What Is ICANN?
ICANN’s Focus: Unique Names and Numbers

Anything connected to the Internet – including computers, mobile phones and other devices – has a unique number called its IP address. IP stands for Internet Protocol.

This address is like a postal address. It allows messages, videos, and other packets of data to be sent from anywhere on the Internet to the device that has been uniquely identified by its IP address.

IP addresses can be difficult to remember, so instead of numbers, the Internet’s domain name system uses letters, numbers, and hyphens to form a name that is easier to remember.
The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is to **ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet’s unique identifier systems**

Specifically, ICANN:

1. Coordinates the allocation and assignment of names in the root zone of the Domain Name System
2. Coordinates the development and implementation of policies concerning the registration of second-level domain names in generic top-level domains (gTLDs)
3. Facilitates the coordination of the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
4. Coordinates the allocation and assignment at the top-most level of Internet Protocol numbers & Autonomous System numbers
5. Collaborates with other bodies as appropriate to provide registries needed for the functioning of the Internet as specified by Internet Protocol standards development organizations
Our Technical Partners

Coordinating with our technical partners, we help make the Internet work.
ICANN’s Mission

In performing its mission, ICANN will act in a manner that complies with and reflects ICANN’s commitments and respects ICANN’s core values

These commitments and core values include:

1. Preserving and enhancing stability, security, resiliency, and openness of the DNS and the Internet

2. Employing open, transparent and bottom-up, multistakeholder policy development processes that are led by the private sector

3. Operating with efficiency and excellence, in a fiscally responsible and accountable manner

Learn more at www.icann.org
Multistakeholder Model and Structure
ICANN follows a bottom-up, multistakeholder model in which individuals, non-commercial stakeholder groups, industry, and governments play important roles in its community-based, consensus-driven policymaking approach.

Learn More ➤ https://www.icann.org/community
The ICANN Community

A volunteer-based, open collection of global stakeholders, including: businesses, Internet engineers, technical experts, civil society, governments, end users and others.

Work together through a bottom-up process to give advice, make policy recommendations, conduct reviews and propose implementation solutions for common problems within ICANN’s mission and scope.

There are three supporting organizations in the ICANN community, representing: IP addresses, generic top-level domains (gTLDs), and country code top-level domains (ccTLDs).

They develop policy recommendations in their respective areas.

There are four advisory committees that give advice and recommendations. These are comprised of representatives of governments and international treaty organizations; representatives of root server operators; Internet security experts and Internet end users.

Learn More ➤ https://www.icann.org/community
Supporting Organizations (SOs)

**ASO**
The ASO Address Council is composed of 15 volunteers — 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) — who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

**ccNSO**
The ccNSO (Council and members) works on global policies relating to country code top-level domain name (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .br, .uk).

**GNSO**
The GNSO Council is composed of 21 members — divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) — who work on generic top-level domain name (gTLD) policies (e.g., .com, new gTLDs).

Supporting Organizations (SOs)
Three SOs in the ICANN community are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent.

- Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
- Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)
Advisory Committees (ACs)

Four ACs advise and make recommendations on ICANN topics.

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)
Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)
Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

ALAC
The ALAC voices the interests of the individual Internet user and is composed of 15 members- 2 from each of the five Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs) and 5 appointed by the ICANN Nominating Committee. It is supported by over 200 At-Large Structures (ALSes) and volunteers.

GAC
The GAC provides advice on public policy issues, particularly on interactions with policies and national laws or international agreements.

RSSAC
The RSSAC advises the ICANN community and Board on the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet’s Root Server System.

SSAC
The SSAC advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet’s naming and address allocation systems.
Introduction to the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), the Registrar Stakeholder Group, and the Policy Development Process

Steve Chan, GNSO Policy Development Support

Get Engaged in ICANN: Seminar for Registrars
26 January 2019
Agenda

1. The GNSO and the Registrar Stakeholder Group
2. The GNSO Policy Development Process
Introduction to the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and the Registrar Stakeholder Group

Agenda Item #1
Supporting Organizations (SOs)

**ASO**
The ASO Address Council is composed of 15 volunteers – 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) – who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

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The GNSO Council is composed of 21 members – divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) – who work on generic top-level domain names (gTLD) policies (e.g., .com, new gTLDs).

Supporting Organizations (SOs)
Three SOs in the ICANN community are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent.

- Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
- Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)
The GNSO is the organization responsible for policy development for generic Top Level Domains (for example .com, .org, .info, .museum, .pro). It is the sole entity with this responsibility.

Members of the GNSO community include representatives from gTLD registries, ICANN-accredited registrars, intellectual property interests, Internet service providers and connectivity providers, business, and noncommercial interests.

The GNSO brings together these different stakeholders to develop gTLD policy recommendations using a bottom-up process, driven by working groups run by community volunteers.
The GNSO Council

- Representative body serves as the manager for the policy development process in the GNSO.

- Interacts and works with other parts of the ICANN community on behalf of the GNSO community.

- 21 Councilors from 6 different Constituencies / Stakeholder Groups & Nominating Committee appointees.
The GNSO Council – How Does It Work?

- Meetings usually occur once per month.

- Additional sessions held during ICANN meetings to coordinate with other parts of the ICANN community.

- Decisions typically made through formal motions submitted 10 days in advance of a meeting.

- Policy development work completed by the GNSO community must be considered and approved by the GNSO Council.

- Strategic planning meetings allow the Council to think about “big picture” issues.
Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

The GNSO Council is composed of 21 members – divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) – who work on generic top-level domain (gTLD) naming policies (e.g., .com, new gTLDs).

- **Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG)** – divided into three constituencies
  - Business Constituency (BC) for commercial business interests
  - Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC) for IP interests
- **Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG)** – gTLD registry operators
- **Registrars Stakeholder Group (RrSG)** – domain name registrars
- **Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG)** – supported by two constituency groups
  - Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) for civil society interests
  - Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC) for not-for-profit interests

Learn More: https://gnso.icann.org
Structure of the GNSO Council

Stakeholder Groups

Contracted Parties House
- Registries
- Registrars

Non-Contracted Parties House
- Commercial Constituencies
  - Business
  - Intellectual Property
  - ISPs
- Non-Commercial Constituencies
  - NCUC/NPOC

NCA
GNSO Councilors Representing the RrSG

Darcy Southwell  
North America

Michele Neylon  
Europe

Pam Little  
Asia Pacific
The Registrar Stakeholder Group (RrSG)

- Representative body of ICANN-accredited domain name registrars, recognized by the ICANN Board in 1999.
- Serves as the voice of registrars within the ICANN process, working to ensure the interests of registrars and their customers are effectively advanced.
- Provides a forum for discussion on current issues impacting the industry.
- Offers opportunities for registrars to contribute ideas and perspectives, as well as receive updates on new or upcoming changes to policy.
- RrSG members vote to nominate members of the RrSG Executive Committee, GNSO Council representatives, and the Nominating Committee member.
Organization of the Registrar Stakeholder Group

- **Members**, consisting of ICANN-accredited registrars that have met requirements and paid membership fees
- **Executive Committee**, including a Chairman, Vice Chair / CTO, Secretary, and Treasurer
- **GNSO Council Members**, elected by the Registrar Stakeholder Group to represent Europe, Asia Pacific, and North America
- **Nominating Committee Member** elected by the Registrar Stakeholder Group to serve on NOMCOM
- **Support Staff**, including a Secretariat, Legal Advocate, and Website Administrator
Registrar Stakeholder Group Executive Committee

Graeme Bunton  
Chair

Sara Bockey  
Vice Chair, Policy

Tobias Sattler  
Vice Chair/CTO

Ben Anderson  
Treasurer

Kristian Ørmen  
Secretary
Joining the RrSG

- Must be an ICANN-accredited registrar.
- Members designate a registered representative who acts as a representative of the firm and speaks and votes on behalf of that member in RrSG matters.
- To join the RrSG, complete a membership application.
- Additional information: http://icannregistrars.org/
The GNSO Policy Development Process

Agenda Item #2
The Importance of the GNSO PDP

From the ICANN Bylaws: The GNSO “shall be responsible for developing and recommending to the ICANN Board substantive policies relating to generic top-level domains.”
Why Registrars Should Get Involved

Consensus Policies developed through GNSO policy development impact contracts between ICANN and registrars and can impact registrar operations. Examples of such “live” policies:

- Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy updates (stemming from IRTP C Working Group recommendations): Registrars are required to lock domain names to prevent inter-registrar transfers for 60 days following a change or update to certain registrant fields.

- Additional WHOIS Information Policy (stemming from IRTP B/C Working Group recommendations): Registrars are required to modify their WHOIS output to include links to an ICANN-controlled web page of Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) Status Code definitions.

- Expired Registration Recovery Policy (stemming from Post Expiration Domain Name Recovery Working Group recommendations): Registrars are required to send domain name expiration reminder notices to registrants, conspicuously post renewal/redemption pricing, etc.
GNSO Policy Development Process

**1. IDENTIFY THE ISSUE**
- GNSO Council, ICANN Board or an AC identifies issue.
- GNSO Council considers if issue will result in Consensus Policy.

**2. SCOPE THE ISSUE**
- If yes, GNSO Council requests Preliminary Issue Report.
- Staff publishes Preliminary Issue Report for Public Comment Period.
- Following Public Comment review, Final Issue Report is submitted for GNSO Council consideration.

**3. INITIATE THE PDP**
- GNSO Council considers Final Issue Report and decides whether to initiate PDP.
- If yes, GNSO Council develops/adopts charter for PDPWG.
- GNSO Council calls for volunteers to form PDPWG.
GNSO Policy Development Process

1. WG consults with Community and develops Initial Report for Public Comment Period.
2. After reviews, WG submits Final Report to GNSO Council.
3. GNSO Council reviews Final Report and considers adoption.
4. If adopted, GNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.
5. ICANN Board consults Community and GAC.
6. ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations.

Learn more: [gnso.icann.org](http://gnso.icann.org)
The GNSO Policy Development Process

From the ICANN Bylaws: the GNSO “shall be responsible for developing and recommending to the ICANN Board substantive policies relating to generic top-level domains.”
The Relationship Between Policy and Contracts
All ICANN-accredited registrars and registries have contracts with the ICANN organization that contain binding legal obligations: http://www.icann.org/en/general/agreements.htm

In this context, “Consensus Policy” is a policy broadly supported by ICANN’s stakeholders, and which can bind ICANN-accredited registrars and registries

*Please refer to particular contracts for specific limitations and to the ICANN Bylaws for the overall context. Note that this presentation does not constitute legal advice or a waiver or modification of any ICANN agreement.
In their contracts with the ICANN organization, registries and registrars agree to comply with “consensus” policies adopted by ICANN; provided that (i) such policies do not unreasonably restrain competition, and (ii) the policies relate to:

1) Issues for which uniform or coordinated resolution is reasonably necessary to facilitate interoperability, technical reliability, and/or stable operation of the Internet or domain-name system;

2) Registry / registrar policies reasonably necessary to implement Consensus Policies relating to registrars/registries; or

3) Resolution of disputes regarding the registration of domain names (as opposed to the use of such domain names).

Detailed topics subjected to “Consensus Policy” are also further defined in the gTLD Registry and Registrar Agreements.
The ‘Picket Fence’

- The general policy-making authority granted to ICANN to preserve the stability and security of the DNS and the policy authority described in the previous slide create a “picket fence” around ICANN’s authority.

- These policies can be imposed on ICANN-contracted parties as they have been developed by the GNSO through the “bottom up” process described in the ICANN Bylaws.

- ICANN can establish policy and/or best practices affecting issues outside the picket fence, but can not mandate registry and registrar compliance with such policies.

- Concept of the “picket fence” has been included in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) and the Registry Agreement (RA) since ICANN’s creation.
Tools and Mechanisms for PDP Support

- The Working Group model, operating under the GNSO’s Working Group guidelines
- Meetings: In-person, teleconference, virtual, recorded and transcribed
- Wiki workspaces: Working documents, work plans, data requests, and more
- Public comments are a critical part of the PDP
- Online collaboration mechanisms
- Regular publications, newsletters, and briefings
- Webinars, videos, and social media updates

These tools all support bottom-up, consensus policies and guidelines
Anyone can participate in a GNSO Working Group as either a Member or Observer. The only requirement to be a Member is that you fill out a Statement of Interest.

- Participation in a GNSO Working Group remains open throughout the lifecycle of the project.
- All Working Groups conduct their work via conference calls, mailing lists, and virtual meeting rooms.
- Most of the policy development work occurs regularly throughout the year, not just at ICANN meetings.
Opportunities for Community Engagement in the PDP

You don’t need to join a PDP to get involved:

- Requests for input from SO/AC/SG/Cs
- Public comment periods
- GAC engagement: “Quick Look Mechanism”

Engagement opportunities at ICANN meetings:

- Face-to-face meetings, which are generally open to all
- Cross-community sessions and other meetings to share information and gather input
- Direct exchanges between PDP leadership and specific groups, (for example ALAC and GAC) on specific topics
Expedited PDP on Temporary Specification on gTLD Registration Data

- In May 2018, the ICANN Board adopted a temporary specification on gTLD Registration Data
  - enables contracted parties to continue to comply with existing ICANN contractual requirements and with community-developed policies as they relate to WHOIS
  - seeks to enable compliance with the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- A one-year policy development process is required to confirm whether or not the temporary specification should become a consensus policy.

- While most PDPs have an open participation model, the EPDP Team is comprised of a small representative group in view of the process timeline. The group includes 3 representatives from the RrSG.

- Opportunities to get involved: participate as an observer, take advantage of regular updates, and contribute through public comment.
New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP

- Calls upon the community’s experiences from the 2012 New gTLD Program round to determine what, if any, changes should be made to Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains policy recommendations.

- Existing policy recommendations will remain in place for subsequent rounds unless modified via a PDP.

- Follows the efforts of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Discussion Group (DG), which identified a set of issues for a future PDP-WG to consider in their deliberations.

- The WG is reviewing public comments received on its Initial Report. A public comment period on a supplemental Initial Report on 5 additional topics closed in late December.

- PDP includes a Work Track focused on the issue of geographic names at the top level, which produced a separate Initial Report for public comment.
Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs PDP

- Tasked to review all ICANN Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs).

- WG will also consider whether or not the RPMs fulfill their purposes or whether additional policy recommendations will be necessary, including to clarify and unify the policy goals.

- Two-phased PDP:
  - Phase 1: RPMs developed for the 2012 New gTLD Program (the Uniform Rapid Suspension Dispute Resolution Procedure (URS); the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) and the associated availability through the TMCH of Sunrise periods and the Trademark Claims notification service; and the Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedures (PDDRPs).
  - Phase 2: 1999 Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy.

- Substantive work is currently underway with a view toward publishing an Initial Report for Phase 1 in Q2 2019.
The GNSO Council is working on incremental improvements to the GSO Policy Development Process to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. Improvements are focused on:

- Working Group dynamics
- Working Group leadership
- Complexity of subject matter
- Consensus building
- Role of the GNSO Council as the PDP manager
How Are gTLD Policies Implemented?

The Consensus Policy Implementation Framework

ICANN’s Global Domains Division (GDD) is responsible for the implementation lifecycle of generic top-level domain name policies.

1. PREPARE 1-2 YEARS
   - gTLD policies are developed and created by the GNSO, and adopted by the ICANN Board.
   - GDD follows these policy development activities to engage on implementation-related matters.

2. PLAN 2-4 MONTHS
   - Upon ICANN Board approval, GDD organizes activities to implement Consensus Policy recommendations.
   - GDD creates a project plan and typically forms an IRT to assist in implementing policy.

3. ANALYZE AND DESIGN 4-12 MONTHS
   - GDD works with the IRT to draft implementation language for Consensus Policy (if necessary) and develop any new service(s).
   - ICANN org solicits Public Comment.
   - New policy issues arising during implementation process are referred back to the GNSO.

4. IMPLEMENT 6-12 MONTHS
   - GDD announces final implementation details and conducts outreach to educate contracted parties on new policy requirements.
   - Contractual Compliance begins enforcement of implemented policies on the policy effective date.

5. SUPPORT AND REVIEW ONGOING
   - GDD serves as a resource to the wider ICANN org and community in matters related to the implementation and interpretation of a Consensus Policy.
   - GDD supports reviews of Consensus Policy implementations.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The Global Domains Division is the unit of ICANN that delivers IANA functions and engages the Internet community to implement ICANN policies for gTLDs through contracts and services.

GDD’s Consensus Policy Implementation Framework is designed to support predictability, accountability, transparency and efficiency in the Consensus Policy Implementation process.

For more information on this framework, visit: icann.org/policy/implementation

One World, One Internet
Privacy and Proxy Services Accreditation

- Once implemented, this accreditation program recommended by the GNSO PDP WG will replace 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) requirements for registrars for privacy and proxy registrations offered through affiliates and resellers.

- Privacy/proxy services will be required to become accredited providers. This will include a formal application process, a contract with ICANN org, and accreditation fees.

- Implementation Review Team (IRT) has reviewed draft accreditation agreement, accreditation processes, and related materials.

- Some unresolved issues remain, which will require resolution after the EPDP completes its work.
Translation/Transliteration of Internationalized Registration Data

- Facilitates entry of contact information into domain name registration data and directory services by non-English speakers and users of non-ASCII scripts.

- Policy has been drafted and reviewed.

- Implementation Review Team (IRT) has reviewed all draft accreditation program materials and discussed possible approaches to data privacy.

- Policy implementation is dependent on implementation of the Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP).

- IRT and ICANN org will proceed to update policy and submit for public comment once RDAP profile is complete.
Thick WHOIS

- Requires all gTLD registrations to be "thick," with consistent labeling and display of WHOIS outputs

- Two Consensus Policies have been published

- Consistent Labeling and Display: Policy Effective Date: 1 August 2017

- Transition from Thin to Thick for .COM, .NET, and .JOBS
  - ICANN Board passed a Resolution to defer contractual compliance enforcement of the Thick WHOIS transition policy in consideration of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
ICANN Registrar Accreditation

Andee Hill, Registrar Services and Engagement Programs Director

Get Engaged in ICANN: A Workshop for Registrars and Prospective Registrars

26 January 2019 / Las Vegas, Nevada
Agenda

1. Registrars Within the Ecosystem
2. Benefits & Considerations
3. Application Process
4. Fees
5. Q&A
Registrars Within the Ecosystem
Registrars Within the Ecosystem
Benefits and Considerations
Benefits

- Reputation
- Registry access
- Participation at ICANN (Registrar Stakeholder Group)
- ICANN outreach & educational events
Considerations

- Fees
- Compliance obligations
- Contract & account funding required per TLD
- Reseller pricing can be very competitive
Considerations: Sample Requirements

- CEO compliance certification
- 24x7 abuse complaint handling
- Data validation & verification
- Enhanced data retention
- Reseller agreements & enforcement
Insurance Requirement Waived

- No longer required by ICANN as a pre-condition for accreditation
- May be required by registries as a condition to entering Registry-Registrar Agreement
Application Process
Application Form Overview

- Business plan (qualifications, staff)
- Operational & technical capabilities (security, resiliency, contractual compliance)
- Capitalization (working capital)
- Risk management/insurance (continuity planning)
Application Process

- Submit application form
- Review/background checks, follow-up questions
- ICANN org approval, fee payment, RAA offered, with invoice
- Applicant submits RAA, escrow agreement, fee
- ICANN org signs agreements, announces to registries
Fees

- Application fee: US $3,500
- Annual accreditation fee US $4,000
- Quarterly variable fee +/- US $1,000 with possible 2/3 reduction for smaller registrars
- Transaction fee: US $0.18 per transaction-year for registration, renewal, or transfer
- Additional registry fees
Agenda

• 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) topics:
  – WHOIS Inaccuracy
  – Privacy and Proxy Services
  – Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP)
  – Registrar Data Escrow (RDE)
  – Reseller Requirements
  – Registrar Information Specification (RIS) & Web Posting Obligation (WPO)

• Communicating with ICANN Contractual Compliance

• Q&A
Whois Inaccuracy
WHOIS Inaccuracy

WHOIS Accuracy Program Specification
https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/approved-with-specs-2013-09-17-en

What should registrars do when they receive WHOIS Inaccuracy Notice?

Please investigate the complaint and respond to ICANN org before due date.
WHOIS Inaccuracy

1. Registered Name Holder (RNH) replied and updated the WHOIS information
   • Provide affirmative response from RNH (copies of correspondence)
   • Provide validation methods

2. RNH replied and confirmed WHOIS information is accurate
   • Provide affirmative response from RNH (copies of email correspondence)

3. RNH did not reply to the Registrar’s investigation
   • Manually verify or suspend the domain name

4. RNH replied after the domain name was suspended
   • OK to unsuspend domain name if the requested information was provided and registrar verified and validation information
WHOIS Inaccuracy

What if the WHOIS inaccuracy complaint is regarding the underlying contact information?

• If complainant provided evidence of underlying information being inaccurate, ICANN org will forward the complaint to your registrar as an inquiry
• Your registrar is still required to investigate the WHOIS inaccuracy complaint and respond to ICANN org before due date

Responding to ICANN’s WHOIS inaccuracy inquiries:

• Investigate the complaint and respond before due date
• Provide affirmative response(s) that were used to verify the Registered Name Holder's (RNH) underlying email address behind the privacy/proxy service
Privacy and Proxy Services
Privacy/Proxy Services

Specification on Privacy and Proxy Registrations
https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/approved-with-specs-2013-09-17-en#privacy-proxy

- **A Privacy service** shows actual registrant’s name, but alternative contact information
- **A Proxy service** is the registrant and licenses domain to beneficial user
- WHOIS data for these registrations must be reliable and accurate
  - Registrant must be contactable for both privacy and proxy services
  - P/P customer information should be accurate
- Registrar must verify/validate WHOIS data as required by Registrar Accreditation Agreement
- P/P customer info must be included in data escrow deposits in addition to P/P service info
Privacy/Proxy Services

Obligations of the registrar:

• 2.1: Disclosure of Service Terms
  – Publish terms and conditions of its service (including pricing) on P/P provider’s website and/or registrar’s website

• 2.2: Abuse/Infringement Point of Contact
  – P/P provider shall publish a point of contact for third parties wishing to report abuse or infringement of trademark (or other rights)
  – This can be same as registrar’s abuse contact information

• 2.3: Disclosure of Identity of P/P Provider
  – Publish business contact information on P/P provider’s website and/or registrar’s website
Privacy/Proxy Services

• 2.4: Terms of Service and Description of Procedures
(To be published on the P/P provider’s website and/or registrar’s website)

– Process and how to report abuse of a domain name managed by P/P provider
– Process and how to report infringement or trademark or other rights of third parties
– Circumstances under which the P/P provider will relay communications from third parties to the P/P customer
– Circumstances under which the P/P provider will reveal and/or publish the P/P customer identity (actual underlying data)
– Description of the support services offered by the PP providers to the PP customers, and how to access these services
Registrar’s Action Requirement in an UDRP Proceeding
Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy
https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/help/dndr/udrp-en

Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Rules")
UDRP – Registrar’s Action Requirement

- Within two (2) business days of request for verification from UDRP provider:
  - Registrar must lock domain(s), confirm lock, and provide information requested in verification request to provider
    clientTransferProhibited
    clientUpdateProhibited
    clientDeleteProhibited
- Lock must be removed within one business day of registrar being notified that proceeding has been withdrawn or dismissed
- Lock means registrant cannot update WHOIS or transfer domain (domain must still resolve, unless resolution was blocked at time request was received)
UDRP – Registrar’s Action Requirement

- Within three (3) business days of receiving provider’s decision, registrar must communicate implementation date to parties, provider, and ICANN org

- For cases settled between parties outside the UDRP cases
  - Provider to inform registrar of suspension and outcome of the settlement
  - Registrar shall remove the lock within two business days of being notified by the provider
Registrar Data Escrow
Registrar Data Escrow

Registrar Data Escrow Program

RDE Specification
https://www.icann.org/rde/rde-specs-09nov07.pdf
Registrar Data Escrow

- Registrars with registered domains are required to deposit registration data into escrow

- ICANN org monitors the data deposits to ensure that they:
  - Are made on schedule (daily/weekly)
  - Correspond to each registrar’s requirements (full deposit only vs. full and incremental deposits)
  - Are valid in format and completeness

- Manual data escrow audits are performed upon request
Registrar Data Escrow – Common Errors

Common errors with registrar data escrow deposits

- Incomplete header row (missing ICANN required fields)
- Deposit file is empty or only contains a header row
- Deposit file name is incorrect
- Handle file (if required) is missing from the deposit
- Not comma de-limited
- Full file and handle file contains no header row
- File does not contain underlying Privacy/Proxy customer information
- Data in deposit does not match data displayed in unredacted WHOIS
- WHOIS lookup blocked
Reseller Requirements
Reseller Requirements

3.12 Obligations Related to Provision of Registrar Services by Third Parties

• Registrar is responsible regardless of whether the registrar services are provided by registrar or a third party, including a reseller.

• Registrar must enter into written agreements with all of its resellers that enable registrar to comply with and perform all of its obligations under the RAA.

• Registrar shall use commercially reasonable efforts to enforce compliance with the provisions of the agreement between registrar and any reseller that relate to the provisions of registrar services.
Reseller Requirements

- Resellers do not display the ICANN or ICANN-Accredited Registrar logo, or otherwise represent themselves as accredited by ICANN org, unless they have written permission from ICANN org to do so.
- Any registration agreement used by reseller shall include all registration agreement provisions and notices required by the RAA and Consensus Policies, and shall identify the sponsoring registrar or provide a means for identifying the sponsoring registrar.
- Resellers identify the sponsoring registrar upon inquiry from the customer.
- Registrar shall require resellers to comply with the Specification on Privacy and Proxy Registrations, until accreditation program is implemented.
- Resellers' customers are provided with a link to an ICANN org webpage detailing registrant educational information.
- Resellers shall publish on their website(s) and/or provide a link to the Registrants' Benefits and Responsibilities Specification.
Registrar Information Specification (RIS) & Web Posting Obligations (WPO)
Summary: RIS/WPO Requirements

1. Registrar Information Specification
   • Correspondence address
   • Principal place of business (if different from correspondence address)
   • Officers’ full names and positions
   • Parent entity (if any)

2. Link to Registrant Benefits and Responsibilities

3. Abuse
   • Handling procedures
   • Abuse email address

4. ICANN Logo

5. Domain Renewals
   • Deletion and auto-renewal policies
   • Renewal fees, post-expiration renewal fees (if different) and redemption/restore fees
   • Methods used to deliver pre- and post-expiration notifications
2013 RAA Registrar Information Specification (RIS)

2013 RAA Section 3.17
• Registrar shall provide to ICANN and maintain accurate and current information as specified in the Registrar Information Specification (RIS) to this Agreement.

There are three RIS requirements:

1. **RIS document**
   All fields in RIS spreadsheet must be completed.

2. **Documentation** (Question #6)
   Demonstrates registrar is (i) legally established and (ii) currently in good standing

3. **Web posting obligations** (Questions #7, #11, #17, and #22)
   Registrar shall publish on each website the information specified as requiring such publication in the Registrar Information Specification
Updated RIS form can be found on ICANN.org website, under Registrar Contact Updates:
https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/registrar-contact-updates-2015-09-22-en

<table>
<thead>
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<th>2013 RAA - Registrar Information Specification (RIS) Sheet</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted by: Please SAVE A COPY of this document for future reference.</td>
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</table>

Registrar shall provide to ICANN the information specified below, which shall be maintained in accordance with Section 3.17 of the Register Accreditation Agreement. With regard to information identified below, ICANN will hold such information pursuant to the disclosure requirements set forth in Section 3.15 of the Agreement.

By submitting my personal data, I agree that my personal data will be processed in accordance with the ICANN Privacy Policy, and agree to abide by the website Terms of Service.

**General Information**

1. Full legal name of Registrar.
2. Legal form of the Registrar (e.g., LLC, Corporation, Government Body, Intergovernmental Organization, etc.).
3. The jurisdiction in which the Registrar's business is registered for legal and financial purposes.
4. The Registrar's business registration number and the name of the authority that issued this number.
5. Every business name and/or trade name used by the Registrar.
6. Provide current documentation demonstrating that the Registrar entity is legally established and in good standing. For proof of establishment, provide charter documents or other equivalent document (e.g., membership agreement of the entity. If the Registrar is a government body or organization, provide a certified copy of the relevant statute, governmental decision or other instrument under which the government body or organization has been established. With respect to an entity other than a government body or organization, where no such certificates or documents are available in the Registrar's jurisdiction, an affidavit drafted and signed by a notary public or a legal practitioner duly qualified in the courts of the Registrar's jurisdiction, declaring that the organization is established and in good standing, must be provided.
7. Correspondence address for the Registrar.* This address will be used for contractual purposes, and the Registrar must be able to accept notices and service of legal process at this address. No Post Office boxes are allowed.
8. Primary phone number where the Registrar can be reached for contractual purposes.
9. Primary Fax number where the Registrar can be reached for contractual purposes.
10. Primary Email address where the Registrar can be reached for contractual purposes.
11. If the location or address of Registrar's principal place of business is different from the address provided in 7, provide details including address, phone number, fax number and email address.* Provide ICANN with current documentation demonstrating that the Registrar is legally entitled to do business in the principal place of business.
12. Any other addresses where the Registrar will be operated or managed, if different from either its principal place of business or correspondence address provided above. (If so, please explain.) Provide ICANN with current documentation demonstrating that the Registrar is legally entitled to do business in each location identified.
13. Primary contact
   (Phone, Title, Address, Phone, Fax, Email)
2013 RAA 3.18.3
- Registrar shall publish on its website a description of its procedures for receipt, handling, tracking of abuse reports.

2013 RAA 3.18.1
- Registrar shall publish an email address to receive such reports on the home page of Registrar's website.
2013 RAA Logo License Specification

- Registrar shall not use the trademarks, any term, phrase, or design which is confusingly similar to the trademarks or any portion of the trademarks in any manner whatsoever.

- If the ICANN-accredited registrar logo is used, it must conform to the one in the 2013 RAA Logo License Specification
2013 RAA 3.7.10

- Registrar shall publish on its website(s) and/or provide a link to the Registrants' Benefits and Responsibilities Specification.

Link: https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/benefits-2013-09-16-en
2013 RAA 3.7.5.5
• Details of registrar's deletion and auto-renewal policies must be clearly displayed on the website.
2013 RAA 3.7.5.6
• Registrar should state in a clear place on its website any fee charged for the recovery of a domain name during the Redemption Grace Period.

Expired Registration Recovery Policy (ERRP) 4.1
• Registrars must make their renewal fees, post-expiration renewal fees (if different), and redemption/restore fees reasonably available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERRP 4.1.1 – Registrar’s website</th>
<th>Renewal Fees</th>
<th>Post Expiration Renewal Fees (if any)</th>
<th>Redemption/ Restoration Fees</th>
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<tr>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRP 4.1.2- Resellers’ websites</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ERRP Section 4.2:**
- Registrars must describe on their websites (if used) the methods used to deliver pre- and post-expiration notifications described in section 2 above.

ERRP 4.2.1 - This description should generally include (i) communications channels/media that will be used and (ii) identification of the point of contact to which the notices will be transmitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre-expiration Notifications</th>
<th>Post-expiration Notifications</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERRP 4.2 – Registrar’s website</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRP 4.2.2 – Registrar’s Registration Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRP 4.2.3 – Resellers’ websites</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Communicating With ICANN
Contractual Compliance
Informal Resolution Process - Clarifications

• Deadlines are generated on UTC time, due dates advance at 00:00 UTC

• Staff processing 5 x 24 hours across 3 global hubs

• Early response allows for follow up and collaboration
Informal Resolution Process - Clarifications

ICANN org will generally send a follow-up when:

• A response received before the due date was insufficient, provided time remains
• The contracted party requests an extension, with a reason, by the due date
• The contracted party requests clarification before the due date

ICANN will advance to next phase if:

• There is no response from the contracted party
• There is an insufficient response received near or on the due date
Informal Resolution Process - Clarifications

1st Notice
- Sent to designated email contacts on RADAR

2nd Notice
- Sent to designated email contacts on RADAR

ICANN will make reminder calls to contracted parties after 2nd and 3rd Notices are sent out

3rd Notice
- 3rd Notice will be transmitted via email and fax
- Sent via email to designated email and primary contact listed on RADAR
Informal Resolution Process - Clarifications

RADAR — Registrar’s Contact Information

• Please ensure that the e-mail addresses are in use

• Telephone numbers are encouraged to be direct lines (rather than general customer service lines), with voicemail

• If there are any changes made to contacts or information listed in RADAR, make sure that the information is updated into RADAR

• To update RADAR contact information, please visit: https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/registrar-contact-updates-2015-09-22-en
  – If you are updating Primary Contact, you will need to complete a form and send it to registrarupdates@icann.org.
Communicating With ICANN

- Whitelist ICANN org IP addresses 192.0.33.81; 192.0.46.81
- Check that your mail servers are not blocking emails from ICANN org
- Reply to compliance notices ASAP and state what you are doing
- Ensure all questions are answered and documents provided
- Reply before due date, early response allows for follow up and collaboration if sufficient
- Do not change the subject lines in any way when responding to compliance notice
- Make sure response and attachments are less than 4MB size total
Questions & Answers

Send compliance questions
To: compliance@icann.org
Subject line: ICANN Las Vegas Outreach
Registrar Operational Issues

Michele Neylon, Founder & CEO, Blacknight
Jothan Frakes, Executive Director, Domain Name Association
Eeshaan Satwalekar, Manager, Business Development, LogicBoxes & Endurance International Group
Las Vegas
26 January 2019
Registrar Operational Issues (Group Discussion)

- Contractual Compliance Registrar Lessons Learned
  - Transfer Policy
  - Domain Renewal: Expired Registration Recovery Policy (ERRP)
  - Registrar Data Escrow

- Contractual Compliance Performance Measurement and Reporting
  - Registrar Best Practices
  - Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), Registrar’s abuse contact and duty to investigate reports of abuse, transfers, Transfer Emergency Action Contact (TEAC), Expire Redemption – what works and what doesn’t
Registrar Operational Issues (Group Discussion)

- Operational and Tech Issues - Tech Ops Group (Registries and Registrars)
- Interaction with gTLD Registries (commercial, technical, financial)
- Cost and Resource Concerns: typical staffing model and required resource for:
  - compliance requirements
  - policy participation,
  - mandatory processes (e.g. Data Escrow, FoA notice, WHOIS accuracy notices, registrant validation)
- Risk/benefit Questions to consider prior to accreditation
High Interest Topics

The Domain Name Association, Universal Acceptance and Data Protection

Jothan Frakes
Joe Catapano
Chris Mondini
Get Engaged in ICANN: A Workshop for Registrars and Prospective Registrars

26 January 2019
The Domain Name Association
Universal Acceptance
What Is Universal Acceptance?

All domain names should be treated equally.

Internationalized Domain Names

New gTLDs

Internationalized Email Addresses
Key Principles of UA Readiness

- Accept
- Validate
- Store
- Process
- Display
The Role of Universal Acceptance

**UA-ready**

- http://soap.organic

Welcome to organic SOAP

We make the best soap in the world. It’s 100% organic.

- http://tokyo.ストア

😊 TOKYO

当社の製品を購入します

- http://bank.com

🏦 Bank

Email 测试@普遍.世界

Email validated. Account created.

**Not ready**

- http://soap.organic

- http://tokyo.ストア

- http://bank.com

🏦 Bank

Email 测试@普遍.世界

Not a valid email address.
Economic Benefits of UA of IDNs and gTLDs

$9.8 Billion USD* 
Growth Opportunity in Online Revenue

$3.6 Billion USD
Existing users using the new domain names

$6.2 Billion USD
New Internet users coming online through IDNs

IDNs can lower barriers to Internet access and usability among people who speak languages that do not use the Latin script.

Enabling Universal Acceptance

Doers

Developers
Systems Architects

Directors

CIOs
Senior IT Management

Influencers

C* Suite Officers
Thought Leaders
Government Ministers and Officials
Get Involved

Universal Acceptance Steering Group

Composed of 120+ companies (e.g., Afilias, Apple, CNNIC, Google, Microsoft, THNIC, and Yandex), governments, and community groups

Helping software developers and website owners understand how to update their systems.

Learn more ➤ http://uasg.tech
Tools Available

Need additional information? Resources include:

- Universal Acceptance Quick Guide
- Introduction to Universal Acceptance
- Quick Guide to Email Address Internationalization (EAI)
- Blueprint for CIOs – Internet Industry

Technical Documentation [uasg.tech/documents]
Report an Issue

Found an application or system that’s not Universal Acceptance-ready?

Submit a ticket ➤ uasg.tech/global-support-centre
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
About the General Data Protection Regulation

- The European Union’s (EU’s) GDPR aims to protect EU citizens and residents from privacy and data breaches (took effect 25 May 2018)
- “The Regulation is an essential step to strengthen citizens' fundamental rights in the digital age and facilitate business by simplifying rules for companies in the Digital Single Market.”
- Applies to all companies processing and holding the personal data of subjects residing in the EU, regardless of the company’s location
- Failure to comply may result in fines up to €20 million or 4% of global annual turnover
- European Data Protection Authorities will interpret and enforce the regulation, and European courts will resolve any disputes
What is Registration Directory Services

- Registration Directory Services (RDS) is a publicly available and distributed directory containing information about registered domains such as icann.org
  - Each registrar and registry operator maintains its own database of registration data and provides access to this data via its own directory service

- RDS has evolved to serve the need of many different stakeholders, such as registrants, law enforcement agents, intellectual property and trademark owners, businesses and individuals

- The stable operation of the Internet relies on the basic concept that you cannot run a hierarchical and decentralized system like the Internet (a network of networks) if you cannot find the people who operate it to warn of problems and coordinate responses to operational issues

- In addition, the WHOIS system helps serve the public interest as it contributes to the security and stability of the Internet by providing contact information to support issues related to consumer protection, investigation of cybercrime, DNS abuse and intellectual property; as well as to address appropriate law enforcement needs.
ICANN: Preparing for the GDPR

- The GDPR affects ICANN in at least 2 areas:
  1. **Contracted Parties:** Personal data that participants in the domain name ecosystem collect, display, and process, including registries and registrars pursuant to ICANN contracts
  2. **Internal:** Personal data that ICANN collects and processes for internal or external services

- Closely monitoring global data protection/privacy developments. We are also tracking developments in other jurisdictions as ICANN understands that the landscape outside of Europe also is undergoing change and ICANN will take this into account in the proposed legal review.

- Engaging with contracted parties, the European community, data protection agencies, and other pertinent stakeholders including law enforcement and the IP community to better understand the relevant aspects regarding GDPR

- Overview of activity available at: [https://www.icann.org/dataprotectionprivacy](https://www.icann.org/dataprotectionprivacy)
ICANN: Preparing for the GDPR

- **September 2017:** Published matrix of personal data contracted parties collect, transmit, or publish, and for what uses
- **October 2017:** Discussions at ICANN60 and various webinars
- **November 2017:** Contractual Compliance statement and call for input on models
- **Oct.-Dec. 2017:** 3-party external legal analysis by Swedish law firm Hamilton
- **January 2018:** Publication of proposed models for input
- **March 2018:** Published detailed description of Proposed Interim Compliance Model
- **April 2018:** Received guidance on model from Article 29 Working Party, continuing dialogue
- **17 May 2018:** ICANN Board approves Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data
ICANN: Ongoing Work

- **18 June 2018:** ICANN shares draft Framework Elements for a Unified Access Model for Continued Access to Full WHOIS Data for the community’s review and feedback
- **19 July 2018:** GNSO launches Expedited Policy Development Process to consider adopting the Temporary Specification as Consensus Policy
- **20 August 2018:** ICANN shares Draft Framework for a Possible Unified Access Model for Continued Access to Full WHOIS Data for community input
- **21 August 2018:** ICANN Board reaffirms Temporary Specification
- **8 November 2018:** ICANN Board reaffirms Temporary Specification
- **21 November 2018:** Initial Report of the Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data Team published
- **11 December 2018:** Technical Study Group on Access to Non-Public Registration Data launches work
Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data

- Given the importance of WHOIS for security and stability of the Internet as well as for the public interest, the goal of the Temporary Specification was to preserve WHOIS to the greatest extent possible while complying with GDPR.

- This was achieved by maintaining existing requirements for robust collection of Registration Data so that users with a legitimate purpose can continue to have access to this data by requesting access from registrars and registry operators.

- A tiered/layered access model was adopted to ensure continued access to Registration Data while limiting publication of personal data.

- We also received input that led to flexibility built into our compliance model. For example, we received input from the European Commission that any personal data included in the registration data for any registrant, including a legal person, is protected under GDPR. As such, the model does not differentiate between legal and natural person.

- Additionally, we have to ensure that the model does not create situations where bad actors go to the EU to register domain names, and registrars and registry operators not established in the EU would be at a competitive disadvantage because they would not have the ability to apply the requirements globally, resulting in the additional burden of having to put in place multiple processes and systems.
The ICANN Generic Names Supporting Organization has initiated an Expedited Policy Development Process to consider whether or not to confirm the Temporary Specification as consensus policy by 25 May 2019 (the date the Temporary Specification will expire). Read more [here](#).

EPDP triggered by ICANN Board’s adoption of the Temp Spec

To confirm, or not, the Temp Specs as Consensus Policy by 25 May 2019

Discuss a standardized access model to nonpublic registration data
  - Only after the “gating questions” specified in the EPDP Team’s Charter are addressed

Only covers topics in the Temp Spec

Initial report published 21 November 2018.

EPDP is reviewing public comments and aims to publish a final report by early February 2019.

The GNSO Council will consider the final report and deliver its recommendation to the ICANN Board for its consideration prior to the expiration of the Temporary Specification on 25 May 2019.
Getting Involved at ICANN and Staying in Touch

Andee Hill, Registrar Services and Engagement Programs Director

Get Engaged in ICANN: A Workshop for Registrars and Prospective Registrars

26 January 2019 / Las Vegas, Nevada
Agenda

1. How Can Registrars Contribute?
2. Staying in Touch
How Can Registrars Contribute?
# Contribute to Policy Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Links</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Issue Identification</td>
<td>GNSO Council Action Items [refer to list on wiki]</td>
<td>LINK</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 - Issue Scoping</td>
<td>Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy – Policy Review (IRTP-PR)</td>
<td>LINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – Initiation</td>
<td>WHOIS Procedure Implementation Advisory Group – (WPIAG)</td>
<td>LINK</td>
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<td>4 - Working Group</td>
<td>Expedited Policy Development Process on the Temporary Specification on gTLD Registration Data– (TempSpec)</td>
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<td>4 - Working Group</td>
<td>Cross Community Working Group on New gTLD Auction Proceeds (CWG-Auction)</td>
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<td>4 - Working Group</td>
<td>PDP: Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs (RPM)</td>
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<td>4 - Working Group</td>
<td>PDP: New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP (Sub-Pro)</td>
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<td>5 – Council Deliberations</td>
<td>PDP: Next-Generation gTLD Registration Directory Services (RDS) to replace WHOIS (RDS) [Removed on next version]</td>
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<td>5 – Council Deliberations</td>
<td>PDP: Curative Rights Protections for IGO/INGOs (IGO-INGO-CRP)</td>
<td>LINK</td>
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<td>6 – Board Vote</td>
<td>PDP: Protection of International Organization Names in All gTLDs – Reconvened WG (IGO-RCRC)</td>
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<td>6 – Board Vote</td>
<td>Cross Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability (WS2)</td>
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<td>6 – Board Vote</td>
<td>GNSO Review Working Group (GRWG)</td>
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<td>PDP: Protection of International Organization Names in All gTLDs (IGO-INGO)</td>
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<td>Geo Regions Review (GEO)</td>
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<td>7 – Implementation</td>
<td>GNSO Rights &amp; Obligations under Revised ICANN Bylaws Drafting Team (RODT)</td>
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<td>PDP: Privacy &amp; Proxy Services Accreditation Issues (PPSAI)</td>
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<td>PDP: Translation &amp; Transliteration of gTLD Registration Data (T&amp;T)</td>
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<td>Policy &amp; Implementation Recommendations Review (PollImp – RR)</td>
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Learn more ➤ https://gnso.icann.org/en/council/project
Opportunity to Share Your Comments

Public Comment Opportunities

Public Comment is a mechanism that gives the ICANN community and other stakeholders an opportunity to provide input and feedback. Public Comment is a key part of the policy development process (PDP), allowing for refinement of recommendations before further consideration and potential adoption. Public Comment is also used to guide implementation work, reviews, and operational activities of the ICANN organization.

Open for Public Comment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Work Track 5 on Geographic Names at the Top Level - Supplemental Initial Report of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process</th>
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Log in to follow

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Log in to follow

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Updated Operating Standards for Specific Reviews</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 Dec 2018 23:59 UTC</td>
<td>11 Feb 2019 23:59 UTC</td>
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</table>

Log in to follow

How Public Comment Works

Public comment proceedings feature proposals initiated by a working group or department. Click on a proceeding to learn more about the issue and note key dates in the process.

To learn more about operational consultations, please visit this page.

Submissions and Transparency

Submitting comments requires adherence to the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior and is subject to the ICANN Terms of Service. All comments and email addresses are captured and displayed in the archive for each proceeding.

Learn more

https://www.icann.org/public-comments
Get Involved in the Registrar Stakeholder Group

The Registrar Stakeholder Group is the main representative body of ICANN accredited domain name registrars. The group participates in the ICANN policy making process and serves as the voice of registrars within the ICANN process.

Learn more: http://icannregistrars.org/
A Wide Range of Efforts That Require Your Support…

Sample of Ongoing Projects (Not meant to be an exhaustive list…)

**Universal Acceptance Steering Group**
Helping software developers and website owners understand how to update their systems.
[http://uasg.tech](http://uasg.tech)

**Internationalized Domain Names**
Forming a technical group to study how to apply the Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) for the IDN country code top-level domains and IDN generic top-level domains
[IDNProgram@icann.org](mailto:IDNProgram@icann.org)

**Identifier Technologies Health Indicators**
Measure the health of the unique identifier system that ICANN helps coordinate. The goal is to produce a set of indicators that will be measured and tracked over time to help determine if the set of identifiers is overall doing better or worse.
[https://www.icann.org/ithi](https://www.icann.org/ithi)

**Open Data Initiative**
Has produced a number of pilots as an exercise in making data available via an API and via online interactive tools. Community members are encouraged to test the various pilots, join the email list, and provide feedback.
[odi-pilot@icann.org](mailto:odi-pilot@icann.org)

**Domain Name Marketplace Indicators**
A community Advisory Panel is working with ICANN to identify and track indicators against its goal of supporting the evolution of the domain name marketplace to be robust, stable and trusted.
[gtldmarketplace@icann.org](mailto:gtldmarketplace@icann.org)
Fellowship - NextGen – Newcomer Programs

**Fellowship**
Global Capacity Building Program to support ICANN's Multistakeholder community; online application process 3x year around an ICANN meeting (1 Mtg for Alumni only)

**NextGen**
Regionally based program to create awareness and promote future discussions within universities and other regional forums; online application process 3x a year around an ICANN meeting

**Newcomer**
Those just entering the ICANN community can self-educate using the Newcomer webpage or participate in person or remotely at the ICANN meeting newcomer Sunday

Watch Fellowship and NextGen video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrV_ZkDEflQ

Watch Newcomer video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=da1RQt9-e-g
How NextGen Differs From Fellowship

The **Fellowship program** focuses on capacity building and fast immersion into the ICANN community, bringing approximately 60 fellows to (2) ICANN meetings and 40 to (1) meeting, which is the “alumni only” Policy Forum meeting. Fellowship candidates must be at least 21 years of age with no other age limit; priority is interest in continuing engagement as a volunteer in the multistakeholder model after meeting the other selection criteria.

The **NextGen@ICANN program** focuses on education, awareness and future engagement. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 30, live and be enrolled in some type of higher learning curriculum within the region that the ICANN meeting is being held. Approximately 20-30 eligible candidates selected per meeting to engage in customized, topical discussions.
Staying in Touch
CEO’s Report to the Board
Ahead of each Board workshop, the ICANN Organization Executive Team compiles a brief report for the Board that summarizes each department’s highlights, milestones and provides an overview of recent activity. https://www.icann.org/presidents-corner

Annual Report
The annual report provides information on ICANN's Board, community, and organization activities for the year including highlights of achievements, updates for our organizational objectives, as well as an overview of financial performance. https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/governance/annual-report-en

News and Alerts Newsletter
https://www.icann.org/users/sign_up

Upcoming Industry Events
https://features.icann.org/calendar
Registrar Communication

Registrar Library

Direct mails to Registrars
Upcoming ICANN Meetings

For a schedule of past and upcoming meetings, go to:
http://meetings.icann.org/calendar

If you belong to an organization that is interested in having an exhibit at a meeting or in sponsoring a meeting, please contact:
meeting-sponsorship@icann.org

To find out how to participate, go to:
https://meetings.icann.org/en/about
The GDD Industry Summit provides contracted parties an opportunity to engage and address issues of mutual interest and importance. This forum enables direct and one-on-one interaction with members of the ICANN org's GDD team. It is not a typical ICANN meeting, nor is it solely intended for discussions of policy.

Learn more ➤ https://www.icann.org/gddsummit
ICANN Learn

- ICANN Learn presents education and training, across a wide variety of topics that pertain to ICANN, to better educate stakeholders in the ICANN ecosystem.
- It is an online platform that is free to access and free to create course content to share with fellow ICANN community members.
- ICANN Learn is currently available in the six UN languages.

Learn more

learn.icann.org
How do you stay informed?

What works for you?

• Direct Email
  • Do the current option work?
  • If yes, what works?
  • If no, what would you prefer?

• Web locations
  • Which sites do you visit the most often?
  • What doesn’t work?

• In person events
  • ICANN meetings
    • certain meetings/location
    • Does it depend on the current topics?
  • GDD Summit
  • Other ICANN events
  • Non ICANN industry events

• Workshop input
Engage With ICANN

Thank You and Questions
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