

ICANN and Cyber-awareness: Roles and Remit

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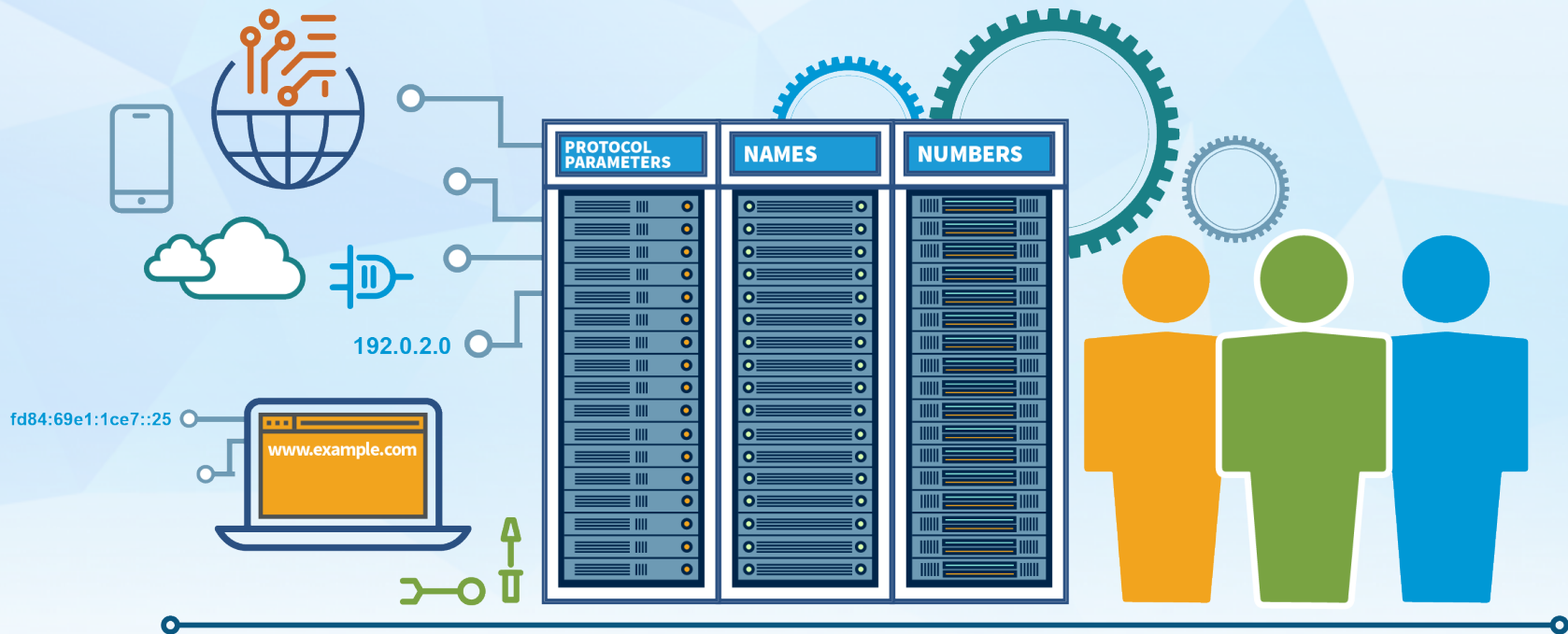
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ICANN: what we do and how

ICANN Overview:

A global non-profit organisation coordinating
with our partners,
we help make the Internet work



Technical Partners

Coordinating with our technical partners,
we help make the Internet work



Other Partners

We all work together in different ways
to help make the Internet work



ICANN's Mission

Ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems

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 and Autonomous System numbers

ICANN's Mission

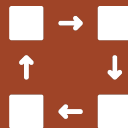
In performing its Mission, ICANN acts in a manner that complies with and reflects ICANN's Commitments and respects ICANN's Core Values, including:

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 ►

www.icann.org

The ICANN Multistakeholder Community

ICANN's 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>

What is the Multistakeholder Community?



The community is a volunteer-based, open collection of global stakeholders that work together through a bottom-up process to give advice, develop and make policy recommendations, conduct reviews, and propose implementation solutions for common problems within ICANN's mission and scope.



How Does the Multistakeholder Model Work?

The ICANN bottom-up, multistakeholder model is composed of three Supporting Organizations (SOs) and four Advisory Committees (ACs) that give advice, make policy recommendations, conduct reviews, and propose implementation solutions on topics within ICANN's mission and scope.



 Learn More ►

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Exploring ICANN's Multistakeholder 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)

Advisory Committees (ACs)

Four ACs give advice 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

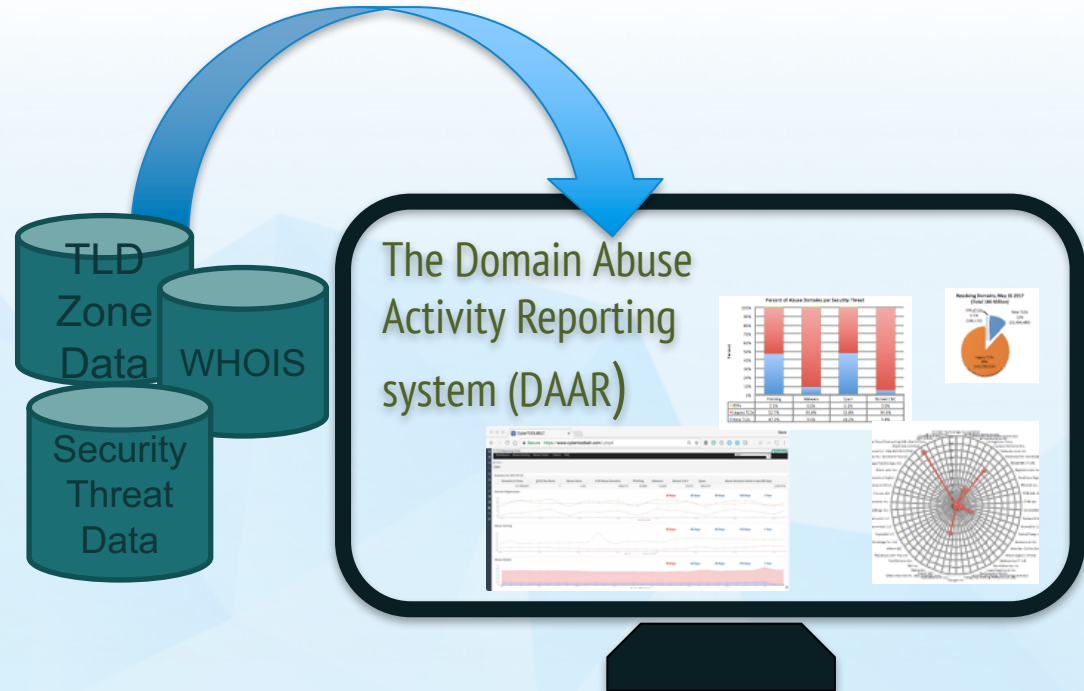
The SSAC advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

Cyber-awareness: roles and remit

- Raising user awareness is part of ICANN's overall and security, stability, and resiliency (SSR) remit and includes
 - Data reporting on DNS (Domain name) Abuse
 - Data sharing to assist operations or security activities
 - Collaboration with the public safety community (e.g., investigations)
 - Security knowledge transfer

Data Reporting on Domain Name System (DNS) Abuse

- A system for reporting on domain name registration and abuse data across TLD registries and registrars
- The purpose of this project is to provide ICANN community with data to support consensus policy development



DAAR reflects how parties external to ICANN community see the domain ecosystem

Data Sharing: Open Data Initiative

- ICANN Open Data Initiative
 - Facilitates access to data that ICANN organization or community creates or curates (zone data, protocol registries)
 - Access in machine- and human friendly formats
 - Data *registries* that ICANN curates includes:
 - Top level domain delegations
 - Accredited registrar
 - Internet protocol registries (databases)
- One of the goals: to improve collaboration with operational security communities, participation in ICANN

Operational Security data sharing

- As part of daily operational security activities, ICANN staff
 - Exchange public information with private or public sector investigators to assist in global threat mitigation
 - Facilitate cooperation between domain name ecosystem parties, law enforcement and court systems that are instrumental in executing multi-jurisdictional actions against criminal operations or conspiracies

Security knowledge transfer

- ICANN's Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) publishes data, research papers, or reports to inform the Internet community about:
 - Evolving cyber-threat landscape
 - Advisories or analyses of incidents affecting the DNS
 - Security Awareness articles
 - Research papers, technical articles in cybersecurity or Internet technology journals

Registrant Protections

- Registrant Rights and Responsibilities Under ICANN Registrar Accreditation Agreements
 - Registrants are parties who pay a fee to use a domain name for a period of time
 - "Plain language" summarizations of terms related to registrant rights, benefits and responsibilities

Impact of data privacy and data protection regulations

- Regulations may impact specific areas ICANN work
- Example: EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
 - May influence handling of domain name registration point of contact information

ICANN Human Rights

- Cross community working party created to ensure that ICANN policies accommodate:
 - Diversity
 - Due process
 - Economic & social rights
 - Freedom of association
 - Freedom of expression
- Draft Framework of Interpretation for Human Rights

Engage with ICANN



Thank You and Questions

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Office of the CTO

<https://www.icann.org/octo>

Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR) Project

<https://www.icann.org/octo-ssr/daar-faqs>

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