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

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

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

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

Dustin Phillips
Executive Director

---

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Flipping the power dynamic
3. 20 Years of Community: A Toast to ICANN
4. Internet Governance on the Horizon
5. ICANNWiki Funding Update
6. Get Involved
7. Primer: RPMs
8. EPDP: Racing to Consensus
9. Primer: PDP 3.0
10. Acronyms

---

**ABOUT ICANNWiki**

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

---

**FIND US ONLINE**

@ICANNWIKI

---

**Flipping the power dynamic: tricking hackers with deception technology**

By Rodney Joffe
SVP and Neustar Fellow, National Security Executive

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This article was provided by Neustar and does not necessarily reflect the views of ICANNWiki.
As we celebrate ICANN’s 20th anniversary, the time for reflection and consideration is at hand. For many, ICANN, both the organization and the community, has played a significant role in their lives. The Community has traveled world together tackling some of the most pressing issues related to the evolution of the Internet’s naming and numbering systems. Traversing the globe has brought colleagues together and has enabled the creation of a truly global policy community. But let’s take a step back as we celebrate ICANN’s 20th anniversary, the 50th anniversary of the Mother of All Demos, and gear up to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first successful sending of data packets by the UCLA team, and take the time to reflect, pause, and recognize the incredible work that has been done by a dedicated community in such a short amount of time.

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

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

Learn more about Internet History:

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

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

ITU PLENIPOTENTIARY 2018 PP-18

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

Resolutions to Watch

Cybersecurity

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

Access and Infrastructure

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

Internet Governance

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

13TH IGF INTERNET OF TRUST

The 13th IGF takes place from 12-14 November at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France. The agenda is filled with workshops, open forums, and sessions for intersessional work, including best practice forums, dynamic coalitions and the intercessional work on Connecting and Enabling the Next Billion.
The ITU Plenipotentiary and the IGF are both important to watch, but we still need to be aware of the other events and processes that are scheduled to take place around the same time.

IETF 103 sees the continued collaboration around technologies that facilitate the evolution of the Internet, with a special interest in automated network management, the Internet of Things, and new transport technologies. At the G20 Leaders’ Summit, there will be an emphasis on how to respond to the speed of technological change, with a focus on topics like the future of work and the importance of infrastructure.

During all of this, the UN Secretary-General’s High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation will be ongoing, and will be looking into better ways for stakeholders to coordinate across sectors and borders. They are also seeking to influence the debate around ensuring a secure and inclusive digital sphere, specifically considering human rights.

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

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

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

Thank you for your belief in us!

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

- The accessible information ICANNWiki provides lowers the barrier to active participation in Internet governance.
- The welcoming and engaging presence we provide at meetings contributes to a positive sense of community.
- Collaboration with ICANNWiki makes the onboarding process better and more efficient for new community members.
- Our multilingual resources provide a great space for communities to learn and collaborate in their local language.

So where are we now?

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

There is no certainty of funding beyond FY20.

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

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

ICANNWiki Primers are a helpful place to begin your ICANN journey.

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

GET INVOLVED WITH ONE OF ICANN'S STRUCTURES

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

LEARN

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

FOLLOW

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

BE HEARD

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

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

GNSO
gnso.icann.org

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

ccNSO
ccnso.icann.org

The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNO) is open to and comprised of the managers responsible for operating country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs). It develops and recommends policies relating to ccTLDs.

ASO
aso.icann.org

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

ADVOCACY COMMITTEES

ALAC

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

GAC

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

SSAC

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) is composed of technical experts from industry and academia that advise the Board on the security and integrity of the Internet’s naming and address allocation systems. The SSAC is an invite-only organization. Learn more at ssac.icann.org.

PDP Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs

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

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

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

- Trademark Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedures (TM-PDDPRPs)
  - Completed in late 2016

- Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH)
  - Sunrise periods
  - Trademark Claims notification service
  - Uniform Rapid Suspension Dispute Resolution Procedure (URS)

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

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

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

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

GNSO RPM Review Working Group Meetings

Sunday, October 21
Room 129/130
Meeting 1, 15:15 – 16:45
Meeting 2, 17:00 – 18:30

Monday, October 22
Room 129/130
Meeting 3, 9:00 – 10:15
Meeting 4, 13:30 – 15:00
The Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on the Temporary Specification for Registration Data is in a race against an ambitious deadline. The task is to determine whether or not to adopt the Temp Spec as consensus community policy, with or without some modifications.

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

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

**Areas of Challenge & Potential Improvement**

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

**Why is this Important?**

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

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

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

**Where to Engage?**

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