
RDS/WHOIS and Data Protection Policy

Session 6

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Session Objective

Review the latest developments regarding efforts to bring Whois into compliance with applicable Data Protection Law, in particular following the publication of the EPDP Phase 2 Final Report. While the report, its policy recommendations for Standardized System for Access and Disclosure of non-public registration data and the minority statements of various stakeholders are expected to be considered by the GNSO Council and the ICANN Board for adoption, a number of policy areas are expected to undergo further work, including registration data accuracy and distinguishing the publication of legal vs. natural person registration data.

Background

Over the past decades, information pertaining to the individuals or entities holding a domain name (domain registration data) made available publicly through the WHOIS protocol and related WHOIS services¹, grew to become an indispensable tool for attributing content, services and crime on the Internet.

Consequently, WHOIS has been the subject of long-standing attention for the ICANN Community, including the GAC, particularly in relation to challenging issues such as concerns about the lack of protection of personal data, and the inaccuracy of registration data.

While various new data protection legal frameworks have emerged or will emerge across the world, the entry into force of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on 25 May 2018 spurred the ICANN Organization, Contracted Parties and the ICANN Community to bring WHOIS into compliance with applicable law.

Issues

Defining the right policies for WHOIS - or as alternatively known, Registration Directory Services (RDS) - requires taking into account the important issues of data protection and the legitimate and lawful practices associated with protecting the public, including to combat illegal conduct such as cybercrime, fraud and infringement of intellectual property, to ensure cybersecurity, promote user confidence and consumer trust in the Internet, and protect consumers and businesses. Prior GAC Advice² and the ICANN Bylaws recognize these vital interests.

The Article 29 Data Protection Working Party and the European Data Protection Board have recognized that *“enforcement authorities entitled by law should have access to personal data in the Whois directories”* and stated their expectation that ICANN should *“develop a WHOIS model that will enable legitimate uses by relevant stakeholders, such as law enforcement [...]”*.

However, as highlighted in GAC Advice and various GAC contributions since the ICANN60 meeting in Abu Dhabi (Nov. 2017), efforts to date by ICANN org and the ICANN Community have failed to adequately accommodate both the necessity of data protection and protection of the public interest. Currently, much of the once public WHOIS information is redacted with no real process or mechanism for accessing the information for legitimate use. Namely, law enforcement, data protection authorities, cybersecurity experts, and intellectual property rights holders no longer can rely upon access to information that is critical to protecting the public interest³.

¹ See ICANN's [WHOIS High-Level Technical Brief](#) (20 April 2018)

² See in particular the [GAC Whois Principles Regarding gTLD WHOIS Services](#) (28 March 2007)

³ For further discussion, see “Importance of a Unified Access to Non-Public gTLD Registration Data” in the [GAC Webinar Discussion Paper](#) (23 September 2019)

Leadership Proposal for GAC Action during ICANN69

1. **Determine a GAC position on** the recent GNSO Council [resolution](#) (24 September 2020) to forward **policy recommendation of the EPDP Phase 2 Final Report** (31 July 2020) to the ICANN Board, either in response to an upcoming call for public comments by the ICANN Board, or as possible GAC Advice to the ICANN Board, taking into account the public policy concerns expressed in the [GAC Minority Statement](#) (24 August 2020). In addition, the GAC may wish to consider **input to the Board in the context of the GNSO’s requested consultation with the ICANN Board prior to its consideration of the policy recommendations** to discuss *“questions surrounding the financial sustainability of SSAD and some of the concerns expressed within the different minority statements [...] including whether a further cost-benefit analysis should be conducted before the ICANN Board considers all SSAD-related recommendations for adoption”*.
2. **Consider GAC positions and proposals to address the issue of inaccurate RDS data** being processed in contradiction with data protection principles which, contrary to GAC expectations, was not addressed during EPDP Phase 2. The GNSO Council is contemplating a scoping effort which signals that this issue would not be addressed until the launch of a new specific Policy Development Process (either by a vote of the GNSO Council or a resolution of the ICANN Board⁴).
3. **Develop GAC proposals for input into a reconvened EPDP** expected to address two additional policy issues deprioritized during Phase 2:
 - a. Distinguishing the treatment and level of protection required for **legal (versus natural) entities**
 - b. Exploring the feasibility of **unique contacts** and **uniform anonymized email addresses**
4. **Consider engagement of relevant parties** (Data Protection Authorities, the ICANN Board, ICANN org and GNSO Council) as appropriate, **to resolve additional pending policy and implementation issues** of public interest concern, including:
 - a. Ensure **accuracy of registration data** in view of the purposes for which such data is processed
 - b. Clarify personal data **disclosure responsibilities between ICANN and Contracted Parties**, as well as the issue of **controllership**
 - c. Address **international data transfers**, when registration data disclosure crosses different jurisdictions

⁴ Per [Annex A](#) of the [ICANN Bylaws](#), the ICANN Board “may request an Issue Report by instructing the GNSO Council (“Council”) to begin the process outlined the PDP Manual” (Annex A section 3) and eventually initiate a PDP without voting of the GNSO Council (Annex A section 5). Annex A also provides that the GAC, as an Advisory Committee, “may raise an issue for policy development by action of such committee to request an Issue Report, and transmission of that request to the Staff Manager and GNSO Council.” (Annex A section 3). This triggers the creation of an Issue Report within 45 days, which then undergoes public comments. (Annex A Section 4). Upon consideration of the Public Comments, and finalization of the Issue Report, the GNSO Council may initiate the PDP by vote.

- d. Implement the GNSO **policy related to domain registration using Privacy and Proxy services** which have demonstrated to host a significant amount of abuse registrations, which may leverage a double privacy shield under the SSAD policy.
- 5. Discuss GAC expectations regarding the timely deployment and operation of a Standardized System for Access and Disclosure to gTLD Registration Data (SSAD)**
- a. GAC Members may wish to consider **how the GAC Accreditation Principles together with the EPDP-proposed Standardized System for Access and Disclosure (SSAD)**, of which they are an integral part, **would translate at the country/territory level** into organization of accreditation and access for its users from identified public authorities
 - b. GAC Members may also wish to report on initiatives in their governments to gather the list of public authorities requiring access to non-public gTLD registration data (See Action Points in section 2.1 of the [ICANN65](#) and [ICANN66](#) Minutes, and section 2.3 of the [ICANN67](#) Minutes)
- 6. Continue to assess the effectiveness of interim arrangements for access to non-public data consistent with [Advice](#) in the [GAC Montréal Communiqué](#) (6 November 2019) and the ICANN Board's [acceptance](#) of this advice (26 January 2020), including:**
- a. **Development of a voluntary standard request form** between ICANN org and both Registry and Registrar Stakeholder Groups
 - b. **Documentation of contracted parties obligations and points of contacts** regarding their providing reasonable access to non-public registration data
 - c. **Clear Instructions on how to submit complaints and reporting on such complaints** as part of the evolution of ICANN's Compliance systems expected by Q3 2020
 - d. **The ability of ICANN to enforce the requirement for Contracted Parties to provide reasonable access** when such access is denied to public authorities and other legitimate third parties

Relevant Developments

Overview of Current Status

- **The current interim policy regime** applicable to gTLD Registration Data **is expected to remain in place for the foreseeable future, but may not guarantee access** to non-public data for public authorities and other legitimate third parties
 - Following GAC [input](#) to the ICANN Board (24 April 2019), on 15 May 2019, **the ICANN Board took action** (detailed in a [scorecard](#)) on the EPDP Phase 1 Recommendations which laid the foundation for the future policy regime regarding gTLD Registration Data. On 20 May 2019, the [Temporary Specification on gTLD Registration Data](#) expired and was replaced by the [Interim Registration Data Policy for gTLDs](#), which requires **Contracted Parties to continue to implement measures that are consistent with the Temporary Specification**, while [implementation](#) of the EPDP Phase 1 policy recommendations is ongoing.
 - In the [Montréal Communiqué](#) (6 November 2019), the GAC [advised](#) the ICANN Board to “ensure that the current system that requires ‘reasonable access’ to non-public domain name registration is operating effectively”. In its [Scorecard of GAC Advice](#) (26 January 2020), the ICANN Board accepted this Advice and instructed ICANN org to take several actions documented further in this briefing.
 - As anticipated by the Board in response to GAC Advice, ICANN Contractual Compliance has deployed new [complaint forms](#) and is now reporting data⁵ for alleged violations of the Temporary Specification on gTLD Registration Data since 1 February 2020.
- **Policy Development in Phase 2 of the EPDP** which aimed to propose a Standardized System for Access/Disclosure (SSAD) to gTLD Registration Data **has now concluded**, with the publication of the [Final Report](#) (31 July 2020). A significant level of divergence was expressed by various stakeholders are documented in the Consensus Designations (Annex D) and Minority Statements (Annex E), including the GAC Minority Statement (24 August 2020).
 - **Consensus was achieved on** aspects of the SSAD relating to **accreditation of requestors and centralization of requests** (recommendations 1-4, 11, 13 and 15-17). Once implemented these recommendations should improve the current fragmented systems by providing a central entry point to request access to registration data, according to clearly defined standards, and providing guarantees of appropriate processing (including safeguards for data subjects and requestor).

⁵ See [ICANN Contractual Compliance Dashboard for August 2020](#) under headers “[Registry/Registrar] Complaints with Evidence of Alleged Violation of the Temporary Specification - 1 February 2020 to Date” and “[Registry/Registrar] Inquiries/Notices Related to Temporary Specification Sent and Closed in August 2020”

- **Stakeholders could not agree** on the policy recommendations necessary to provide for a **standardized system of disclosure** that meets the needs of all stakeholders involved, including public authorities (recommendations 5-10 and 12).
- While an **evolution mechanism** was to ensure that the SSAD could evolve towards more centralization and more automation of disclosure decisions (recommendation 18) as part of an EPDP Team compromise, **stakeholders were not able to agree** on the scope of evolution recommendations that would not require an entirely new GNSO Policy Development Process, in particular when it comes to automation and centralization of disclosure decisions.
- Despite significant levels of reservation and opposition, **the GNSO Council adopted the EPDP Phase 2 recommendations** to be forwarded to the ICANN Board for their consideration, **while requesting a consultation with the Board** in the meantime, and while also considering further policy work on policy issues not addressed by the EPDP.
 - The GNSO [resolution](#) (24 September 2020) adopted the 18 EPDP Phase 2 recommendation that seek to establish an SSAD, despite the Business and Intellectual Property Constituencies voting against this motion⁶.
 - The resolution also includes a **request to the ICANN Board for a consultation** prior to its consideration of the policy recommendations **to discuss “questions surrounding the financial sustainability of SSAD and some of the concerns expressed within the different minority statements [...] including whether a further cost-benefit analysis should be conducted before the ICANN Board considers all SSAD-related recommendations for adoption”**
 - **The GNSO also continues its consideration of an [EPDP Chair proposal](#)** (10 September 2020) to address **the so-called “Priority 2” policy issues** not addressed during phase 2 of the EPDP, and is expected to decide during ICANN69 to:
 - Reconvene the EPDP to address the issue of **legal vs. natural persons** and the **feasibility of unique contacts** to have a uniform anonymized email address.
 - Form a Scoping Team consisting of volunteers from GNSO Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies as well as interested Advisory Committees to facilitate understanding of the issue of **Accuracy and WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System** before further policy work.

⁶ See rationale of these votes against the adoption of the EPDP Phase 2 recommendations in the [BC Statement](#) and the [IPC Statement](#). The [RySG](#) and [RrSG](#) also released a statement supporting their votes in favor of the recommendations.

- **Recent GAC discussions with the ICANN CEO covered concerns and implementation matters which are expected to be further discussed** between GAC topic leads and ICANN org according to a [communication by the GAC Chair](#) to the Membership (17 September 2020):

During the [GAC Discussion with ICANN CEO: WHOIS/GDPR Policy and Implementation Matters](#) (28 May 2020):

- The GAC Chair and GAC topic leads highlighted **ongoing challenges for public authorities to access registration data** and concerns with the **ability for ICANN Compliance to challenge wrongful denials of access** by Contracted Parties following ICANN's recent [letter to the EDPB](#) (22 May 2020).
- The ICANN CEO discussed the [differences](#) between the proposed SSAD and ICANN's UAM, the **SSAD making it easier for requests to be processed by Contracted Parties in a decentralized manner, but not affording more responsibility to ICANN for data disclosure decisions**, despite the organization's willingness (and that of the ICANN Board) to take on such responsibility as laid out in the UAM.
- The ICANN CEO emphasized that **ICANN org continues to work toward finding a way to take on more responsibility to facilitate disclosure of registration data to third parties where appropriate in the public interest.**

During the [GAC Dialogue with the ICANN CEO](#) (14 September 2020), following the [ICANN CEO letter to the GAC Chair](#) (10 September 2020) in response to the [GAC Minority Statement](#) (24 August 2020):

- The ICANN CEO called on relevant legislators to provide their assistance in **facilitating interpretation of applicable data protection law**
- GAC representatives reiterated the GAC's view that there is a risk of non-compliance with the GDPR if the reasonable **steps to be taken by data controllers to achieve data accuracy** are not clarified
- On the topic of **controllership**, European Commission representatives suggested that the System for Standardized Access and Disclosure of gTLD Registration Data (SSAD) should provide clarity on the roles and responsibilities of various parties, and called on ICANN to establish controllership agreements as part of the elaboration of the SSAD to avoid creating uncertainty.
- Regarding **disclosure decisions**, the ICANN CEO shared ICANN's view that Contracted Parties have the legal responsibility to make these decision and reiterated the request for the GAC to clarify the basis for its statement that granting contracted parties full discretion in reviewing disclosure requests *"may undermine the obligation to ensure the continued viability of domain name registration data as a tool to vindicate the rights and interests of the public, agencies tasked with protecting the public, and commercial and intellectual property constituencies"*.

Focus: Interim gTLD Registration Data Policy

- Following the ICANN Board [action](#) on the EPDP Phase 1 Recommendations (15 May 2019), the [Temporary Specification on gTLD Registration Data](#) expired on 20 May 2019, and is now replaced by the [Interim Registration Data Policy for gTLDs](#) which requires **Contracted Parties to continue to implement measures that are consistent with the Temporary Specification**, pending the [implementation](#) of the final Registration Data Policy per EPDP Phase 1 recommendations.
- ICANN org and Community representatives in the [Implementation Review Team](#) (IRT), who are drafting language to eventually become contractually-enforceable ICANN [Consensus Policy](#), delivered a [3-stage plan](#) for **the implementation of the final Registration Data Policy**, consistent with the principles set out in EPDP Phase 1 Recommendation 28.
- However, as [reported](#) to the GNSO Council (2 October 2019), **the IRT deemed the deadline for implementation of 29 February 2020 to be “not feasible”**, due to the large scope of work and complexity, **and is not able to provide any timeline** at this point.
- As a consequence, the **impact of the Temporary Specification on law enforcement investigations**, as noted in section IV.2 of the [GAC Barcelona Communiqué](#) (25 October 2018) and referenced in GAC [input](#) to the ICANN Board (24 April 2019), **will not be addressed in the short term**. Concerns include:
 - The Temporary Specification has fragmented access to registration data, now ruled by thousands of distinct policies depending upon the registrar involved
 - Existing requirements in the Temporary Specification are failing to meet the needs of the law enforcement and cyber-security investigators (with similar concerns existing for those involved in protecting intellectual property) due to:
 - investigations being delayed or discontinued;
 - users not knowing how to request access for non-public information;
 - and many of those seeking access have been denied access.
- In its [Advice](#) in the ICANN64 [GAC Kobe Communiqué](#) (14 March 2019), the GAC stressed the need for *“swift implementation of the new Registration Directory Services policies as they are developed and agreed, including by sending distinct parts to implementation as and when they are agreed, such as the questions deferred from Phase 1”*. In its [response](#) (15 May 2019), the ICANN Board accepted this advice and stated it *“will do what it can, within its authority and remit, and in light of other relevant considerations”*
- In its [Advice](#) in the ICANN66 [GAC Montréal Communiqué](#) (6 November 2019), the GAC advised the ICANN Board to: *“take all possible steps to ensure that the ICANN org and the EPDP Phase 1 Implementation Review team generate a detailed work plan identifying an updated realistic schedule to complete its work and provide and inform the GAC on the status of its progress by January 3, 2020;”* In response, in a [letter to the GAC Chair](#) (6 January 2020), the ICANN CEO described the current status and challenges of the effort.

- Further GAC Advice in the [GAC Montréal Communiqué](#) (6 November 2019) to “ensure that the current system that requires ‘reasonable access’ to non-public domain name registration is operating effectively” was [accepted](#) by the ICANN Board (26 January 2020). Accordingly, the Board instructed ICANN to:
 - educate stakeholders on contracted parties obligation to address requests for non-public data and make available links to registrar and registry information and points of contact on this topic
 - collaborate with the Registry and Registrar Stakeholder Groups to develop and make available a voluntary standard request form to request access based upon the current Consensus Policy
 - publish clear instructions on the ICANN Compliance web page describing how to submit a complaint concerning a third-party access request.
 - compile and publish monthly metrics data related to third-party access complaints once such forms are available in the new Compliance ticketing system (expected Q3 2020)

- As [reported](#) to the GAC during ICANN67 by its Public Safety Working Group (PSWG), an [interim complaint form](#) and specific access complaint [information](#) have been posted on the [Compliance Complaint page](#) of the ICANN.org website. A note on the page indicates: “Until ICANN Contractual Compliance’s expected migration to a new complaint processing platform later this year is completed, submission through this form will exist as an interim measure. As part of the migration, ICANN Contractual Compliance will deploy a new form to facilitate the submission of these complaints”

- In the meantime, following complaints by a Data Protection Authority to ICANN regarding registrars denial of its requests for “access to non-public registration data in furtherance of its investigation into alleged violations of the GDPR, reported to the authority by a data subject(s) within its jurisdiction”, [the ICANN CEO requested guidance from the European Data Protection Board](#) (22 May 2020) on “how to balance legitimate interests in access to data with the interests of the data subject concerned” in order to help ICANN org “evaluate whether the registrar (as the data controller) has appropriately balanced the legitimate interests pursued by the requesting third party against the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject”. The letter further stated that “[a]bsent such guidance, which could inform ICANN’s enforcement of agreements with registrars and registries, ICANN org and the other relevant stakeholders of the ICANN community will continue to face difficulties in ensuring that data protection authorities and others with legitimate interests in this data can obtain consistent access to the data needed to protect their legitimate interests and the public interest.”

Focus: Ongoing Policy Development and Implementation

- On 31 July 2020, the EPDP Team officially completed the EPDP Phase 2 deliberations, which had started in May 2019 under the leadership of Janis Karklins, Latvian Ambassador to the UN in Geneva and former GAC Chair, and with a GAC representation composed of:

3 “Members” of the EPDP Team:

Laureen Kapin (US)
Chris Lewis-Evans (UK)
Georgios Tsenlentis (European Commission)

3 “Alternates”:

Ryan Carroll (US)
Olga Cavalli (Argentina)
Rahul Gossain (India)

- Originally the EPDP Team had been aiming to release its Final Report by ICANN67. As highlighted during the [GAC Webinar on EPDP](#) (25 September 2019) and its associated [Discussion Paper](#): GAC representatives in the EPDP shared the expectation that *“the EPDP policy recommendations are likely to consist of high level assumptions, principles and guidelines which will require substantial implementation work before any centralized or standardized system may be put in place”*.
- **The scope of work⁷ in Phase 2 of the EPDP** was to focus on the development of policy recommendations for sharing non-public registration data with third parties, also known as the **System for Standardized Access/Disclosure of Non-Public Registration Data (SSAD)**, and also include addressing so-called [“Priority 2” Items](#) or **issues not fully addressed in Phase 1** including: the distinction between legal and natural persons; registration data accuracy; and the feasibility of unique contacts to have a uniform anonymized email address. However, it became clear that this would not be the case, as evidenced in the [Addendum](#) to the Phase 2 Initial Report (26 March 2020), in light of legal advice received by the EPDP Team and timeline pressures which have supported contracted parties’ and non-commercial stakeholders **objections’ to further consider these issues as part of the critical path for completing Phase 2.**
- The **System for Standardized Access/Disclosure of Non-Public Registration Data (SSAD)** as proposed in the EPDP Phase 2 [Initial Report](#) (7 February 2020) and described in the [GAC Summary](#) (17 February 2020), initially envisioned :
 - Centralization of requests and decentralization of responses, with continuous evolution of the model, towards increasing automation and standardization
 - Establishing a mechanism to advise ICANN Org and Contracted parties on evolution and continuous improvement of the SSAD
 - Automation of disclosure in response to some public authorities’ requests
 - Meeting applicable Data Protection Laws worldwide, not just GDPR

⁷ which the GAC [advised](#) should be clearly defined (14 March 2019)

- However, following deliberations of the EPDP Team since the release of the Phase 2 Initial Report, including the consideration of public comments, **the final SSAD policy recommendation**, as reflected in the EPDP Phase 2 Final Report (31 July 2020) and its Consensus Designations (Annex D), **did not prove entirely satisfactory to the GAC and other stakeholders** who submitted Minority Statements (Annex E).
- In particular, **the GAC submitted**, along with those of the ALAC, SSAC, BC and IPC, and with the support of most of them, a [Minority Statement](#) (24 August 2020) which noted that the EPDP Phase 2 Final Recommendations:
 - Concluded with a fragmented rather than centralized disclosure system;
 - Do not contain enforceable standards to review disclosure decisions;
 - Do not sufficiently address consumer protection and consumer trust concerns;
 - Do not contain reliable mechanisms for the System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD) to evolve in response to increased legal clarity; and
 - May impose financial conditions that risk an SSAD that calls for disproportionate costs for its users including those that detect and act on cyber security threats;
 - Do not address key issues, most notably data accuracy, the masking of data from legal entities not protected under the GDPR, and the use of anonymised emails.
 - Would benefit from further clarifying the status and role of each of the data controllers and processors.
- Despite this level of reservation and opposition, **the GNSO Council adopted the EPDP Phase 2 recommendations for consideration by the ICANN Board** in a [resolution](#) (24 September 2020) against which the Business and Intellectual Property Constituencies voted. They offered a rationale for their opposition in respective statements: see [BC Statement](#) and the [IPC Statement](#)⁸.
- The GAC requested that the GNSO ensures that the **“Priority 2” policy issues be promptly addressed in the EPDP in final Phase 3**. On this matter, **the GNSO has been considering an [EPDP Chair proposal](#)** (10 September 2020), and is expected to be deciding during ICANN69 to:
 - Reconvene the EPDP to address the issue of **legal vs. natural persons** and the **feasibility of unique contacts** to have a uniform anonymized email address.
 - Form a Scoping Team consisting of volunteers from GNSO Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies as well as interested Advisory Committees to facilitate understanding of the issue of **Accuracy and WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System** before further policy work.

⁸ See rationale of these votes against the adoption of the EPDP Phase 2 recommendations in the [BC Statement](#) and the [IPC Statement](#). The [RySG](#) and [RrSG](#) also released a statement supporting their votes in favor of the recommendations.

Focus: ICANN Org Engagement with Data Protection Authorities (DPAs)

- **Between September and November 2018, ICANN reported on its work⁹** with European DPAs seeking legal clarity on a possible unified access model, and its exploration of legal and technical avenues in order to consolidate responsibility for providing access to non-public registration data while establishing a globally scalable unified solution for access to data.
- In relation to these efforts, ICANN had submitted for community comments two iterations of its framing documentation regarding a Unified Access Model: the [Framework Elements for a Unified Access Model](#) (18 June 2018) and subsequent [Draft Framework for a Possible Unified Access Model](#) (20 August 2018). The GAC submitted [Initial Comments](#) (16 October 2018).
- Between November 2018 and May 2019, work was undertaken in the [Technical Study Group \(TSGS\) on Access to Non-Public Registration Data](#) to explore a technical solution that would have the ICANN organization serve as the sole entity receiving authorized queries for non-public registration data. On 2 May 2019, the TSG [announced](#) having submitted its [Final Technical Model](#) (30 April 2019) to the ICANN CEO, and indicated it would be used in discussions with the European Commission and the European Data Protection Board.
- On 25 October 2019, the ICANN org CEO [announced](#) that it was now [officially seeking](#) clarity from the European Data Protection Board as to whether a UAM based on the TSG Technical Model would comply with the GDPR, on the basis of a new paper [Exploring a Unified Access Model for gTLD Registration Data](#). The 21-pages paper includes a set of 5 questions (section 8 p. 19) which the GAC [discussed](#) these in plenary during ICANN66 (3 November 2019).
- On 4 December 2019, in its [response](#) to the ICANN CEO, **the Belgian DPA encouraged ICANN to continue its efforts to design a comprehensive system for access control** that takes into account the requirements of security, data minimization, and accountability. The response did not provide any definitive opinions regarding the questions that ICANN org included in the paper. The letter states that the policy and relevant safeguards that the community will develop to be applied in a UAM will be extremely important to assess whether a centralized model increases or decreases the level of protection enjoyed by natural persons. With respect to the roles and responsibilities, the letter states that parties to a processing activity cannot simply designate which party should be deemed to act as a controller or joint controller; a factual case-by-case is needed to that end. A previous [communication](#) by the Article 29 Working Party is further referenced, which contained the statement that, "*At first glance it would seem that...ICANN and the registries are joint controllers*".
- **In a follow-up meeting with the Belgian DPA** (14 February 2020), representatives from the ICANN org, the European Commission and the EPDP Team Chair Janis Karklins discussed the

⁹ This was done through an [ICANN GDPR and Data Protection/Privacy Update blog](#) (24 September 2018), a [presentation](#) by ICANN's CEO during the EPDP Team Fac-to-Face meeting (25 September 2018), a [Data Protection/Privacy Update Webinar](#) (8 October 2018), a [Status Report](#) to the GAC (8 October 2018) in response to [GAC Advice](#) and a [Data protection/privacy issues: ICANN63 wrap-up and next step blog](#) (8 Nov. 2018).

UAM paper, the EPDP Phase 2 Initial Report and the ICANN Board's consideration of the EPDP Phase 1 recommendations:

- **With respect to the possibility of developing a centralized model that is GDPR-compliant**, the DPA representatives indicated their letter was intended as encouragement to continue efforts to develop a comprehensive system for access, and not meant to deter the development of a centralized model. Rather, it was noted that a centralized model is worth exploring and seems to be a better, “common sense” option in terms of security and for data subjects. They cautioned, however, that the Belgian DPA was not in the position to give a definitive opinion on the question of controllership in such a model.
- **With respect to automation of disclosure in response to third-party requests**, the DPA representatives noted that the GDPR would not prohibit the automation of various functions in an access model, provided it could demonstrate that any algorithm automating decision-making considers the relevant criteria required by the GDPR for such decisions.
- In a [letter](#) on 22 May 2020, the ICANN CEO sought to bring to the attention of the EDPB that even authorities charged with enforcing the GDPR are facing challenges in obtaining access to non-public registration data due to uncertainties surrounding the assessment of legitimate interests per Art. 6.1(f) of the GDPR. **The ICANN CEO welcomed a more explicit recognition of the importance of certain legitimate interests, including the relevant public interests**, combined with clearer guidelines on balancing legitimate interests in access to data with the interest of the data subjects, **in the context of anticipated guidelines from the EDPB on the topic of legitimate interest of the data controller** according to the [the EDPB 2019/2020 Work Program](#).

Current Positions

- [GAC Minority Statement](#) on the Final Report of Phase 2 of the EPDP on gTLD Registration Data (24 August 2020)
- [GAC Comment](#) on the Addendum to the EPDP Phase 2 Initial Report (5 May 2020)
- [GAC Input](#) on EPDP Phase 2 Initial Report (24 March 2020)
- [GAC ICANN67 Communiqué](#) (14 March 2020) following up on the implementation of GAC Advice in the GAC Montréal Communiqué.
- [GAC Accreditation Principles](#) (21 January 2020) now incorporated into the EPDP Phase 2 Initial Report
- [GAC Comments](#) (23 December 2019) on the RDS-WHOIS2 Review Recommendations
- GAC [Advice](#) in the ICANN66 [Montréal Communiqué](#) (6 November 2019) regarding the EPDP Phase 1 Implementation timeline and the interim requirement for “reasonable access” to non-public gTLD Registration Data. [Follow on previous GAC Advice](#) was also provided regarding implementation of the Privacy Proxy Services Accreditation policy.
- GAC [Early Input into Phase 2 of the EPDP](#) (19 July 2019) focused on the GAC’s understanding of key working definitions of the EPDP
- [GAC Marrakech Communiqué](#) (27 June 2019) recalling the [GAC Kobé Communiqué](#) Advice
- GAC [response](#) (24 April 2019) to the ICANN Board’s [notification](#) (8 March 2019) of the GNSO’s approval of the EPDP Phase 1 Policy Recommendations in which the GAC deemed the EPDP Phase 1 policy recommendations to be a sufficient basis for the ICANN Community and organization to proceed, and highlighted public policy concerns, including “*existing requirements in the Temporary Specification governing gTLD Registration Data [...] failing to meet the needs of the law enforcement and cyber-security*”
- GAC [Advice](#) in the ICANN64 [GAC Kobe Communiqué](#) (14 March 2019) focused on ensuring appropriate continuation of work in EPDP Phase 2 and implementation of Phase 1 policy.
- [GAC/ALAC Statement on EPDP](#) (13 March 2019)
- GAC [Input](#) on EPDP Phase 1 Final Report (20 February 2019)
- GAC [Input](#) on EPDP Phase 1 Initial Report (21 December 2018)
- GAC Notes on WHOIS and Data Protection Legislation (Section IV.2) and Follow up on Previous Advice (Section VI.2) in the ICANN63 [Barcelona Communiqué](#) (25 October 2018) and ICANN Board response in its [scorecard](#) (27 January 2019)
- GAC [Initial Comments](#) (16 October 2018) on the Draft Framework for a Possible Unified Access Model that was [published](#) by ICANN on 20 August 2019.
- GAC [Advice](#) in the ICANN62 [GAC Panama Communiqué](#) (28 June 2018)
- GAC [Advice](#) in the ICANN61 [GAC San Juan Communiqué](#) (15 March 2018) was the subject of an informal [consultation](#) between the GAC and the ICANN Board (8 May 2018) which led to the release of the Board’s [scorecard](#) (11 May 2018). In response, the GAC [requested](#) that the

Board defer taking action on advice it could have rejected (17 May 2018). The ICANN Board released its updated [scorecard](#) (30 May 2018) as part of a formal [resolution](#).

- GAC [Feedback](#) (8 March 2018) on the Proposed Interim Model for GDPR Compliance
- GAC [Comments](#) (29 January 2018) on the interim models for compliance with GDPR
- GAC [Advice](#) in the [ICANN60 Abu Dhabi Communiqué](#) (1 November 2017) accepted per the ICANN Board's [scorecard](#) (4 February 2018)
- [GAC Principles regarding gTLD WHOIS Services](#) (28 March 2007)

Key Reference Documents

- GAC Documentation
 - Summary Notes of [GAC/CEO Dialogue](#) (14 September 2020) following the [ICANN CEO Letter to the GAC Chair](#) (10 September 2020) in response to the GAC Minority Statement on the EPDP Phase 2 Final Report
 - [GAC Summary of EPDP Phase 2 Initial Report](#) (7 February 2020)
 - [GAC Webinar Discussion Paper on EPDP on gTLD Registration Data](#) (23 Sept. 2019)
- Government Positions
 - European Commission [public comment](#) (17 April 2019), and subsequent [clarification](#) (3 May 2019) regarding EPDP Phase 1 Recommendations
 - US Department of Commerce Assistant Secretary for Communication and Information [letter](#) (4 April 2019) and [response](#) by the ICANN CEO (22 April 2019)
 - European Commission [Technical Input on proposed WHOIS Models on behalf of the European Union](#) and [Cover Letter](#) (7 February 2018)
- Data Protection Authorities Correspondence
 - [Letter from the Belgian DPA](#) (4 December 2019)
 - [Letter from the European Data Protection Board](#) (5 July 2018)
 - [Statement of the European Data Protection Board on ICANN/WHOIS](#) (27 May 2018)
 - [Letter from the Article 29 Working Party](#) (11 April 2018)
 - [Letter from the Article 29 Working Party](#) to ICANN (6 December 2017)
- Current Policy and Output of Ongoing Policy Development
 - EPDP Phase 2 [Final Report](#) (31 July 2020)
 - [Addendum](#) to the EPDP Phase 2 Initial Report (26 March 2020)
 - EPDP Phase 2 [Initial Report](#) (7 February 2020)
 - [Interim Registration Data Policy for gTLDs](#) (20 May 2019) replacing the [Temporary Specification on gTLD Registration Data](#) (17 May 2018)
 - EPDP Phase 1 [Final Report](#) (20 February 2019)

- ICANN Board Resolutions
 - ICANN Board [Scorecard on EPDP Phase 1 Recommendations](#) (15 May 2019)
 - ICANN Board [resolution](#) (17 May 2018) adopting the [Temporary Specification](#)
- ICANN Org and Technical Study Group Input
 - ICANN Study on the [Differentiation between Legal and Natural Persons in Domain Name Registration Data Directory Services](#) (8 July 2020) prepared per recommendation 17.2 of the Final Report of EPDP Phase 1
 - [Exploring a Unified Access Model for gTLD Registration Data](#) (25 October 2019), a paper which served as a basis for ICANN org's seeking clarity from the EDPB as to the compliance of a UAM with the GDPR
 - [Technical Model for Access to Non-Public Registration Data](#) (30 April 2019)
- Legal Advice provided by Bird & Bird to the EPDP Team during [Phase 1](#) and [Phase 2](#)
 - [Used cases for automation of disclosure](#) (23 April 2020)
 - [Follow-up on Accuracy Principle and Legal vs. Natural](#) (9 April 2020)
 - [Consent options for the purpose of making personal data public](#) (13 March 2020)
 - [Questions regarding a System for Standardized Access/Disclosure \("SSAD"\), Privacy/Proxy and Pseudonymized Emails](#) (4 February 2020)
 - [Legitimate interests and automated submissions and/or disclosures](#) (10 September 2019)
 - [Lawful basis for disclosure to law enforcement authorities outside the controller's jurisdiction](#) (9 September 2019)
 - [Liability, Safeguards, Controller & Processor](#) (9 September 2019)
 - [Legal Basis for transferring Thick WHOIS](#) (8 March 2019)
 - [Inclusion of "city" in publicly available Whois data](#) (13 February 2019)
 - [Meaning of the accuracy principle pursuant to the GDPR](#) (8 February 2019)
 - [Application of the GDPR to ICANN](#) (7 February 2019)
 - [Liability in connection with a registrant's self-identification as a natural or non-natural person](#) (25 January 2019)
 - [Interpretation of GDPR Article 6\(1\)\(b\)](#) (23 January 2019)
 - [Notice to technical contacts](#) (22 January 2019)

Further Information

ICANN Org Reference Page on Data Protection/Privacy Issues

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

GNSO Expedited Policy Development Process on Temporary Specification for gTLD Registration Data

<https://gnso.icann.org/en/group-activities/active/gtld-registration-data-epdp>

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