14 June this year. Participation was 93 percent, which was similar to 2021, and continues to demonstrate that staff value the process.

REGIONAL REPORTS

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

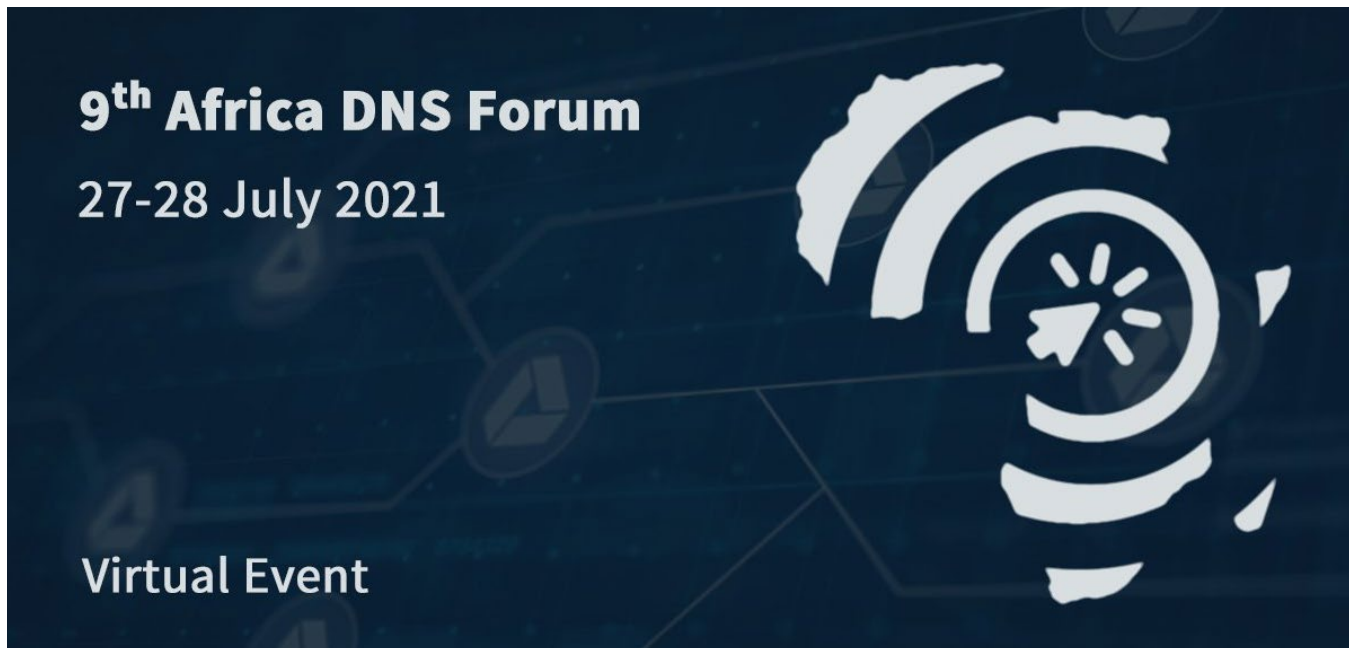


AFRICA

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Ninth Africa DNS Forum



The Ninth Africa Domain Name System (DNS) Forum, organized by the Africa Top Level Domains Organization (AfTLD), the Africa Registrar Association, and ICANN org, was held virtually 27–28 July 2021, with the theme of “Evolving the DNS Ecosystem in Africa.” The key objective of the forum is to help the domain name industry in Africa to grow at a competitive rate and ensure that the continent is on par with the rest of the world. The forum attracted 140 participants.

Call with African ccTLDs

On 31 August, 2021, ICANN org’s Global Stakeholder Engagement Africa team hosted a webinar with African country code top-level domain (ccTLD) operators as part of its strategy to regularly engage, particularly with African ccTLD operators, on a number of thematic topics to keep them informed and also to seek their feedback. The ccTLD community is a critical stakeholder group in Africa and in the DNS ecosystem; hence, working closely with them remains a key engagement objective for ICANN in Africa.

The meeting was hosted virtually via Zoom and attracted 43 participants representing roughly 30 ccTLD registries across Africa. The webinar was simultaneously interpreted in French and English.

Partnership with AfTLD to Promote Universal Acceptance in Africa



This joint effort between ICANN and AfTLD was designed to raise awareness of Universal Acceptance (UA) challenges in the region, to help build capacity to address those challenges, and to assist ccTLD operators and other stakeholders in developing and implementing robust Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and UA-related systems and policies.

The joint training program consisted of monthly webinars starting in December 2021. The online sessions, delivered by leading industry experts and practitioners, addressed various topics related to UA and IDN, each targeted at relevant regional audiences, including policymakers, technical administrators, ccTLD managers, registrars and their resellers, local regulators, and businesses. Three webinar series were delivered.

EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in Africa throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF THE DNS AND THE DNS ROOT SERVER SYSTEM | |
| <i>Goal 1.1: Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders</i> | |
| <p>The GSE Africa team participated in a number of events as speakers, panelists, and sometimes as a sponsor. These events included the eighth “Interpol Africa Working Group Meeting on Cybercrime for Heads of Units” and an ICANN webinar titled “DNSSEC Deployment Guidebook for ccTLDs.”</p> | <p>ICANN partnered with AfTLD to raise awareness of UA challenges in the Africa region, to help build capacity to address those challenges, and to assist ccTLD operators and other stakeholders in developing and implementing robust IDNs and UA-related systems and policies. A total of three training series were held resulting in more than 60 participants being trained on UA deployment.</p> <p>At the same time, one ICANN Managed Root Server (IMRS) Instance was successfully deployed in Zimbabwe.</p> |
| <i>Goal 1.3: Identify and mitigate security threats to the DNS through greater engagement with relevant hardware, software, and service vendors</i> | |
| | <p>A survey on the state of DNSSEC in Africa sought responses from any organization running a DNS service in the Africa region. The main objective was to understand the state of DNSSEC deployment in Africa and the key issues hindering greater deployment and adoption of DNSSEC in Africa.</p> <p>The survey was widely circulated through various mailing lists, with 46 organizations responding. Of the respondents, 63 percent were DNS registry operators.</p> |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE | |
| <i>Goal 2.1: Strengthen ICANN’s bottom-up multistakeholder decision-making process and ensure that work gets done and politics are developed in an effective and timely manner</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICANN GSE participated in a number of events either as speakers or panelists, in addition to sponsoring some of the events. • Organized an ICANN72 readout. • Participated in the Africa Lawtech Conference 2022. | <p>A survey of ICANN org African engagement activities between July 2016 and March 2022 captured the satisfaction levels on the work undertaken by ICANN org in Africa, and solicited feedback on areas that need further development and improvement. Survey respondents totaled 36 and respondents were from 14 countries in the African region.</p> |

(continued)

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</i></p> | |
| <p>In this period, the GSE Africa team participated in a number of events either as speakers or panelists and sometimes as a sponsor of some of the events. These events included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West African School of Internet Governance (SIG) and West Africa Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 2021 • Formation des Formateurs de la gouvernance de l’Internet (FFIG) 2021 (Africa School of Internet Governance in French) • Symposium technologies de l’information et de la communication-Afrique 2021 • Arusha Women SIG 2021 • Kenya SIG and Kenya IGF • Call with the African community on ICANN future meetings • Association of African Universities Workshop for National Networks for Education and Research (NRENs) • West African IGF 2022 <p>Regional, Subregional, and Youth Internet Governance Forums and schools of Internet governance remain key initiatives in our efforts to build capacity and inform so that we have effective stakeholder participation.</p> | |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EVOLVE THE UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET USER BASE</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 3.1: Foster competition, consumer choice, and innovation in the Internet space by increasing awareness of, and encouraging readiness for Universal Acceptance, IDN implementation, and IPv6</i></p> | |
| | <p>ICANN and AfTLD partnered to promote Universal Acceptance in Africa, with support from AFRALO. A total of three training series were held resulting in more than 60 participants being trained on UA deployment.</p> |
| <p><i>Goal 3.2: Improve assessment of, and responsiveness to, new technologies which impact the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet’s unique identifier systems by greater engagement with relevant parties</i></p> | |
| | <p>Supporting and participating in some national DNS forums has been a key project during FY22. These included the Kenya National DNS Forum, the Africa DNS Forum 2021, the Benin DNS Forum 2021, and the South Africa DNS Forum 2022. These events contribute to the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet, and raise the visibility of the DNS at the national level.</p> |

(continued)

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN’S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE, GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET</p> | |
| <p align="center"><i>Goal 4.1: Identify and address global challenges and opportunities within its remit by further developing early warning systems, such as ICANN org’s Legislative and Regulatory Development Reports</i></p> | |
| <p>In an effort to remain visible and continue engagement with governmental delegates, the GSE Africa team attended the 63rd Meeting of the AFRALTI Governing Council, the Connected Kenya Summit 2022 and the ITU WTDC 2022. These events provided an opportunity to engage IGO and government representatives present.</p> | |
| <p align="center"><i>Goal 4.2: Continue to build alliances in the Internet ecosystem and beyond to raise awareness of and engage with global stakeholders about ICANN’s mission and policymaking</i></p> | |
| | <p>ICANN held a series of webinars for the African ccTLDs, which provided the opportunity to share on various initiatives such as DAAR and to provide information on voluntary financial contributions from ccTLDs.</p> |



ASIA PACIFIC

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Launch of the Asia Pacific Domain Name System Forum



The inaugural APAC DNS Forum was held from 30 March to 1 April 2022. Themed “Beyond Technology: The Revolution of DNS,” the event gathered regional stakeholders to exchange information, share views, and explore collaboration on addressing upcoming challenges and opportunities for the DNS. The forum premiered successfully with more than 1,000 registrations from 84 economies. The APAC DNS Forum will continue as an annual event, and develop into a “platform” with regular sessions throughout the year to foster sustained community discussion and collaboration.

Progress in UA and IDN

The APAC region has made significant progress in Universal Acceptance (UA) and Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) outreach and engagement efforts. Several local governments have demonstrated support: [China’s 14th Five Year Plan](#) includes a goal to “improve the use environment of Chinese domain names, and further promote popularization and application of Chinese domain names”; the Indian government tasked a committee to guide work on UA locally. Further, UA Local Initiatives in China, Thailand, and India continue to engage with key stakeholders, and regularly conduct events and technical training on IDNs, UA, and Email Address Internationalization topics.

APIGA Alumni Participation in Internet Governance Events



Since 2016, one in four Asia Pacific Internet Governance Academy (APIGA) alumni continue to participate in various Internet governance forums locally, regionally, and even globally. Although APIGA was canceled in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the program returned in 2021 in its first fully virtual edition. The six-week program was well-received, with alumni progressing to be speakers at the inaugural APAC DNS Forum and the ICANN72 Japan Readout, among other events. Alumni from Malaysia were also appointed to key positions in the Internet Society’s Malaysia chapter, an At-Large Structure to ICANN’s APRALO.

EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in the Asia Pacific region throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF THE DNS AND THE DNS ROOT SERVER SYSTEM | |
| <i>Goal 1.1: Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness about the Domain Abuse Activity Reporting project at three regional events. • Co-hosted the hybrid Third ICANN APAC-TWNIC Engagement Forum with the Taiwan Network Information Centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ICANN Board members and ICANN org staff spoke across multiple sessions covering different topics such as DNS resolver best practices and youth capacity-building programs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India Internet Foundation joined the Identifier Technologies Health Indicators project. • Signed Memorandums of Understanding with the following entities to establish technical partnerships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Computer Network Information Center of Chinese Academy of Sciences » TsingHua University-Qi Anxin Joint Research Center • Following the successful “train-the-trainer” program, continued partnership with the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (India) to conduct a DNS over HTTPS/DNS over TLS (DoH/DoT) workshop. • Partnered with India’s National Association of Software and Services Companies Centre of Excellence–IoT and AI in hosting a “DNS Project Competition”. The competition was geared toward college students to develop research projects related to the DNS. It received 26 proposals from 16 colleges. The top four teams were awarded financial stipends to further develop their projects. |
| <i>Goal 1.2: Strengthen DNS root server operations governance in coordination with the DNS root server operators</i> | |
| <p>Raised awareness about DNS root server-related topics; e.g., at the Beijing Cybersecurity Conference 2021, ICANN org staff spoke on the criteria for considering rogue root server operator activities.</p> | |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| <p align="center">Goal 1.3: Identify and mitigate security threats to the DNS through greater engagement with relevant hardware, software, and service vendors</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged on DNS security-related topics at 11 local and regional events, and three Network Operator Group (NOG) events. Also, held four technical training sessions across the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » At the 2022 Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association Business Forum and Exposition, ICANN President and CEO Göran Marby delivered a keynote speech emphasizing the need to continue building close relationships, especially with service providers, to ensure the Internet is secure, stable, and interoperable. » At the 2021 Wuzhen Summit, ICANN Chief Technology Officer John Crain spoke on the technical aspects contributing to a secure, stable, and resilient Internet. » At the APAC DNS Forum 2022, multiple sessions were held on DNS security threats and mitigation. » Partnered with the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission to conduct a DNS security threat and mitigation technical training for law enforcement agencies. • Raised awareness of DNSSEC at four regional conferences. Conducted DNSSEC trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » At PacNOG29, ICANN org conducted a DNSSEC tutorial and encouraged DNSSEC implementation across the Pacific Islands ccTLDs. » ccTLDs training on DNSSEC for .lk and .pg. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two IMRS instances were activated in China: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » One in Changsha, Hunan Province by the China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) » One in Haikou, Hainan Province, by CNNIC |
| <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE</p> | |
| <p align="center">Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held five APAC Space webinars, covering policy topics, regional and global ICANN updates, as well as ICANN Public Meeting readouts. • Supported three regional Internet Governance Forums (IGFs) – APriGF2021, PacIGF2021, and SEA-IGF 2021 – as well as eight local IGFs. A wide range of topics were discussed, including introduction to Internet governance (IG), ICANN’s technical role, the multistakeholder model, and IDNs and UA. • In addition, supported seven other IG regional and local events and conferences, as well as six youth IGFs, Schools on IG (SIGs), and youth capacity-building events. • Conducted the first-ever virtual Asia Pacific Internet Governance Academy. The APIGA2021 program included new elements, ensuring robust participant engagement in the virtual setting. 26 youths from 14 APAC economies completed the program. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched China Space, a platform for industry-related discussions for the Chinese community. Five sessions were held, discussing a variety of topics including industry developments, technical topics, and potential impacts of local regulation and legislation. • Launched the inaugural APAC DNS Forum. The APAC DNS Forum 2022 was co-hosted with MYNIC Berhad. Six pre-event webinars were held from September 2021 to March 2022, laying the groundwork for deeper discussion at the forum. A hybrid pre-event opening ceremony was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| <p><i>Goal 2.3: Sustain and improve openness, inclusivity, accountability, and transparency</i></p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outstanding achievements: Satish Babu received the 2021 Dr. Tarek Kamel Award for Capacity Building • APAC Community Leaders: 21 of the 46 APAC community leaders are newly appointed/re-elected in FY22 • The APAC community submitted Public Comments on these topics. Of total submissions, APAC contributions accounted for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 75% on the proposal for Myanmar Script RZ-LGR » 62% on RZ-LGR-5 » 50% on the proposal for Japanese Script RZ-LGR » 50% on the additional Unicode Scripts for Support in IDNs » 22% on the proposal for Latin Script RZ-LGR » 15% on UDRP |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EVOLVE THE UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET USER BASE</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 3.1: Encourage readiness for Universal Acceptance (UA), IDN implementation and IPv6</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICANN org staff organized sessions or spoke on IDN, UA, and EAI topics at nine local and regional events, and conducted one technical training on UA readiness. Highlights include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » At Bhashanthara 2021, ICANN org staff spoke in the “Universal Acceptance – the Foundation of Multilingual and Inclusive Internet” session, which gathered over a thousand post-session views. » At SEA-IGF2021, ICANN org staff conducted a workshop titled “Universal Acceptance of Domain Names and Email Addresses for a More Linguistically Inclusive and Diverse Internet.” » Helped organize a UA session at APTLD81, including speakers from various APAC ccTLDs (.in, .cn, .th, .la). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported UA Local Initiatives activities in China, Thailand, and India. • Engaged with local governments on IDN, UA, and EAI topics. • Supported the UA Steering Group with outreach to the ICANN community (e.g., developed a Hindi-based end-user survey to gather data on IDNs and UA from the Indian community). • Additionally, the following were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » In partnership with the APTLD, published a white paper on the role of ccTLDs in achieving UA, following the APAC UA Training Program training series. » Engaged with various stakeholders to provide support toward achieving UA readiness (e.g., conducted surveys with registries and registrars for analyzing current gaps in their systems, and to develop next steps). » GNSO IDNs EPDP: APAC community participation includes EPDP Chair and Vice-Chair, six out of 16 working group members, and eight out of 13 participants. » The APAC IDNs team contributed to the first annual “IDN Progress Report”. » The fifth version of the Root Zone Label Generation Rules integrates 26 new scripts, 19 of which are from the APAC region. |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| <p><i>Goal 3.2: Improve Assessment of, and responsiveness to new technologies which impact the Internet’s unique identifier systems</i></p> | |
| <p>Participated in regional dialogue on new technologies and their potential impact on the DNS at four local and regional events. At the APAC DNS Forum 2022, discussions covered hot topics such as the future of the DNS, and potential impacts of emerging technologies.</p> | |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN’S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE AND GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 4.1: Further Developing Early Warning Systems such as ICANN Organization’s Legislative and Regulatory Development Reports</i></p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged with key stakeholders on the following regulations and legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » China’s Personal Information Protection Law: ICANN org published a blog sharing key points for Chinese contracted parties and encouraged community discussion at a China Space session. » India’s IT Act 2000 (CERT-IN) Directions under Sub-section (6) of Section 70B: Engaged with community at the ICANN74 “Updates on Geopolitical, Legislative, and Regulatory Developments” session. • Contributed to ICANN org’s Country Focus Report on China’s Internet-related policy initiatives and laws. • Detected eight new or revised regulations or legislation that may have potential impacts on ICANN. |
| <p><i>Goal 4.2: Continue to Build Alliances with the Region’s Internet Ecosystem and Beyond to Raise Awareness of and Engage with Global Stakeholders about ICANN’s Mission and Policy Making</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness about the Internet’s unique identifier systems and ICANN’s role in the Internet ecosystem at 16 local and regional speaking opportunities. Highlights include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » At PacIGF2021 and APTLD80, ICANN President and CEO Göran Marby spoke on ICANN’s technical role at a session titled “The Importance of Effective International and Regional Partnerships to Support Pacific Regionalism and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.” » At the Global Cyberpeace Challenge 3.0, ICANN Board Chair Maarten Botterman stressed the need for a robust multistakeholder model to address the threats to an open, secure, and resilient Internet. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed an article for India’s Voice and Data Magazine on ICANN’s role in safeguarding the global, united Internet. • ICANN President and CEO Göran Marby led a bilateral meeting with the Japan GAC representative, informing about ICANN’s role vis-a-vis online content and piracy. |



EUROPE

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

ICANN74 Policy Forum: Return to Hybrid Meetings



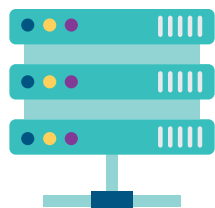
Team members across Europe and beyond collaborated to support the first ICANN public meeting with an in-person component since 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 900 in-person attendees joined just over 900 online participants, representing 101 countries in 105 individual sessions. Almost half of the attendees hailed from the Europe region. The Hague, Netherlands, proved to be an excellent location for this milestone event.

Engagement in the United Kingdom: Renewed Focus on a Global Player



The U.K., a leader in supporting multistakeholder Internet governance, boasts a diverse and active ICANN community, along with many skilled ICANN employees. In the post-Brexit era, the U.K. has asserted a global voice in technical and policy matters related to the Internet. Visits by the ICANN President and CEO in November 2021 and February 2022 generated momentum for deeper and broader engagement, designed to reinvigorate ICANN participation and awareness-raising among all categories of U.K.-based stakeholders.

Using Online Engagement to Expand ICANN's Reach: Lessons from the Pandemic



Even as pandemic-related meeting and travel restrictions faded from the European scene, ICANN continued to make the most of subregional webinars and newly established local-language mailing lists to expand its circle of awareness beyond the dedicated regular community members. Online technical training sessions and regional “Stakeholder Assemblies” attracted the biggest audiences. The Nordics, Central Europe, the Baltics, and the German-speaking countries were especially receptive geographies. Webinars on European Union (EU) legislative proposals were also well attended.

EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in Europe throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF THE DNS AND THE DNS ROOT SERVER SYSTEM | |
| <i>Goal 1.1: Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of the .aero registry agreement and negotiation of the post registry agreement. Both are registries based in Europe. • University Program: delivered a virtual lecture for the Italian Business University Law, Digital Innovation and Sustainability program on ICANN, its governance structure, and its role in the governance of the Internet and the role of the DNS in the Internet. • Digital workshop in France and Belgium: Presented on DNS at the “Atelier de l’Avenir Numerique” roundtable and the Brussels Telecommunication and Media Forum. | |
| <i>Goal 1.2: Strengthen DNS root server operations governance in coordination with the DNS root server operators</i> | |
| <p>Root Server Webinar: Convened a webinar featuring Europe-based root server operators to explain the function and resilience of the system to inform participants on EU trilogues related to the Network and Information Security (NIS2) Directive. Provided a similar program to U.K. government officials.</p> | |
| <i>Goal 1.3: Identify and mitigate security threats to the DNS through greater engagement with relevant hardware, software, and service vendors</i> | |
| | <p>Growing participation in DAAR with the addition of ccTLDs from Portugal and Finland.</p> |
| <i>Goal 1.4: Increase the robustness of the DNS root zone key signing and distribution services and processes</i> | |
| <p>Nordic Key Holders Event: Raised awareness of the important role of key signing ceremony in protecting core Internet infrastructure by featuring the three Nordic keyholders in a webinar for the Nordic region.</p> | |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE | |
| <i>Goal 2.1: Strengthen ICANN’s bottom-up multistakeholder decision-making process and ensure that work gets done and policies are developed in an effective and timely manner</i> | |
| Engaged multiple stakeholders in a dialogue on Internet governance at the French IGF and presented opportunities to actively participate in ICANN. | Supported the organization of the European Regional At-Large Organization regional roundtables. |
| <i>Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized Internet Measurement Days in the Czech Republic in cooperation with RIPE NCC and CZ NIC (.cz). • Engaged the Nordic community in ICANN-related topics, providing information about perspectives on the subject of Internet fragmentation with the webinar “Internet Fragmentation? Technical and Political Perspectives.” • ICANN Training Series: Central Europe and the Baltics: Short Overview of the Root Server History • Webinar on DNS Abuse for the German-speaking community • Held lectures for Lodz University law students to bring them insights into what ICANN is, how it works, and the issues ICANN is facing. • Participated in the EU Commission High Level Group on Internet Governance meetings. • Supported geographic top-level domains association meeting with update on current ICANN policies. • Contributed to the global and regional IG processes such as the IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group, IGF Support Association, and National, Regional, Subregional, and Youth Internet Governance Forums. | |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EVOLVE THE UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET USER BASE | |
| <i>Goal 3.1: Foster competition, consumer choice, and innovation in the Internet space by increasing awareness of, and encouraging readiness for Universal Acceptance, Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) implementation, and IPv6</i> | |
| Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EuriD to promote IDNs. | |
| <i>Goal 3.4: Support the continued evolution of the Internet’s unique identifier systems with a new round of generic top-level domains (gTLDs) that is responsibly funded, managed, risk-evaluated, and consistent with ICANN processes</i> | |
| Designed and tested a communication deck for European business engagement at ICANN with a focus on the gTLDs space. | |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN’S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE, GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET</p> | |
| <p align="center"><i>Goal 4.1: Identify and address global challenges and opportunities within its remit by further developing early warning systems, such as ICANN org’s Legislative and Regulatory Development Reports</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in the stakeholder dialogue on the “EU toolbox against counterfeiting” workshop on domain names. • Participated at the Chatham House and the EU Cyber Direct project virtual regional consultation to share perspectives on developing a new international convention on cybercrime, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 74/247. • Engaged with EU institutions and Member States on digital policies proposals affecting the DNS. • Met with United Kingdom competition authorities to discuss internet legislation initiatives. | |
| <p align="center"><i>Goal 4.2: Continue to build alliances in the Internet ecosystem and beyond to raise awareness of and engage with global stakeholders about ICANN’s mission and policymaking</i></p> | |
| <p>CEO Appearances in Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated at the Mobile World Congress 2022 and held a total of 14 bilateral meetings with governments and Industry. • Participated at the German Council on Foreign Relations Roundtable on Internet Governance. • Participated at the Future Tech Forum in London to debate issues and provide inputs to the G7 Digital Ministers meeting. • Sponsored and organized session on Internet Fragmentation and Digital Sovereignty at EuroDIG 2022. | |



EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Technical Engagement in Central Asia



Central Asian countries are rapidly developing the digital environment and are highly concerned about the stability, security, and resiliency of their Internet infrastructure. To meet this need, ICANN has been holding a series of workshops, webinars, and intensive working discussions about new IMRS instances, DNSSEC, Identifier Technology Health Indicators, and Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR). These training sessions allowed the local DNS community to get information about best practices and to take some major steps toward a stable and secure Internet.

Academic Engagement and Raising Awareness of ICANN's Multistakeholder Model

Raising awareness about the ICANN multistakeholder model has always been an important part of ICANN's mission. Engagement with the academic community helped to reach students of regional universities and schools of Internet governance and to give lectures about the ICANN mission, DNS basics, and the multistakeholder model in internet governance. This ensures ICANN's visibility among wider stakeholder groups, helps to bring newcomers to ICANN, and strengthens awareness about Internet governance principles.

Adjusting ICANN Engagement Strategy to Rapidly Changing World

With the rapidly changing geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, it is extremely important to monitor and track all changes in local legislation and regulation initiatives that might affect ICANN's mission. Policy webinars and open discussions about the latest in the field of Internet regulation helped ICANN org understand more about the latest trends and developments in order to effectively adjust policy development, technical and engagement activities to the changing environment.

EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF THE DNS AND THE DNS ROOT SERVER SYSTEM | |
| <i>Goal 1.1: Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNSSEC training and adoption for .uz ccTLD. • DNSSEC signing ceremony and a conference devoted to it. • The Belarus ccTLD (.by) was transferred from Reliable Software, Ltd. to Belarusian Cloud Technologies LLC. • ICANN org delivered a virtual lecture for St. Petersburg State University on ICANN and multistakeholder model of internet governance. | |
| <i>Goal 1.2: Strengthen DNS root server operations governance in coordination with the DNS root server operators</i> | |
| <p>The root server operations training webinar held with RIPE NCC specialists about key Internet infrastructure elements revealed the importance of having a root instance and IPv6 connectivity. The webinar was held for the Uzbekistan DNS community.</p> | |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE | |
| <i>Goal 2.1: Strengthen ICANN’s bottom-up multistakeholder decision-making process and ensure that work gets done and policies are developed in an effective and timely manner</i> | |
| <p>Engaged multiple stakeholders in a dialogue on Internet governance at the Armenian IGF and presented opportunities to actively participate in ICANN.</p> | |
| <i>Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized Internet Measurement Days in Armenia and Georgia In cooperation with RIPE NCC. • Held lectures at Summer School of Internet Governance in Russia to bring insights into what ICANN is, how it works, and the issues ICANN is facing. | |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| <p><i>Goal 3.4: Support the continued evolution of the Internet’s unique identifier systems with a new round of generic top-level domain (gTLDs) that is responsibly funded, managed, risk-evaluated, and consistent with ICANN processes</i></p> | |
| <p>Engaged with regional DNS operators by designing and testing a communications deck for business engagement at ICANN with a focus on the gTLDs space.</p> | |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN’S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE, GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 4.1: Identify and address global challenges and opportunities within its remit by further developing early warning systems, such as ICANN org’s Legislative and Regulatory Development Reports</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helped ICANN org respond to a letter from Ukraine asking that Russia-based Internet infrastructure be removed or disabled. • Enacted “Relief for Registrants in Ukraine and Surrounding Region” under Section 3.7.5.1 of the 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement. | |



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

LAC Domain Names Week



ICANN's Regional Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Global Stakeholder Engagement (GSE) team held a virtual meeting April 26–28 2022, LAC Domain Names Week 2022, in partnership with the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Address Registry (LACTLD), the Internet Address Registry for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACNIC), Internet Society (ISOC), and the Public Interest Registry (PIR). The focus of the event was “Shaping the future of a secure and resilient DNS.”

More than four hundred people participated. Speakers included members of ICANN's Executive team such as Sally Costerton, the Senior Vice President, Global Stakeholder

Engagement, members of ICANN's Board of Directors, as well as industry, Internet policy, technical, international, and regional experts and professionals.

Strengthening Technical Engagement in the LAC Region



ICANN's Technical Engagement team in collaboration with the LAC GSE team completed more than 30 capacity-building sessions, which were openly accessible to the entire LAC region. This included workshops, training sessions, webinars, tutorials, and speeches on topics such as the DNS, DNSSEC, UA, Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP), and WHOIS, among others.

Virtual LAC Roadshows



The LAC-i-Roadshow is an outreach initiative to bring new people and organizations into ICANN's multistakeholder model from different sectors to fill out participation gaps, raise awareness and provide capacity development on key DNS topics across the region. During FY22, 123 participants from the Caribbean and Central America were trained.

EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in Latin America and the Caribbean throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF THE DNS AND THE DNS ROOT SERVER SYSTEM | |
| <i>Goal 1.1: Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with the National Association of Universities and Higher Education Institutions of Mexico, ICANN held eight technical trainings: “Evolution of the DNS, from WHOIS to RDAP,” “ICANN101,” “Cybersecurity: DNS Abuse Part 1 and 2, DNSSEC,” and the “Root Server System: Anycast and Hyperlocal.” • ICANN at LACNIC meetings During LANIC 36 and LACNOG_2021, ICANN provided a hands-on lab tutorial on routing security. • During LACNIC 37, ICANN gave a tutorial on peering and connectivity. • During “LACNIC on the Move in Belize,” ICANN provided a hands-on workshop on DNS and DNSSEC. • ICANN provided technical capacity-building sessions with Internet service providers (ISPs) and ISP associations in the LAC region, including CABASE Argentina, CANTO Caribbean, NAP Colombia, and ENTEL Bolivia on DNSSEC Validation. • In the Caribbean, technical capacity-building sessions were conducted at CARIBNOG 23, Car PIF7 (Caribbean Peering Forum), CANTO 2021, Annual Conference 36, and Caribbean Public Safety Forum 2021. • An ICANN session at the South School of Internet Governance on DNS, DNSSEC, and RDAP. • An ICANN session at Argentinian School of Internet Governance on DNS, WHOIS, and RDAP. • A hands-on lab workshop for NIC.br on DNSSEC and Hyperlocal • A capacity-building session co-organized with LACTLD on Protocols and ad-ons for DNS security. | |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE | |
| <i>Goal 2.1: Strengthen ICANN’s bottom-up multistakeholder decision-making process and ensure that work gets done and policies are developed in an effective and timely manner</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two capacity-building sessions with the University of the West Indies and the University of the Commonwealth Caribbean on ICANN101. • An ICANN session at the South School of Internet Governance on ICANN 101. • A capacity-building webinar for LACRALO to keep the community informed on the discussion around the preparation for a new round of gTLDs. | |

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| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
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| <p><i>Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held two LAC Space sessions during ICANN72 and ICANN73 covering policy topics and regional updates. • Two LAC Readout sessions were conducted for ICANN72 and ICANN73. • Two LAC GAC Webinars took place to keep LAC GAC representatives informed with the topics and discussions prior to ICANN72 and ICANN73. • Two LAC Roadshows were held, one for Central America and another for the Caribbean. These outreach events target newcomers and aim to bring new people into ICANN’s ecosystem. • A two-part capacity-building webinar for the LACRALO community took place on “How can we make the DNS more resilient and secure?” • Supported two Caribbean regional events: CTU ICT Week 2021 and CANTO 38th AGM. | |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EVOLVE THE UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET USER BASE</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 3.2: Improve assessment of, and responsiveness to, new technologies which impact the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet’s unique identifier systems by greater engagement with relevant parties</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over three days, ICANN’s LAC GSE team held the virtual LAC Domain Names Week 2022. The event focused on “Shaping the future of a secure and resilient DNS and had over 400 unique participants. • A session on UA for Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Banda Ancha para el Desarrollo. • Another session on UA took place for the National Association of Universities and Higher Education of Mexico . | |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN’S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE, GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 4.2: Continue to build alliances in the Internet ecosystem and beyond to raise awareness of and engage with global stakeholders about ICANN’s mission and policymaking</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported and participated in the Caribbean Internet Governance Forum CIGF17. • Participation during the CITEL CCP I meeting to ensure regional positions are aligned to ICANN’s goals and objectives. | |



MIDDLE EAST

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Middle East DNS Forum 2022

ME DNS FORUM

Middle East Domain Name System Forum

The eighth edition of the Middle East DNS Forum was held virtually from 16–18 May 2022. The three-day event covered technical, business, and legal topics and drew more than 200 participants from across the region and beyond.

Rich discussions resulted in some key takeaways. The region continues to have huge potential. The COVID-19 pandemic did provide a push for more advancement in remote outreach, and this is still a work-in-progress, mainly among ccTLDs.

The forum featured the launch of the new Middle East DNS Forum website. Content related to the forum can be found online at <https://mednsf.org/>.

Reaching New Audiences

Despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, ICANN's Middle East GSE team successfully engaged with new audiences from the region.

In Saudi Arabia, continuous stakeholder engagement resulted in fruitful collaborations during this fiscal year. Notably, ICANN organized several technical workshops and webinars on various DNS-related topics. ICANN also worked closely with the Internet Center of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology on areas of collaboration.

In Pakistan, ICANN org successfully worked with Gemnet Enterprise Solutions, an ISP, to enable DNSSEC validation on its network. The ISP's keen interest in increasing network resilience made this possible.

In Somalia, ICANN had a strong presence at the Somalia Network Operators Groups 2021 (SOMNOG) event. ICANN presented the first technical hands-on workshop for the local technical community on DNS operations at this event, along with other presentations.

EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in the Middle East throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF THE DNS AND THE DNS ROOT SERVER SYSTEM | |
| <i>Goal 1.1: Improve the shared responsibility for upholding the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized a hands-on DNS operations workshop and another hands-on DNSSEC workshop for the Saudi Arabian technical community. • Organized a hands-on DNS operations workshop for the Somali technical community during SOMNOG 2021. • Gave a talk at the Middle East Technical University on the DNS and its Importance. • Organized a thematic webinar on DNSSEC validation. • Organized a webinar for the Pakistani technical community on DNS operations, DNS security threats, and DNSSEC. • Organized a presentation on the Knowledge-sharing and Instantiating Norms for DNS and Naming Security (KINDNS) initiative during the annual Middle East DNS Forum 2022. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized calls with 10 different network operators on DNSSEC validation. Work eventually started with four of them to enable DNSSEC validation on their respective networks. • Encouraged DNSSEC signing by two ccTLDs. |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE | |
| <i>Goal 1.2: Strengthen DNS root server operations governance in coordination with the DNS root server operators</i> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated the installation of two new IMRS in Erbil, Iraq. These are the first IMRS instances in the country. • Currently coordinating the deployment and functioning of four new IMRS instances, one in Morocco, one in Libya, and two in Saudi Arabia. |
| <i>Goal 1.3: Identify and mitigate security threats to the DNS through greater engagement with relevant hardware, software, and service vendors</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered a talk on DNS security threats to students studying cybersecurity at the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences in Saudi Arabia. • Delivered a talk on DNS security threats for lawyers with the Ankara Legal Hackers. • Delivered a workshop on DNS security threats during the Fifth International Conference of the Arab Society for Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine. • Organized a panel on DNS security threats during the annual Middle East DNS Forum 2022. | <p>Promoted DAAR among seven ccTLDs.</p> |

(continued)

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the Middle East Space sessions during ICANN72 and ICANN73. Organized a Middle East Readout session for each of the ICANN72 and ICANN73 public meetings. Organized the annual Middle East and Adjoining Countries School on Internet Governance 4–8 July 2021. | <p>Organized an ICANN general training for stakeholders from Pakistan. The first portion of the training, the Basic Track, covered topics on ICANN and ICANN’s Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees. The second track; the Advanced Track, was tailored to the interests of attendees (technical, IDNs and UA).</p> |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EVOLVE THE UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET USER BASE | |
| <i>Goal 3.1: Foster competition, consumer choice, and innovation in the Internet space by increasing awareness of, and encouraging readiness for Universal Acceptance, IDN implementation, and IPv6</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the eighth Middle East DNS Forum 16–18 May 2022. Organized webinars on UA for communities in Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Iraq. | <p>Contributed articles to the Arab ICT Organization’s magazines.</p> |
| <i>Goal 3.2: Improve assessment of, and responsiveness to, new technologies which impact the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet’s unique identifier systems by greater engagement with relevant parties</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated publications authored by ICANN’s Office of the CTO and the SSAC. Disseminated publications authored by ICANN’s Government Engagement Team. | |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN’S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE, GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET | |
| <i>Goal 4.1: Identify and address global challenges and opportunities within its remit by further developing early warning systems, such as ICANN org’s Legislative and Regulatory Development Reports</i> | |
| | <p>Engaged with various regional stakeholders to stay abreast of new laws and regulations that relate to ICANN’s mission, and reported on them internally.</p> |
| <i>Goal 4.2: Continue to build alliances in the Internet ecosystem and beyond to raise awareness of and engage with global stakeholders about ICANN’s mission and policymaking</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized a presentation on data privacy and protection legislation in the Gulf Cooperation Council during the Middle East DNS Forum 2022. Organized a session entitled “Maintaining One Single Global Internet” during the Arab IGF 2021. | |



NORTH AMERICA

REGIONAL REPORT

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction of North America Space

In keeping with the goals defined in the North America Regional Engagement plan, the North America (NA) GSE team introduced the first ever NA Space. The inaugural NA Space session took place during ICANN72, during which the team shared the new NA Engagement Plan and highlighted topics of interest to the region. A second NA Space was also held at ICANN73. The session served as a venue to provide ICANN policy development updates to the community, but more importantly it provided a venue for NA stakeholders to discuss regional topics of interest.

Virtual Event on Canadian Online Safety Act

As part of the North America virtual event series, GSE hosted an event on the latest developments regarding legislation pending in the Canadian Parliament that could affect ICANN's mission. The event was held in partnership with the Internet Society, and featured speakers from both organizations, as well as the Canadian Internet Registration Authority, .ca, and the Competitive Network Operators of Canada .

UA Training Series with NARALO



The NA GSE team partnered with the North American Regional At-large Organization (NARALO) and the Universal Acceptance Steering Group (UASG) to host a UA training series for the NA region. The series highlighted the importance of UA to new audiences. The series provided an opportunity for over 200 trainees to learn about the technical aspects of the UA of new domain names, including Internationalized Domain Names. It also provided an avenue for trainees to further engage with the UASG and continue to promote UA within their organizations and communities.



EVENTS AND PROJECTS

This table lists ICANN org’s events and projects in North America throughout FY22, organized by how the activities furthered ICANN’s strategic objectives and goals.

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICANN’S MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL OF GOVERNANCE</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 2.1: Strengthen ICANN’s bottom-up multistakeholder decision-making process and ensure that work gets done and politics are developed in an effective and timely manner</i></p> | |
| <p>Introduced the NA Space and held NA Space sessions during ICANN72 and ICANN73. The space aims to create a venue to discuss issues of relevance to the community.</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 2.2: Support and grow active, informed, and effective stakeholder participation</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held webinars covering a wide range of topics including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Two webinars focused on legislative and regulatory developments around the world, as well as recent developments from the United Nations and International Telecommunication Union » One webinar to review the ICANN Newcomer programs and promote participation of newcomers to shape the future of the Internet • Lectured at seven universities on the ICANN multistakeholder model and ICANN policymaking. This included two opportunities for President and CEO Göran Marby to be hosted as speaker. • Spoke at ISOC Indigenous Connectivity Summit 2021 and North American Network Operators’ Group (NANOG) 85. • Participated on the steering committee of multiple third-party regional events, including IGF-USA and the Canadian IGF | |
| <p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EVOLVE THE UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEMS IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET USER BASE</p> | |
| <p><i>Goal 3.1: Foster competition, consumer choice, and innovation in the Internet space by increasing awareness of, and encouraging readiness for Universal Acceptance, IDN implementation, and IPv6</i></p> | |
| | <p>Partnered with NARALO and the UASG to offer a training series on universal acceptance of domain names. Over 200 trainees participated in a four-part training series focusing on various technical aspects related to the UA of domain names.</p> |

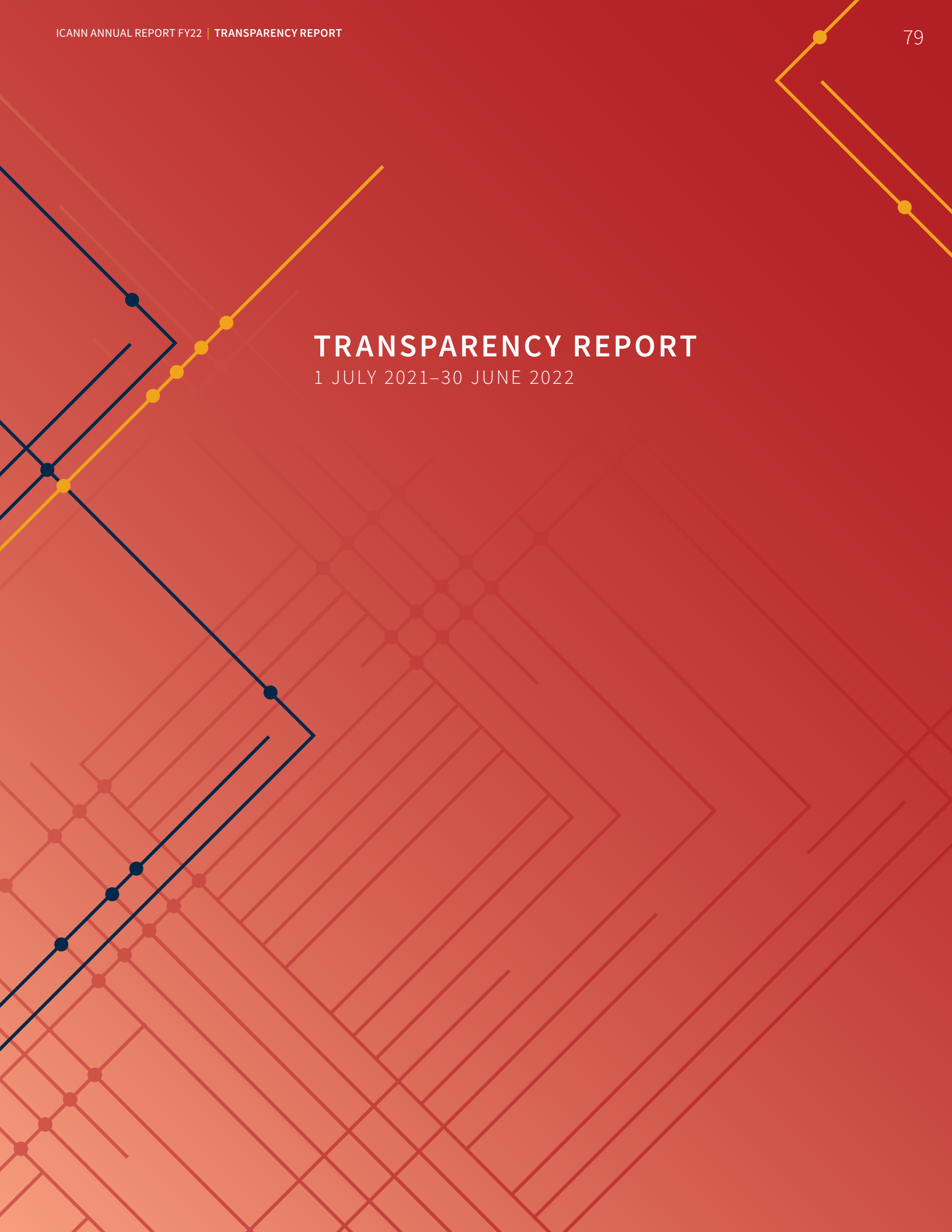
(continued)

| EVENTS | PROJECTS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ADDRESS GEOPOLITICAL ISSUES IMPACTING ICANN'S MISSION TO ENSURE A SINGLE, GLOBALLY INTEROPERABLE INTERNET</p> | |
| <p align="center"><i>Goal 4.1: Identify and address global challenges and opportunities within its remit by further developing early warning systems, such as ICANN org's Legislative and Regulatory Development Reports</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized a briefing with NA stakeholders to discuss Internet related legislative proposals in Canada. Monitored multiple third-party events discussing topics that may concern ICANN's mission, including government discussions on data privacy and WHOIS. | |
| <p align="center"><i>Goal 4.2: Continue to build alliances in the Internet ecosystem and beyond to raise awareness of and engage with global stakeholders about ICANN's mission and policymaking</i></p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held several briefings with regional Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) representatives to provide updates and listened to updates on issues they are working on. Held several private meetings with regional stakeholders to discuss developments impacting the ecosystem and partnered on events to deliver updates. | |



TRANSPARENCY REPORT

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022



TRANSPARENCY REPORT

Transparency is fundamental to the success of the multistakeholder decision-making model. Transparency of processes, interests, and access to information is essential for stakeholders to collaborate and achieve consensus effectively in policymaking activities.

Principles of transparency are embedded throughout the ICANN ecosystem. The ICANN Board, community, and organization work continuously to improve transparency and accountability efforts. As part of this focus, the second Accountability and Transparency Review Team (ATRT2) issued [Recommendation 9.4](#) on the development of transparency metrics and reporting in the Annual Report.

The activities in support of this recommendation are covered in this section.

TRANSPARENCY METRICS

Requests of the Documentary Information Disclosure Policy Process and the Disposition of Requests

ICANN’s [Documentary Information Disclosure Policy \(DIDP\)](#) is intended to ensure that information contained in documents concerning ICANN’s operational activities that are within ICANN’s possession, custody, or control is made available to the public, unless there is a compelling reason for confidentiality. This measurement provides information on the volume of DIDP requests that ICANN org received per quarter and the disposition of those requests.

Requests submitted under the DIDP and ICANN’s responses are available on the [DIDP page](#).

| FY22 DIDP Requests and Responses | FY22 Q1 | FY22 Q2 | FY22 Q3 | FY22 Q4 |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Requests Received and Completed | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Number Met Response Time Requirement | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Publication of Board Meeting Agendas, Resolutions, Preliminary Reports, and Minutes

The ICANN Bylaws require the publication of Board meeting notices and agendas, resolutions adopted by the Board, preliminary reports, and minutes.

The Bylaws require the publication of a notice of a Board meeting and the agenda (to the extent known) at least seven days in advance of each Board meeting (or as far in advance as is practicable).

The Bylaws also require resolutions adopted by the Board to be posted two business days after Board meetings, and preliminary reports seven business days after Board meetings. The minutes of a Board meeting are required to be published one business day after they are approved by the Board.

A portion of these documents may be redacted following ICANN’s publication practices. To improve transparency, ICANN publishes the categories for grounds for redaction and nondisclosure.

| FY22 Publication of Board Materials | FY22 Q1 | FY22 Q2 | FY22 Q3 | FY22 Q4 |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Meetings | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Resolution Posted on Time | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Preliminary Report Posted on Time | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Minutes Posted on Time | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Board Briefing Materials Posted on Time | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

► [READ MORE About ICANN’s Board Materials Publication Practices.](#)

Percentage of Redacted-to-Unredacted Board Briefing Materials Released to the General Public

In June 2010, ICANN org began publicly posting Board Briefing Materials. These are Board decision-making materials in preparation for each Board meeting. The Board Briefing Materials consist of Board papers and Board reference materials, or “Annexes” as referenced in earlier Board meetings. They are posted at the same time as the Bylaws-mandated meeting minutes. ICANN org maintains the [Guidelines for the Posting of Board Briefing Materials](#) (“Guidelines”), which describe ICANN org practices in making these documents available. The Guidelines discuss ICANN org’s redaction principles, the guiding principles that ICANN org follows when reviewing Board Briefing Materials for publication, as well as the areas ([aligned with the DIDP](#)) where ICANN org redacts information from the Board Briefing Materials. When redacting information from Board Briefing Materials, ICANN org uses a standard set of Board Redaction Codes, to provide transparency regarding the basis for the redaction. The Guidelines document includes a chart identifying each of the codes, a description of the purpose of the code, and whether the information that was redacted is subject to review for future disclosure. In December 2019, ICANN org began publishing a Redaction Register to increase transparency in reporting on the purpose of redactions from the Board materials and whether the redaction will be subject to review for future disclosure.

The following chart outlines the percentage of Board Briefing Material documents redacted compared to documents published in FY22.

| Board Decision-Making Materials Published and Redacted | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of Pages Published | 1,618 |
| Percentage of Pages Published | 92.6% |
| Number of Pages Redacted | 119.75 |
| Percentage of Pages Redacted | 7.4% |

Number and Nature of Issues that the Board Determined Should be Treated Confidentially

In FY22, there were four confidential Executive Sessions, but there was a public reporting of resolutions from the sessions. The Board also approved withholding certain information from resolutions per Bylaws Section 3.5(b) 22 times.

The grounds for determining confidentiality are set forth in [Section 3.5\(b\)](#) of the ICANN Bylaws.

Employee “Anonymous Hotline” and Other Whistleblowing Activity

Every year, all ICANN org staff members receive a copy of the Anonymous Hotline Policy and Procedures and acknowledge their understanding of how to use this resource.

The Anonymous Employee Hotline received one report in FY22. The Hotline Committee followed up on the report and resolved the matter directly with the individual who submitted the report. No further action was required.

Improving ICANN Transparency

Recognizing that transparency is a broad and evolving subject, it remains a topic of continuous discussion and work by the ICANN Board, org, and the community.

CROSS-COMMUNITY WORKING GROUP ON ENHANCING ICANN ACCOUNTABILITY WORK STREAM 2

The Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability (CCWG-Accountability) Work Stream 2 (WS2) provided recommendations and implementation guidance related to Transparency in several areas, including:

- Modifications to improve ICANN org’s DIDP.
- Improvements to documenting and reporting on ICANN org’s interactions with governments.
- Transparency of Board deliberations.
- Improvements to ICANN org’s Anonymous Hotline.

WS2 was a priority in FY22 and will remain one in FY23.

To improve transparency and enhance communications regarding the status of WS2 implementation, ICANN org has created a [central WS2 implementation page](#) under the former [CCWG-Accountability’s workspace](#). The page houses links to ICANN [org implementation](#), [community implementation](#), and also to WS2 [Community Coordination Group](#) activities as well as updates shared with the WS2-Implementation Team ([WS2-IT](#)). This section features charts and tables to better visualize the implementation progress, and complements [ICANN org pages](#) on WS2 implementation.

THE THIRD ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY REVIEW

The third Accountability and Transparency Review (ATRT3) concluded its work, issuing the [Final Report](#) in June 2020. The Board [took action](#) on the ATRT3 recommendations on 30 November 2020 and approved five recommendations contained in the final report.

In its [assessment](#) of the effectiveness of ICANN org’s implementation of ATRT2 Recommendation 9.4 on “developing a full set of statistical data that will be published annually with each Fiscal Year Annual Report,” the ATRT3 noted that this recommendation met its implementation requirements. The ATRT3 also noted that it considered the recommendation to be implemented.

Publication of Review-Related Information

ICANN org publishes extensive review-related information to inform the community, including:

- Open and transparent details on the work of review teams and review working parties.
- Fact sheets to share the progress of Specific Reviews.
- An [Annual Review Implementation Report](#), which documents the accountability and transparency of all ICANN review processes for Bylaws-mandated Specific Reviews. It also provides the status of ICANN’s implementation of recommendations set forth in final reports issued by review teams to the ICANN Board.
- Archives of review team mailing lists, plenary and leadership call recordings, and transcripts.

Information Transparency Initiative

Over ICANN's history, the Board, community, and org have produced and accumulated thousands of pieces of unstructured content spread across 38 different public sites. This content continues to grow by up to 30 percent each year. The org currently surfaces this content through multiple unconnected platforms with differing foundational technologies that are nonscalable, may be vulnerable, and are no longer fit for purpose.

The objective of the Information Transparency Initiative (ITI) is to address these issues through the following goals:

- Create an integrated, ongoing, and operational process to govern, preserve, organize, and secure ICANN's public content.
- Implement this governance through a new document management system (DMS), the content foundation for ICANN ecosystem wide governance.
- Surface this content through a new content management system (CMS), which will serve as the backbone for ICANN's external web properties.
- Enable a multilingual user experience (in the six United Nations languages) and aim to adhere to [W3C AA accessibility standards](#).
- Upgrade and establish a future-proof and content agnostic technology landscape.

The org is building and integrating new technical infrastructures from the ground up. The effort involved in integrating two new platforms (a new DMS and a new CMS) via a data publishing pipeline for English and translated content, designing an information architecture, transforming unstructured content into structured content, and making this new foundation extendable for our ecosystem of sites, requires a significant amount of work.

In FY22, ICANN org has progressed the ITI initiative in several key areas that enhance the user experience. Among the milestones are:

- An improved layout and user experience for [Public Comment proceedings](#), submissions, and files that provides guided submission forms and email subscription alerts that can be managed by individual users.
- Easier access to [Government Engagement](#) content using keyword search within publications and other content, date filters, and email subscription alerts when new content is published.
- New [ICANN Careers](#) pages provide staff testimonials, photos, and profiles, benefits explanations and an overview of ICANN org's work culture, diversity, equity, and inclusion.

DIVERSITY REPORT

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

DIVERSITY REPORT

ICANN and Diversity

ICANN is committed to promoting greater diversity and supporting broad, inclusive participation. This overview provides a brief look at current community work on diversity, shines a spotlight on newcomer programs designed to enhance diversity in the ICANN community, and offers a glimpse into the diversity at ICANN organization (org) and at ICANN Public Meetings.

Community Work on Diversity

Currently, community groups do not gather specific diversity data. This work will evolve over time as the [Community Coordination Group](#) (CCG) undergoes discussions around the Cross-Community Working Group on Accountability Work Stream 2 (WS2) [recommendations](#) on [diversity](#).

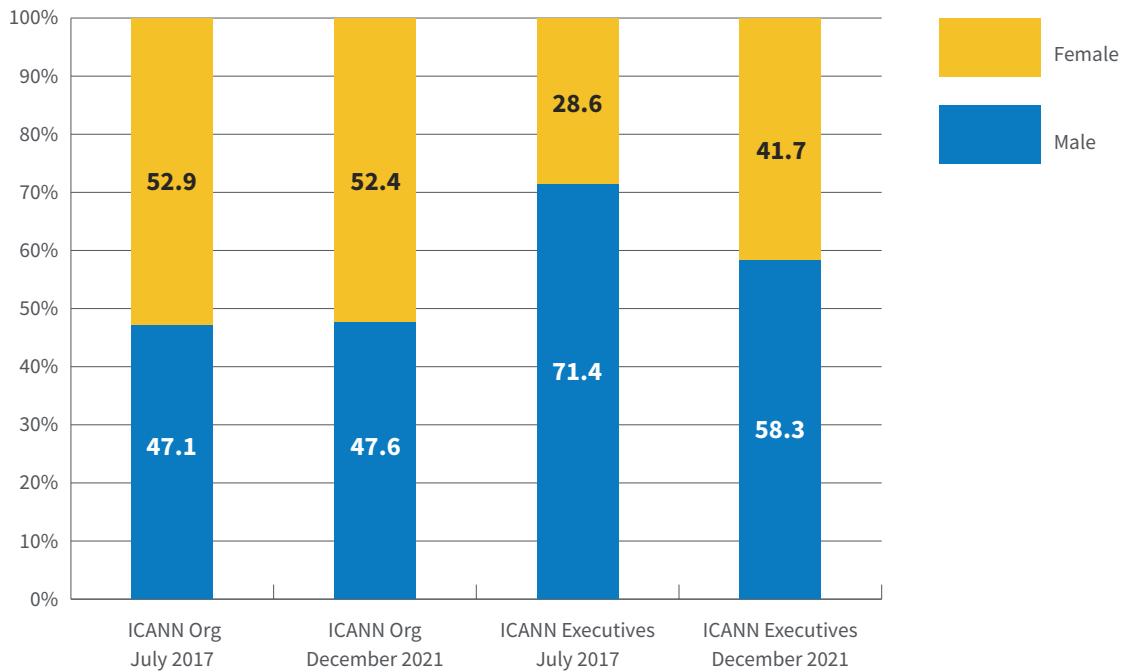
The CCG has been discussing developing uniform definitions for the seven elements of diversity identified by the WS2 diversity subgroup: geographic or regional representation, language, gender, age, physical disability, diverse skills, and stakeholder group or constituency.

Additionally, a Leadership Diversity Survey was launched in June 2022; the survey was created in response to an [Additional Budget Request](#) by the [European Regional At-Large Organization](#) to design a study about diversity in the context of the WS2 recommendations.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion within ICANN Org

ICANN org strives to create a positive work environment where everyone is valued and respected. ICANN org is committed to offering a range of diversity and inclusivity training, as well as panels to celebrate diverse voices, communication channels to bolster inclusive sharing of experiences, and equitable policies and opportunities for progress and development.

Gender Diversity: ICANN Org



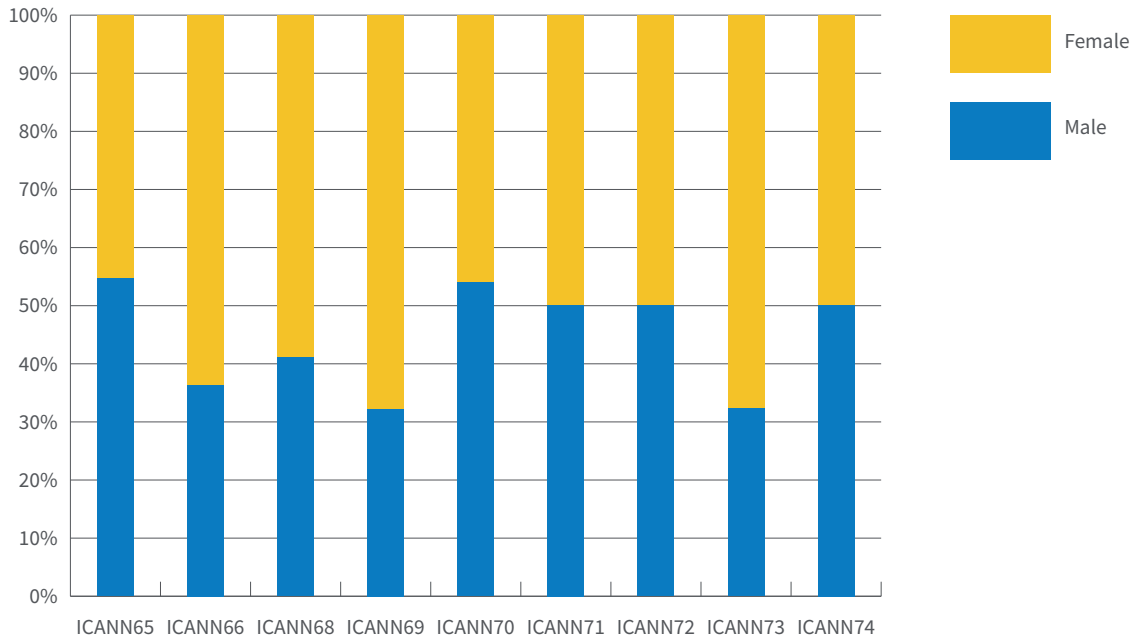
As the chart shows, staff identifying as female make up just over half of ICANN org, and progress has been made in increasing gender diversity at the executive level since FY17.

As of 31 December 2021, the majority of staff were based in North America (75 percent), followed by 10 percent in Europe, 7 percent in Asia Pacific, 6 percent in the Middle East and Africa, and 2 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Age distribution has been stable at ICANN org over the last four years, with staff averaging approximately 45 years of age and representing the typical midpoint of most professional careers.

ICANN Fellowship and NextGen@ICANN Programs

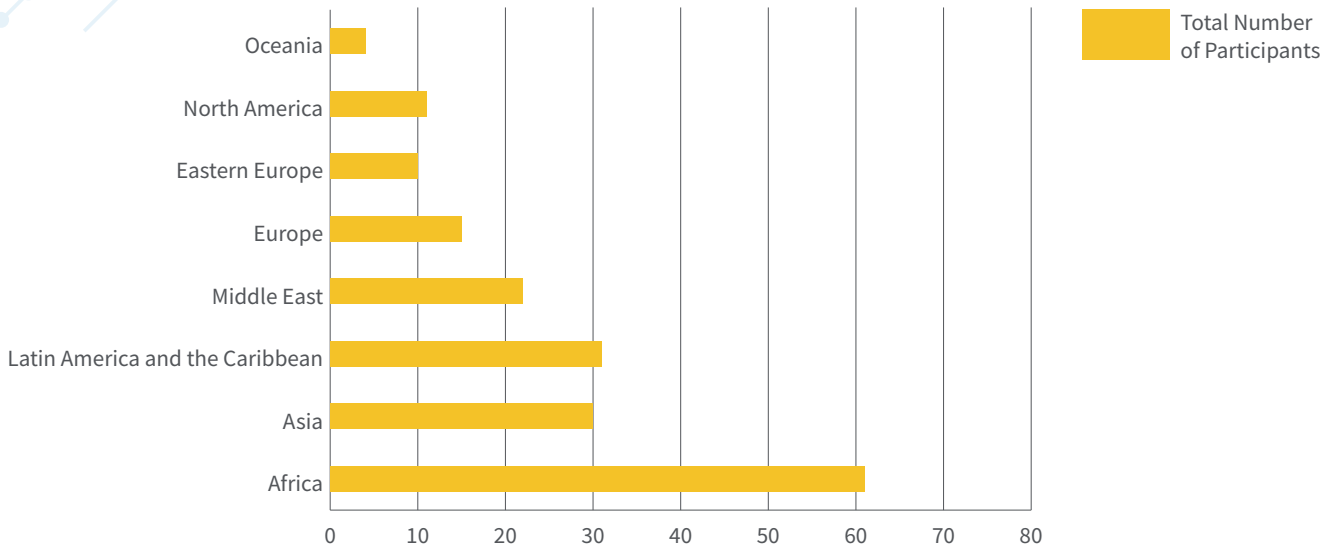
Gender Diversity: NextGen@ICANN



The NextGen@ICANN Program provides mentoring and travel assistance for up to 12 students aged 18–30 studying in the region where the ICANN Public Meeting is taking place. The program enhances age diversity for younger participants, with an average of 66 percent of participants identifying as female from ICANN63 to ICANN74. (Note that ICANN67 participants were deferred to ICANN70.)

The ICANN Fellowship Program offers capacity development opportunities from underserved and underrepresented communities to foster active participation in the ICANN community. (Note that the Fellowship Program did not run for ICANN67–69, and the program was virtual for ICANN70–73.)

Regional Diversity: Fellowship Program (ICANN65–ICANN74)

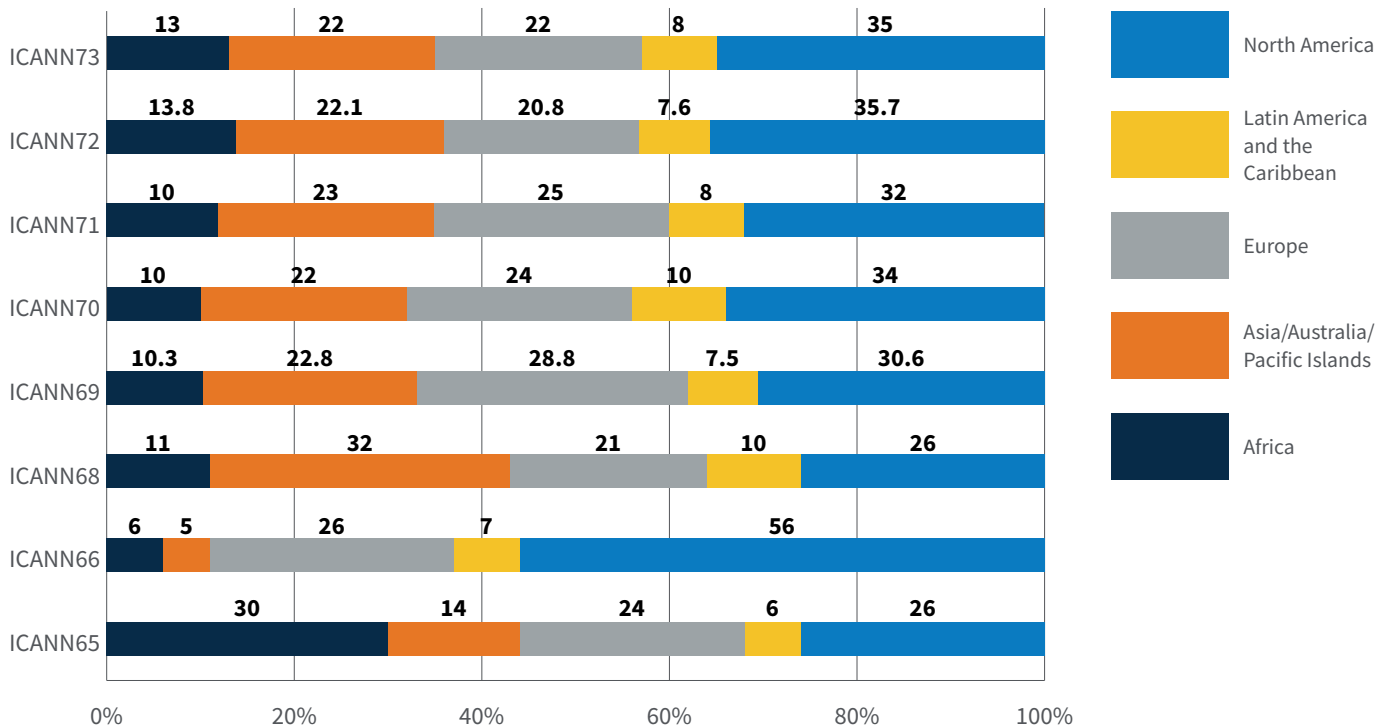


Gender diversity varied from meeting to meeting, with an average of 63 percent of participants identifying as male from ICANN65 to ICANN74. Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean have been the most common regions for Fellowship Program participants since ICANN65.

ICANN Public Meetings

ICANN Public Meetings continue to attract participants from around the globe, even when conducted remotely.

Regional Diversity: ICANN Public Meetings



The meeting with the widest divergence, ICANN66, was the last to take place in person before the COVID-19 pandemic. Regional data was gathered using different categories for ICANN67, the first virtual meeting, so is not included here for consistency. For additional data on ICANN Public Meetings, see the [By the Numbers Reports](#).

REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

ANNUAL REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Reviews Implementation Report documents the progress of Bylaws-mandated Specific Reviews. [Section 4.5](#) of the ICANN Bylaws states that:

“ICANN will produce an annual report on the state of the accountability and transparency reviews, which will discuss the status of the implementation of all review processes required by [Section 4.6](#) and the status of ICANN’s implementation of the recommendations set forth in the final reports issued by the review teams to the Board following the conclusion of such review (‘Annual Review Implementation Report’).”

Highlights of the latest progress on the four Specific Reviews include:

- Board-approved recommendations from the Third Accountability and Transparency Review (ATRT3); the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice (CCT) Review; the Second Registration Directory Service (RDS-WHOIS2) Review; and the Second Security, Stability, and Resiliency (SSR2) Review that were considered eligible for prioritization went through the Prioritization Pilot exercise that started in April and ended in early May 2022. With prioritization complete, the ICANN organization (org) began producing the implementation design and associated work plan for the prioritized recommendations.
- This Annual Report reflects the current and reclassified implementation status categories of the recommendations: “Complete,” “In Progress,” and “Not Started.” Previous Annual Reports showed the implementation design status. Because of the category update, the status of some recommendations may have changed to show their implementation status. The implementation status of recommendations should be understood as follows:
 - » **Complete:** A recommendation implemented in full and for which implementation documentation is available.
 - » **In Progress:** A recommendation for which work has started to address deliverables identified during the implementation design. Implementation design is the preparatory phase for implementation, during which a cross-functional project team develops guidelines that include deliverables for implementation, assesses resources, conducts risk assessment, as well as an inventory of existing work, etc.
 - » **Not Started:** Work has not started because of a dependency on another recommendation and/or process.
- The implementation status of Board-approved recommendations (or their components) is summarized in the following table:

| REVIEW EFFORT | COMPLETE | IN PROGRESS | NOT STARTED |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| ATRT3 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| CCT | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| RDS-WHOIS2 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| SSR2 | 2 | 5 | 7 |

The ICANN Board is responsible for the review and oversight of all Specific Reviews or any replacement or revisions to the relevant section of the Bylaws. The Board performs this work through its Organizational Effectiveness Committee (OEC), whose duties include, but are not limited to, overseeing ICANN org efforts in implementing Specific Reviews recommendations and reporting the progress to the Board. Additionally, the Board has caucus groups to develop input to Specific Review teams on the scope of work, feasibility of recommendations, and other key matters.

OPERATING STANDARDS

[Operating Standards](#) were developed with community consultation and provide standards for conducting Specific Reviews. The Operating Standards include required items detailed in [Section 4.6\(a\)\(i\) of the Bylaws](#) related to candidate nomination, review team selection, review team size, conflict of interest policies, decision-making procedures, solicitation of independent experts, and review team access to confidential documentation subject to the Confidential Disclosure Framework.

The process for conducting reviews continues to evolve, using lessons learned from Specific Reviews to drive continuous improvement. These efforts generate process improvements that address problem areas, reinforce good practices, and streamline procedures, improving review efficiency and the quality of recommendations. Recent, recommended improvements from the ATRT3 and the Pilot Holistic Review Terms of Reference team underscore the need to update the Operating Standards to reflect process improvements and other changes.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY (ATRT) REVIEW

Background

According to the Bylaws (Section 4.6(b)), the ICANN Board “shall cause a periodic review of ICANN’s execution of its commitment to maintain and improve robust mechanisms for public input, accountability, and transparency so as to ensure that the outcomes of its decision-making reflect the public interest and are accountable to the Internet community (“Accountability and Transparency Review”).

On 30 November 2020, the Board took action on the Third Accountability and Transparency Review (ATRT3) [Final Report](#) and approved the five recommendations, consisting of 15 components, as articulated in the [Scorecard](#). All recommendations were approved subject to prioritization, with the exception of Recommendation 5, which called for the development of a prioritization process.

The five ATRT3 recommendations call for:

1. Updates to the requirements of ICANN’s Public Comment proceedings.
2. Review of the implementation of the Second ATRT recommendations in light of the ATRT3’s assessment, and completion of the implementation of ATRT2 recommendations subject to prioritization.
3. Changes to Specific and Organizational Reviews, including the creation of a new Holistic Review of ICANN, and evolution of Organizational Reviews into Continuous Improvement Programs.
4. Improvements to the accountability and transparency of ICANN’s Strategic and Operating Plans.
5. The creation of a community-led entity tasked with operating a prioritization process for recommendations made by review teams, cross-community groups, or any other appropriate community-related budgetary elements identified by the Board or ICANN org.

Key ATRT Links

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ATRT Review Home Page | ATRT3 Review Workspace | ATRT3 Review Fact Sheet | ATRT3 Implementation Workspace |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|

Status of ATRT3 Recommendations

In FY22, ICANN org continued to work to address the implementation of Board-approved ATRT3 recommendations.

Board-approved ATRT3 recommendations and their components considered eligible for prioritization went through the [Prioritization Pilot exercise](#) that started in April and ended in early May 2022, and was conducted with community representatives. The purpose of the exercise was to produce a list of prioritized recommendations based on urgency and importance criteria. The list was meant to serve as an input to ICANN org for the implementation of the various recommendations (see the [Prioritization of Implementation Efforts](#) section for more information). With prioritization complete, ICANN org began producing the implementation design and associated work plan for the prioritized ATRT3 recommendations.

The community group that conducted the Prioritization Pilot assigned a P1 level to some recommendation components (3.1, 3.2, 3.4, and 3.5), a P2 level to some recommendation components (1.1, 1.2, 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 4.2, 4.4, and 4.5), and a P4 level to Recommendation 2 (where P1 corresponds to the highest priority and P4 to the lowest).

Implementation status of Board-approved ATRT3 recommendations is as follows:

- Three recommendation components are complete (1.1, 1.2, and 3.3). In FY22, ICANN org marked recommendation components 1.1 and 1.2 on public input complete. Recommendation component 3.3 was implemented through a Board [action](#) on 10 March 2022 to defer the third iteration of the SSR Review (See the [Deferral of SSR3](#) section for more information). Implementation documentation will be made available in FY23.
- Five recommendation components are in progress (2, 3.1, 3.4, 3.5, and 5). In FY22, ICANN org released a draft framework and completed a Prioritization Pilot to address Recommendation 5. ICANN org began the implementation work on the assessment of ATRT2 implementation (Recommendation 2), as well as on Recommendation components 3.1 and 3.4, which call for changes to two Specific Reviews (RDS and ATRT). Work started to address the implementation of Recommendation 3.5: a Pilot Holistic Review Terms of Reference team, which includes a subset of former ATRT3 members and OEC members, completed the [Terms of Reference for Holistic Review Pilot Draft](#), which the OEC directed ICANN org to publish for Public Comment.
- Seven recommendation components are not started (3.2, 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5).

COMPETITION, CONSUMER TRUST AND CONSUMER CHOICE (CCT) REVIEW

Background

Under the Bylaws (Section 4.6(d)), ICANN is committed to ensuring that it will adequately address issues of competition, consumer protection, security, stability and resiliency, malicious abuse issues, sovereignty concerns, and rights protection prior to increasing in the number of new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) under an application process initiated after 1 October 2016 (“New gTLD Round”). The review team for the CCT Review examined the extent to which the expansion of gTLDs has promoted competition, consumer trust, and consumer choice, and assessed the effectiveness of the New gTLD Round’s application and evaluation process, as well as the safeguards put in place to mitigate issues arising from the New gTLD Round.

On 1 March 2019, the Board [took action](#) on the CCT Review Team’s 35 consensus recommendations contained in the [Final Report](#), as documented in the associated [Scorecard](#), and:

- Approved six recommendations (1, 17, 21, 22, 30, and 31), subject to costing and implementation considerations. In January 2020, the Board directed ICANN org to commence implementation of the approved CCT recommendations, as proposed in the [Plan for Implementation](#) prepared by ICANN org, with a note that any recommendations requiring significant resources and budget would be included in the operational planning and budgeting processes, allowing for appropriate community consideration and prioritization, as applicable, of planned work. The Board-approved CCT recommendations entail requests for improved data collection, suggested reforms relating to transparency and data collection within ICANN Contractual Compliance, as well as engagement work.
- Placed 17 recommendations (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, and 26) in pending status (in whole or in part). The Board committed to take further action on these recommendations subsequent to the completion of intermediate steps, as identified in the [March 2019 Scorecard](#), such as assessing the value of the data to be collected (as requested by Recommendations 2, 3, 4, and 5), and leveraging existing efforts before running possible new surveys (as requested by Recommendations 8, 11, and 13). Informed by a detailed assessment titled “[Informing Board Action on CCT Pending Recommendations](#),” the Board subsequently [took action](#) on 22 October 2020 to approve 11 (6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, and 26) of the 17 pending recommendations, subject to prioritization, as noted in the [October 2020 Scorecard](#). ICANN org continues work to address the additional information the Board requested in the March 2019 Scorecard associated with the Board resolution, as appropriate, to inform Board action on the six CCT recommendations pending Board action (2, 3, 4, 5, 14, and 15). This work includes understanding the types of data that would be relevant in examining the potential impacts on competition, whether that data is available, and how it could be collected in order to benefit the work of future CCT Review Teams (Recommendations 2–5), and facilitating community efforts to develop a definition of “abuse” to inform further action on Recommendations 14 and 15.

- Passed 14 recommendations (9, 10, 12, 16, 19, 20, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35) through¹ (in whole or in part) to community groups for their consideration. In September 2019, the Board received a [correspondence](#) from the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council in response to the five recommendations that were passed through to the GNSO. In its response, the GNSO Council said it would be referring three CCT recommendations to the respective policy development process working groups, not taking any action on one recommendation, and stating that ICANN org should address Recommendation 16, which relates to DNS abuse.

Key CCT Links

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| CCT Review Home Page | CCT Review Workspace | CCT Review Fact Sheet | CCT Implementation Workspace |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|

Status of CCT Recommendations

In FY22, ICANN org worked on addressing the implementation of Board-approved recommendations emerging from the first iteration of the CCT Review.

Board-approved CCT recommendations and recommendation components considered eligible for prioritization went through the Prioritization Pilot (See the [Prioritization of Implementation Efforts](#) section for more information). The community group that conducted the Prioritization Pilot assigned a P1 level to Recommendation components 1, 8, 11, and 13 (items 1, 2, and 4 in part); a P2 level to Recommendation components 6, 13 (item 3), 13 (items 4 in part and 5), 20, 23 (items A, C in part, and D), 24 (item B), 23 (item B), 21 (item 2), 22, and 26; and a P4 level to Recommendation 7 (where P1 corresponds to the highest priority and P4 to the lowest).

Implementation status of Board-approved CCT recommendations is as follows:

- Three recommendations are complete (16, 17, and 18) and implementation documentation will be made available in FY23.
- Four recommendations are in progress (7, 21, 23, and 24).
- 10 recommendations are not started (1, 6, 8, 11, 13, 20, 22, and 26), including two (30 and 31) considered ineligible for prioritization due to dependencies on work conducted to inform the Board in support of its consideration of the Subsequent Procedures Final Report recommendations.

REGISTRATION DIRECTORY SERVICE (RDS) REVIEW

Background

According to the Bylaws (Section 4.6(e)), ICANN shall use commercially reasonable efforts to enforce its policies relating to registration directory services and shall work with Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees to explore structural changes to improve the accuracy of and access to gTLD registration data, as well as consider safeguards for protecting such data. The Board shall cause a periodic review to assess the effectiveness of the then-current gTLD registry directory service and whether its implementation meets the legitimate needs of law enforcement, promoting consumer trust and safeguarding registrant data (“Registration Directory Service (RDS) Review”).

On 25 February 2020, the Board [took action](#) on each of the 22 recommendations, included in the RDS-WHOIS2 [Final Report](#), as documented in an associated [Scorecard](#), and:

- Approved 15 recommendations (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.1, 10.2, 11.2, 12.1, 15.1, LE.1, LE.2, SG.1, CC.2, and CC.3), in whole or in part, subject to prioritization.
- Rejected two recommendations (R11.1 and BY1).

¹The Board, through its decision, stated that consideration of these recommendations is to be made by the community and any potential action initiated by community organizations. Therefore, once the Board has taken the action of offering the recommendations for community consideration, no further action is to be taken on these recommendations, which are considered closed.

- Placed four recommendations (R4.1, R4.2, R5.1, and R10.1) in pending Board action status given dependencies on outcomes of ongoing community work. The Board will consider pending recommendations in due course, in light of an impact analysis to be completed after Board action on the work related to the Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data. ICANN org continues to monitor these dependencies.
- Passed through two recommendations to the GNSO, in whole (CC.4) or in part (CC.1). The GNSO provided a [response](#) to the Board on 3 July 2020 that addresses both.

The RDS-WHOIS2 Review recommendations are, in part, built on the RDS-WHOIS2 Review Team’s assessment of the implementation of the previous Directory Service Review recommendations.

Deferral of RDS3 Review

The ATRT3 recommendation pertaining to the future RDS Reviews impacts the timing of RDS3, as Recommendation 3.1 says, “Suspending any further RDS Reviews until the next ATRT Review can consider the future of RDS Reviews in light of the final EPDP report recommendations², the results of the Board’s consideration of these, as well as any other developments which affect Directory Services.” At the end of the Prioritization Pilot, this ATRT3 recommendation was assigned a high priority. Therefore, work is underway to prepare the Board to consider the deferral of the RDS3 Review.

Key RDS Links

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| RDS Review Home Page | RDS-WHOIS2 Review Workspace | RDS-WHOIS2 Review Fact Sheet | RDS-WHOIS2 Implementation Workspace |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

Status of RDS-WHOIS2 Recommendations

In FY22, ICANN org worked on addressing the implementation of Board-approved recommendations emerging from the RDS-WHOIS2 Review.

Board-approved RDS-WHOIS2 recommendations and recommendation components considered eligible for prioritization went through the Prioritization Pilot (See the [Prioritization of Implementation Efforts](#) section for more information). The community group that conducted the Prioritization Pilot assigned a P2 level to Recommendation SG.1, and a P4 level to Recommendations 11.2, CC.1, 1.3, 3.1, 15.1, LE.1, and LE.2 (where P1 corresponds to the highest priority and P4 to the lowest).

Implementation highlights in FY22 for Board-approved RDS-WHOIS2 recommendations include:

- Seven recommendations are complete (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 11.2, LE.1, LE.2, and CC.3). Implementation documentation will be made available in FY23. In FY22, ICANN org marked recommendation 1.3, which relates to a Board Working Group on RDS, as complete. Recommendations LE.1 and LE.2 were also considered implemented as ICANN org conducted a study on the topic of the differentiation of legal versus natural persons’ registration data, which was used to inform the EPDP Phase (2A) working group deliberations. Additionally, ICANN org conducted two surveys and reached out to the ICANN community to inform its work on the Standardized System for Access/ Disclosure (SSAD) Operational Design Phase (ODP). The common interface-related recommendation (11.2) was also marked as complete.
- Two recommendations are in progress (3.1 and 15.1). In FY22, to address 15.1, ICANN org’s Implementation Operations department continued deploying a foundational structure that allows for the work of implementation to be carried out thoroughly, effectively, and in a sustainable manner. Enhanced tools for implementation design-related work as well as improved reporting mechanisms were developed. ICANN Contractual Compliance furthered implementation of 3.1 by adding links to the Complaint Submission page.
- Six recommendations are not started (3.2, 10.2, 12.1, SG.1, CC.2, and CC.1), including four (3.2, 10.2, 12.1, and CC.2) that are considered ineligible for prioritization due to dependencies.

²See [EPDP Phase 2 Final Report \(August 2020\)](#) and the proposed System for Standardized Access/Disclosure.

SECURITY, STABILITY, AND RESILIENCY (SSR) REVIEW

Background

Under the Bylaws (Section 4.6(c)), “The Board shall cause a periodic review of ICANN’s execution of its commitment to enhance the operational stability, reliability, resiliency, security, and global interoperability of the systems and processes, both internal and external, that directly affect and/or are affected by the Internet’s system of unique identifiers that ICANN coordinates (“SSR Review”).”

On 22 July 2021, the Board [took action](#) on each of the recommendations included in the SSR2 [Final Report](#), as documented in the [Scorecard](#), and:

- Approved 13 recommendations (1.1, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 9.1, 10.1, 16.1, 21.1, 22.1, 22.2, 23.1, 23.2, and 24.2) subject to prioritization.
- Rejected six recommendations (4.2, 8.1, 9.4, 10.2, 10.3, and 17.2) because the recommendations cannot be approved in full³.
- Rejected 10 recommendations (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 14.1, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 15.1, and 15.2).
- Placed four recommendations (5.4, 19.1, 19.2, and 20.2) in “pending, likely to be approved once further information is gathered to enable approval.”
- Placed 24 recommendations (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.3, 5.3, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5, 9.3, 11.1, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 13.1, 13.2, 14.2, 17.1, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 20.1, and 24.1) into “pending, holding to seek clarity or further information.”
- Placed six recommendations (6.1, 6.2, 7.4, 9.2, 16.2, and 16.3) in “pending, likely to be rejected unless additional information shows implementation is feasible.”

The SSR2 recommendations cover the following areas:

- The extent to which prior SSR Review recommendations have been implemented and whether implementation has resulted in the intended effect.
- SSR within ICANN.
- DNS abuse from a contractual, compliance, and transparency perspective.
- Additional SSR-related concerns regarding the global DNS.

Informed by further [clarification](#) received from the SSR2 Implementation Shepherds and ICANN org’s detailed assessment, on 1 May 2022 the Board [took action](#) on three pending recommendations, as articulated in the [Scorecard](#), and:

- Approved one recommendation (5.4).
- Rejected two recommendations (19.1 and 19.2).

³Further context on Board determination on SSR2 recommendations was provided in the [Board Blog: Board Action and Next Steps on the SSR2 Review](#): “While portions of these recommendations could be feasible, and in some cases, work is already underway to deal with the underlying issues on portions of these recommendations, limitations imposed by other portions of the same recommendation could impact feasibility in light of the Bylaws and Board/ICANN org remit. The Board does not have the option to selectively approve or reject parts of a single, indivisible community recommendation; they must act on a recommendation as written and not as interpreted by ICANN org or the Board. The Board notes that part of the community intent in incorporating Specific Reviews into the ICANN Bylaws in 2016 was to require the Board to act on recommendations as written, not as interpreted by ICANN org or Board.”

ICANN org continues to address the additional information the Board requested in the 22 July 2021 [Scorecard](#) associated with the Board resolution. The [Scorecard](#) detailed expected actions ranging from ICANN org analyzing and identifying gaps in a particular area of work, to reporting on work done to date. The Board committed to resolve the pending status and take appropriate action on these recommendations once it receives the additional information and ICANN org addresses the Board’s requests. As of 30 June 2022, a total of 31 recommendations remain in pending status in various stages of preparation for future Board Action:

- Seven recommendations (6.1, 6.2, 7.4, 16.2, 16.3, 20.1, and 20.2) are being assessed, following the Implementation of Shepherd’s⁴ responses to clarifying questions, received on [16 March 2022](#).
- 13 recommendations (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.3, 5.3, 7.1,7.2, 7.3, 7.5, 9.2, 9.3, 11.1, and 24.1) received Shepherd responses on [20 June 2022](#), and ICANN org will shortly begin assessment based on those responses.
- Seven recommendations (12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 13.1, 13.2, and 14.2) are DNS-related and are pending further ICANN org evaluation or coordination.
- Three recommendations (18.1, 18.2, and 18.3) are pending further evaluation by ICANN org.
- One recommendation (17.1) is dependent on outcomes of ongoing community work.

Deferral of SSR3 Review

In March 2022, the Board [resolved](#) to defer the third SSR Review (SSR3) based on a recommendation from the ATRT3 team. The Board determined that it would be neither prudent nor feasible to begin this review in March 2022, given the ATRT3 recommendation to suspend this review until considered by the next ATRT and before the implementation of SSR2 recommendations has been completed.

The Board recognized that the timing of future SSR reviews as specified within the Bylaws will need to be adjusted, and expects that this adjustment will take place once enough additional information is available on future timing expectations. Any updates to the Bylaws will be subject to Public Comment Proceedings.

Key SSR Links

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| SSR Review Home Page | SSR2 Review Workspace | SSR2 Review Fact Sheet | SSR2 Implementation Workspace |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|

Status of SSR2 Recommendations

In FY22, ICANN org worked on addressing the implementation of Board-approved SSR2 recommendations.

Board-approved SSR2 recommendations and recommendation components considered eligible for prioritization went through the Prioritization Pilot (See the [Prioritization of Implementation Efforts](#) section for more information). The community group that conducted the Prioritization Pilot assigned a P1 level to Recommendations 10.1, 21.1, and 23.2; a P3 level to Recommendations 16.1 and 23.1; and a P4 level to Recommendations 1.1, 22.1, 22.2, and 24.2 (where P1 corresponds to the highest priority and P4 to the lowest).

⁴Implementation Shepherds are former review team members who volunteered to be available for any questions or clarifications the Board or ICANN org may seek when considering or implementing recommendations.

Implementation highlights in FY22 for Board-approved SSR2 recommendations include:

- Two recommendations are complete (4.1 and 9.1).
- Five recommendations are in progress (1.1, 10.1, 16.1, 21.1, and 22.1). In FY22, Recommendations 1.1 on assessing SSR1 implementation, 10.1 on a web page that includes ICANN org’s definition of DNS abuse, and 16.1 on cross-referencing on the website on actions relating to privacy and data stewardship were moved to in progress. Additionally, implementation was marked as in progress for Recommendations 21.1 on the implementation of new Root Zone Management System security measures and 22.1 on a list of statistics and metrics that reflect operational status.
- Seven recommendations are not started (5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 22.2, 23.1, 23.2, and 24.2), including two (5.1 and 5.2) recommendations considered ineligible for prioritization due to dependencies and one (5.4) eligible for prioritization.

STREAMLINING OF REVIEW EFFORTS

The Bylaws-anchored timing and cadence of Organizational and Specific Reviews has resulted in multiple concurrent reviews, straining the volunteer community’s bandwidth and ICANN resources, and creating challenges for planning for the next cycle.

The Board has continued its oversight of the evolving efforts to streamline Specific and Organizational reviews, taking into consideration the related Board-approved recommendations by the ATRT3. These ATRT3 recommendations will result in changes to the timing and nature of future reviews (see further details in the previous section on status of [ATRT3 recommendations](#)).

In relation to the future Specific Reviews:

- In March 2022, the Board [resolved](#) to defer the SSR3 Review. The new Holistic Review was approved by the Board in November 2020 to proceed as a pilot, and the pilot effort was prioritized by the community in May 2022. The Draft Terms of Reference for the Pilot Holistic Review were completed in June 2022.
- Work is underway to prepare the Board to consider the deferral of the RDS3 Review.

Organizational Reviews assess the effectiveness of ICANN’s Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees. Organizational Reviews are conducted by independent examiners to assess: (1) whether that organization, council, or committee has a continuing purpose in the ICANN structure; (2) if so, whether any change in structure or operations is desirable to improve its effectiveness; and (3) whether that organization, council, or committee is accountable to its constituencies, stakeholder groups, organizations, and other stakeholders. In relation to the future Organizational Reviews:

- The Board [took action](#) in June 2021 to defer the third GNSO Review. The Board [resolved](#) on 12 June 2022 to defer the Organizational Reviews of the At-Large Advisory Committee, the Address Supporting Organization, the Country Code Names Supporting Organization, the Nominating Committee, the Root Server System Advisory Committee, and the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, until such time as the Board, community, and ICANN org better understand the impact of the ATRT3 recommendations on the next Organizational Review cycle, as well as in consideration of the current community workload. To the extent that the Pilot Holistic Review will consider continuous improvement work undertaken by the various community structures, the outcomes of this review could have implications for the future of Organizational Reviews and the evolution to a Continuous Improvement Program, as recommended by the ATRT3.

In FY22, ICANN org initiated the Lifecycle of Reviews Project, an internal project designed to enhance the end-to-end process and approach for strategically, proactively, and cohesively managing the reviews. Under the umbrella of the Lifecycle of Reviews, work progressed in the following areas:

- Revamping the Reviews wiki pages⁵
- Improving how status of reviews and implementation is being reported
- Streamlining the procedures for the Specific Review recommendation implementation process
- Information gathering for improvements to the Specific Review process
- Integration of Reviews good practices into the Pilot Holistic Review Terms of Reference
- Preparing potential updates to the Operating Standards for Specific Reviews

PRIORITIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS

Why Prioritize?

Community-issued review recommendations are numerous, complex, and require significant time and resources to implement effectively. In some instances, dependencies on other community work and events occur. Neither the ICANN Bylaws nor the Operating Standards for Specific Reviews provide a clear and consistent methodology or basis for evaluating resource requirements associated with community review recommendations, prioritizing review recommendations across the universe of review teams, or for budgeting for prioritized review recommendations.

In assessing how to implement review recommendations, factors such as resourcing, prioritization, timing, and interdependencies need to be identified and considered as part of the overall planning in a collaborative way.

Background

In June 2019, the Board began a conversation with the leadership of all Specific Review Teams to share thoughts on the need to enhance the effectiveness of review recommendations and their implementation, with a focus on resourcing and prioritization of community recommendations. This conversation led to a draft proposal titled [Resourcing and Prioritization of Community Recommendations](#), which was shared with the community in October 2019.

During the work processes of the ATRT3 and SSR2 Reviews, the Board emphasized the importance of producing effective, prioritized recommendations. The Board noted that systemwide prioritization cannot take place in isolation and must fit into existing budget and planning mechanisms (See Board comments on the draft reports of [ATRT3](#) and [SSR2](#)).

In its [Final Report](#) submitted to the Board in May 2020, the ATRT3 team included recommendations on both streamlining of reviews and on the prioritization and resourcing of recommendations.

⁵This and the following project started independently from the Lifecycle of Reviews.



Status

In FY21, ICANN org launched the Prioritization Framework, which is a project to serve as a guide for the step of prioritization during the annual planning process. As part of this project, ICANN org held a total of 17 webinars and consultations with the community from April 2021 through January 2022. During these consultations, ICANN org received community input on the proposed draft framework for developing a prioritization step in the planning process. The *Draft Planning Prioritization Framework Version 1* was published on the ICANN Planning and Finance [workspace](#) in February 2022.

The Draft Planning Prioritization Framework describes and outlines what to prioritize, who will prioritize, when to prioritize, how to prioritize, etc., so that the community, org, and Board can collaborate efficiently and effectively during the planning process. ICANN org also held a [webinar](#) about the framework following ICANN73.

As part of the initiative, ICANN org organized a [Pilot](#) with the community. The Pilot provided the opportunity for ICANN org and the community to test the processes and methodologies developed in the draft framework and identify gaps for further improvement. The Pilot was conducted during April–May 2022 with the community, specifically on a list of [Specific Reviews](#) recommendations that were deemed eligible for prioritization. It consisted of a series of sessions facilitated by the ICANN org’s Planning team.

As part of the framework, ICANN org suggested that the Supporting Organization and Advisory Committee leaders nominate one member and one alternate member from each stakeholder group and constituency. This was recommended for the Pilot as well.

At the end of the pilot in early May 2022, the community group provided ICANN org with a list of prioritized Board-approved Specific Review recommendations that is meant as an input to facilitate ICANN org in the planning process.

Within a month of receiving the list, ICANN org organized a cross-functional team to develop detailed actions, identify resourcing needs, conduct a risk assessment, and an inventory of existing work, as part of the implementation design phase for the list of prioritized Specific Review recommendations. Furthermore, during this step, ICANN org evaluated possible dependencies among the prioritized recommendations and between the recommendations and other work or projects. ICANN org plans to report progress on the implementation of the prioritized recommendations to the community throughout the process.

ICANN org is committed to continue working on the Planning Prioritization Framework. The Planning Prioritization Framework and prioritization techniques will be implemented in the FY24 Operating Plan and Budget cycle and in future annual Operating and Financial Planning cycles to inform decision-making for the annual and five-year planning process.

EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO DIRECTORS

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

► [REVIEW the Report of the Expense Reimbursement and Other Payments to ICANN Directors – Fiscal Period ending 30 June 2022.](#)

ICANN BOARD, COMMUNITY, AND CORPORATE LEADERSHIP

1 JULY 2021–30 JUNE 2022

ICANN BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



MAARTEN BOTTERMAN

Chair, ICANN Board of Directors
Director, GNKS Consult BV



EDMON CHUNG

CEO, DotAsia Organization



LEÓN SÁNCHEZ

Vice Chair, ICANN Board of Directors
Managing Partner at Fulton &
Fulton SC



SARAH DEUTSCH

Attorney, Law Office of Sarah B. Deutsch



HARALD ALVSTRAND

IETF Liason to the ICANN Board
Engineer, Google



AVRI DORIA

Research Consultant



ALAN BARRETT

Independent Consultant



JAMES GALVIN

SSAC Liason to the ICANN Board
Director, Technical Policy and Standards,
Identity Digital Inc.



BECKY BURR

Partner, Harris, Wiltshire &
Grannis, LLP



MANAL ISMAIL

GAC Liason to the ICANN Board
Chief Expert, Internet Policies, National
Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA),
Egypt

ICANN BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



DANKO JEVTOVIĆ

Partner, Jugodata Ltd. Serbia



PATRICIO POBLETE

Director, NIC Chile
Full Professor of Computer Science,
University of Chile



AKINORI MAEMURA

Chief Policy Officer, Japan Network
information Center (JPNIC)



KAVEH RANJBAR

RSSAC Liaison to the ICANN Board
Chief Information Officer, RIPE NCC



GÖRAN MARBY

Ex officio Member of the Board
President and CEO, ICANN



KATRINA SATAKI

CEO, NIC.LV



MANDLA MSIMANG

CEO, Nozala Women Investments



MATTHEW SHEARS

Independent Consultant



IHAB OSMAN

Chair and President, US-Sudan
Business Council



TRIPTI SINHA

Assistant Vice President and Chief
Technology Officer
Division of Information Technology
Executive Director of the Mid-Atlantic
Crossroads (MAX)
University of Maryland

ICANN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION CHAIRS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



PAUL WILSON

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
Asia, Australia, and the Pacific



MASON COLE

Commercial Business Users
Constituency (BC)
North America



KEVIN BLUMBERG

Address Supporting Organization Address
Council (ASO AC)
North America



LORI SCHULMAN

Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC)
North America



ALEJANDRA REYNOSO

Country Code Names Supporting
Organization (ccNSO) Council
Latin America and the Caribbean



WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN

Internet Service Providers and Connectivity
Service Providers Constituency (ISPCP)
Europe



PHILIPPE FOUQUART

Generic Names Supporting
Organization (GNSO)
Europe

ICANN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION CHAIRS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



**BRUNA MARTINS
DOS SANTOS**

Noncommercial Stakeholder
Group (NCSG)
*Latin America and the
Caribbean*



ASHLEY HEINEMAN

Registrars Stakeholder Group (RrSG)
North America



BENJAMIN AKINMOYEJE

Noncommercial Users Constituency
(NCUC)
Africa



SAMANTHA DEMETRIOU

Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG)
North America



RAOUL PLOMMER

Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns
Constituency (NPOC)
Europe



MAUREEN HILYARD

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)
Asia, Australia, and the Pacific

ICANN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION CHAIRS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



SEUN OJEDEJI

African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO)
Africa



MANAL ISMAIL

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
Africa



SATISH BABU

Regional At-Large Organization (APRALO)
Asian, Australasian, and Pacific Islands



FRED BAKER

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)
North America



SÉBASTIEN BACHOLLET

European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO)
Europe



ROD RASMUSSEN

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)
North America



AUGUSTO HO

Regional At-Large Organization (LACRALO)
Latin American and Caribbean Islands



LARS-JOHAN LIMAN

Customer Standing Committee (CSC)
Europe



EDUARDO DIAZ

North American Regional At-Large Organization (NARALO)
North America



TIM APRIL

Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC)
North America

ICANN CORPORATE OFFICERS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



GÖRAN MARBY

President and Chief Executive Officer
Joined in May 2016

Former Director-General of the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority, Chair of the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications, Chair of the European Regulators Group for Postal Services, and a member of the Swedish Broadband Commission, with two decades of experience as a senior executive in the Internet and technology sectors.



DAVID OLIVE

Senior Vice President, Policy Development Support
Joined in February 2010

Olive previously completed a 20-year career at Fujitsu Limited, a leading provider of ICT-based business solutions, where he most recently served as General Manager and Chief Corporate Representative.



JOHN JEFFREY

General Counsel and Secretary
Joined in September 2003

Over 30 years of business, legal, strategic, and general management experience at Live365, Discovery Communications, TCI, and Fox Television, as well as private litigation practice. Experience includes over two decades as General Counsel, including the last 19 years as ICANN's General Counsel and Secretary.



ASHWIN RANGAN

Senior Vice President, Engineering and Chief Information Officer
Joined in March 2014

Rangan previously served as Chief Information Officer for Edwards Lifesciences Corporation, a medical equipment company, and also held Chief Information Officer positions with Walmart and Conexant Systems.



XAVIER CALVEZ

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Joined in August 2011

Calvez spent the 10 years before joining ICANN in progressive leadership positions in finance at Technicolor, ultimately serving as Chief Financial Officer for Technicolor Creative Services.



THERESA SWINEHART

Senior Vice President, Global Domains and Strategy
Rejoined in 2013

Swinehart rejoined ICANN after leading Internet Policy for Verizon Communications. Before Verizon, she spent nearly 10 years at ICANN overseeing Global and Strategic Partnerships. Swinehart holds a law degree from American University Washington College of Law and a postgraduate degree in International Studies from the University of Vienna.

COMMUNITY RECOGNITION

2022 ICANN Community Excellence Award



The 2022 ICANN Community Excellence Award honored Vanda Scartezini for her commitment to the ICANN multistakeholder model and for leadership in various ICANN community groups. The ICANN Community Excellence Award recognizes ICANN community members who have deeply invested in consensus-based solutions and contributed in a substantive way to ICANN policy development. Every year, a panel of ICANN community members representing each Supporting Organization and Advisory Committee selects the recipient(s) based on specific criteria.

2021 Tarek Kamel Award for Capacity Building



The Tarek Kamel Award for Capacity Building recognizes members of the ICANN community who have contributed significantly to national, regional, or global capacity development programs related to ICANN's mission. Satish Babu received the 2021 Kamel Award for his outstanding efforts in promoting the multistakeholder model of Internet governance and capacity building on a local, regional, and global scale. Through these efforts, the diversity and number of new ICANN community members increased.

Community Recognition Program

During ICANN72, ICANN recognized 49 community leaders who concluded a term of service between ICANN69 and ICANN72. In addition to receiving certificates, the ICANN Board passed a [resolution](#) to recognize them.

ICANN ACRONYMS AND TERMS

To learn about more ICANN terminology, explore our Acronyms and Terms tool: <https://www.icann.org/en/icann-acronyms-and-terms>.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AFRALO | African Regional At-Large Organization |
| AFRINIC | African Network Information Centre |
| AFTLD | Africa Top Level Domains Organization |
| ALAC | At-Large Advisory Committee |
| APNIC | Asia Pacific Network Information Centre |
| APRALO | Asian, Australasian, and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization |
| APTLD | Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association |
| ARIN | American Registry for Internet Numbers |
| ASO | Address Supporting Organization |
| ccNSO | Country Code Names Supporting Organization |
| ccTLD | country code top-level domain |
| CENTR | Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries |
| DNS | Domain Name System |
| DNSSEC | Domain Name System Security Extensions |
| EPDP | Expedited Policy Development Process |
| EURALO | European Regional At-Large Organization |
| GAC | Governmental Advisory Committee |
| GDPR | General Data Protection Regulation |
| GNSO | Generic Names Supporting Organization |
| gTLD | generic top-level domain |
| IAB | Internet Architecture Board |
| IANA | Internet Assigned Numbers Authority |
| IDN | Internationalized Domain Name |
| IETF | Internet Engineering Task Force |
| ISOC | Internet Society |
| KSK | Key Signing Key |
| LACNIC | Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry |
| LACRALO | Latin American and Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Organization |
| LACTLD | Latin American and Caribbean Country Code Top-Level Domain Association |
| NARALO | North American Regional At-Large Organization |
| NRO | Number Resource Organization |
| PDP | policy development process |
| PTI | Public Technical Identifiers |
| RIPE NCC | Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre |
| RIR | Regional Internet Registry |
| RSSAC | Root Server System Advisory Committee |
| SSAC | Security and Stability Advisory Committee |
| TLD | top-level domain |
| W3C | World Wide Web Consortium |
| WSIS | World Summit on the Information Society (U.N.) |

ICANN OFFICE LOCATIONS

HEADQUARTERS

12025 Waterfront Drive
Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90094-2536
USA
Phone: +1 310 301 5800
Fax: +1 310 823 8649

REGIONAL OFFICES

Brussels, Belgium
6 Rond-Point Schuman
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Phone: +32 2 894 7414

Istanbul, Turkey
Hakki Yeten Cad. Selenium
Plaza No:10/C K:10
34349 Istanbul, Turkey
Phone: +90 212 999 6222

Montevideo, Uruguay
La Casa de Internet de
Latinoamérica y el Caribe
Rambla República de México 6125
11400 Montevideo, Uruguay
Phone: +598 2604 2222 ext 5701
Fax: +598 2604 2222 ext 4112

Singapore
South Beach Tower
38 Beach Road, Unit 04-11
Singapore 189767
Phone: +65 6816 1288

ENGAGEMENT CENTERS

Beijing, China
5th floor, No. 1 Building,
Software Park
Chinese Academy of Sciences
4 South 4th Street
Zhongguancun, Haidian
District, Beijing, China
queries.beijingec@icann.org

Geneva, Switzerland
REGUS Nations
Rue Pre-de-la-Bichette, 1
1202 Geneva - Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 819 1844
Fax: +41 22 819 1900

Nairobi, Kenya
Regus Center
17th Floor
JKUAT Towers, Kenyatta Avenue
PO BOX 15168-00400
Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: +254 (0)20 5157029
Fax: +254 (0)20 5157001

Washington, D.C., USA
801 17th Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006
USA
Phone: +1 202 570 7240
Fax: +1 202 789 0104