

## DNS Abuse Mitigation

### Session 4

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#### Session Objectives

DNS Abuse is a priority issue for the GAC. Continuing on a program proposed since ICANN81 by the GAC co-leads for DNS Abuse (European Commission, Japan, and the United States), covering the 2024 global amendments to ICANN's Registry Agreement and Registrar Accreditation Agreement, which created obligations for domain name registries and registrars to mitigate or otherwise disrupt DNS Abuse, and taking into account recent proposals for "micro" policy development processes and compliance updates, during ICANN83 the GAC will discuss:

- The timeline and next steps for GNSO work on DNS Abuse in the reconvened [GNSO Small Team on DNS Abuse](#)
- Potential topics for targeted policy development or future contractual negotiations between ICANN and Contracted Parties.

## Leadership Proposal for GAC Action

### 1. Understand procedural avenues for the GAC to pursue additional DNS Abuse policy before any delegation of New gTLDs

- **GAC Advice to the ICANN Board:** Per [ICANN Bylaws](#) section 12.2(a)(ix), the GAC “*may put issues to the Board directly, either by way of comment or prior advice, or by way of specifically recommending action or new policy development or revision to existing policies*”
- **GAC Request for an Issue Report:** Per Annex A, Section 3 of the [ICANN Bylaws](#), as an Advisory Committee of ICANN, the GAC “*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*”. Once such a Final Issue Report is produced, the GNSO Council would vote for or against the initiation of a Policy Development Process.
- **Fact Finding to assess the effectiveness** of previous advice, recommendations and initiatives:
  - As was previously done in the [Hyderabad Communiqué](#) (8 November 2016) and the [Copenhagen Communiqué](#) (15 March 2017), leading to [ICANN org’s Draft Responses](#) (30 May 2017) regarding DNS Abuse mitigation efforts related to the implementation of 2013 RAA provisions and Registrars Accreditation, the implementation of New gTLD Applicant Guidebook and the Registry Agreement, and ICANN’s investigation, reporting and mitigation activities.
  - Which in the future could concern compliance enforcement and auditing of DNS Abuse-related obligation such as the Registry Agreement Specification 11 and the new DNS Abuse amendments<sup>1</sup>; the implementation of voluntary frameworks (listed below); and the effectiveness of associated ICANN Advisory guidance such as the [Advisory, New gTLD Registry Agreement Specification 11 \(3\)\(b\)](#) (8 June 2017) and the recent [Advisory: Compliance With DNS Abuse Obligations in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and the Registry Agreement](#) (2 May 2024)
- **Contribution to the development of new voluntary frameworks** such as was previously done with:
  - The [Framework for Registry Operators to Respond to Security Threats](#) (20 October 2017) which was developed in response to [Board direction regarding part of the GAC Beijing Safeguards on Security Checks](#), over a period of 2 years among representatives from registries, registrars, the GAC PSWG and ICANN org.
  - The [Framework on Domain Generating Algorithms \(DGAs\) Associated with Malware and Botnets](#) jointly drafted by the RySG and GAC PSWG to address the role of both registries and law enforcement in handling malware and botnet

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<sup>1</sup> ICANN Contractual Compliance provided an [update on the first year of enforcing the DNS Abuse mitigation obligations](#) (23 April 2025)

infrastructure using the Domain Name System, specifically as a result of illegitimately used DGAs

- The industry-led [Framework to Address Abuse](#) (October 2019)
- **Contribution of policy and procedural perspectives in ICANN community discussions:**
  - **GAC Public Comments** on various ICANN processes, such as the GAC Comments on [the DNS Abuse Amendments](#) (17 July 2023), on [the SSR2 Review Draft Report](#) (3 April 2020) and [Final Report](#) (8 April 2021), and on the CCT Review [Final Report](#) (11 December 2018)
  - **GAC Correspondence to the ICANN Board** such as, for example, in the area of registration data, the recent GAC correspondence to the [ICANN Board on Urgent Requests](#) (15 October 2024) which proposed a way forward to resolve a long-standing issue.
  - **Formal GAC Statements** such as the previous [GAC Statement on DNS Abuse](#) (18 September 2019) which was issued in the context of expected community discussions and following an [Open Letter by the Registry Stakeholder Group](#) (19 August 2019)
  - **Direct involvement in policy development processes** at various stages such as in Scoping Teams and PDP Working Groups

## 2. Continue considering the scope of desirable policy development and contract amendments to further improve DNS Abuse prevention and mitigation, prior to the delegation of future new gTLDs, in light of:

- Recommendation by the [GNSO Small Team on DNS Abuse](#) (7 October 2022) **to initiate a policy development process on malicious registrations**, and potential contractual negotiations on this matter, to be informed by findings of the Inferential Analysis of Maliciously Registered Domains (INFERMAL) project which explored the drivers of malicious domain name registrations<sup>2</sup>.
- The GAC's statement in the [GAC Comments](#) (17 July 2023) on the proposed Amendments that *"subsequent work with the multistakeholder community on DNS Abuse [...] should include Policy Development Processes (PDPs) to further inform the updated RA and RAA, as well as other work on outstanding issues to address prior to the next application round for New gTLDs."* and the [summary report of Public Comments on the new amendments](#) (1 August 2023) in which ICANN org noted *"the ICANN community will have the opportunity to discuss these obligations and determine if further obligations are required [...]. ICANN org and the CPH NT support the comments from the GAC which stated that after the proposed amendments are adopted, work should include Policy Development Processes (PDPs) to further inform the updated Base RA and RAA."*
- **The ICANN Board's indication**, during a GAC/Board interaction on the ICANN79 San Juan

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<sup>2</sup> See ICANN OCTO Blog "[New ICANN Project Explores the Drivers of Malicious Domain Name Registrations](#)" on 25 April 2023

Communiqué (13 May 2024)<sup>3</sup> that while Compliance reports are expected to contribute to measuring the impact of the DNS Abuse Amendments, **it would be up to a community-led effort, facilitated and supported by ICANN, to determine the specific metrics and data sets that will allow measurement** of such an impact. In [response to Issues of Importance in the ICANN80 Kigali Communiqué](#) (15 October 2024), the ICANN Board further stated that *“It is important to allow sufficient time for the implementation of the new amendments and to accurately measure impact. For example, **Compliance metrics, while an important data source, alone cannot be relied on to measure the overall impact of the DNS Abuse Amendments.** Compliance has visibility over the instances of DNS Abuse that are subject of Compliance’s cases, but not over the entire DNS market and how contracted parties or other actors within the DNS ecosystem address DNS Abuse”*.

- **The NetBeacon Proposals for PDPs on DNS Abuse**, published in the form of a recent [White Paper](#) (21 May 2025) which offers 5 topics for “*tightly scoped PDPs*” that are “*designed to address a discrete problem without creating undue complexity or overreach*”:
  - **Associated Domain Check**: A reactive approach requiring registrars to investigate domains linked to malicious actors, particularly in cases of bulk domain registrations used for abuse campaigns.
  - **Friction in Bulk Registrations for New Customers**: A proactive approach that seeks to introduce friction for new customer accounts, prior to gaining access to high volume registration tools (i.e., API access for new customers), until trust is established.
  - **Subdomain DNS Abuse**: A proposal to help address the growing abuse of subdomain services by codifying the responsibilities of registrants who offer them, via requirements in registrar and registry terms of service.
  - **Registrant Recourse Mechanisms**: A measure that ensures registrants have a path to challenge enforcement actions of registrars or registries when taken in error.
  - **Centralized Coordination on DGA Malware and Botnets**: A proposal to have ICANN serve as a coordination hub for law enforcement and national CERTs in cases involving DGA-based malware and botnets, enabling more efficient, synchronized mitigation.
- **Potential GAC Proposals as topic for targeted Policy Development**, including:
  - **Bulk Registrations**, following the findings in the [Final Report](#) (8 November 2024) of the Inferential Analysis of Maliciously Registered Domains (INFERMAL) as highlighted in the [GAC Istanbul Communiqué](#) (18 November 2024), presented to the ICANN Community in a [Pre-ICANN82 webinar](#) (19 February 2025) and discussed by the GAC during ICANN82 in GAC plenary as well as in its bilateral meeting with the SSAC (see [GAC ICANN82 Meeting Minutes](#))

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<sup>3</sup> See [ICANN Board Comments on Issues of Importance in the ICANN79 San Juan Communiqué](#) (9 May 2024)

- **Preventative measures**, including risk-based approaches, registration behaviors monitoring, and verifications at time of registration before delegation
- **Transparency obligations for Contracted Parties** in order to provide for public reporting on their actions taken to mitigate and disrupt DNS Abuse, that may otherwise not be visible.

## Current Status and Recent Developments

- **Amendments of the Registry and Registrar Agreements to Enhance DNS Abuse Mitigation Obligations**

- In the ICANN76 [Cancún Communiqué](#) (20 March 2023), the GAC encouraged the ongoing negotiations *“to proceed expeditiously”* and noted that it *“considers that **continued efforts in this area will be required, including further improvement of contractual obligations and/or targeted policy development processes prior to the launch of a second round of New generic Top-Level Domains (new gTLDs).**”* In addition, the GAC encouraged *“Contracted Parties and ICANN to further consider, inter alia, proactive measures as well as positive incentives for registries and registrars in future work on DNS abuse mitigation or disruption.”*
- In preparation for ICANN77, the **GAC Underserved Regions Working Group** (USRWG) organized two **webinars** to prepare newcomers and underserved regions GAC representatives to contribute to a Comment on the expected amendments of the Registry and Registrar contracts<sup>4</sup>.
- **ICANN org initiated a public comment proceeding** on the [Amendments to the Base gTLD RA and RAA to Modify DNS Abuse Contract Obligations](#) (29 May 2023) which were subsequently presented in a [ICANN77 Prep Week webinar](#) (30 May 2023). Among the various changes proposed to ICANN’s contracts, the amendments include a **new requirement to promptly take appropriate mitigation actions against domains for which the contracted party has actionable evidence** demonstrating that the domains are being used for DNS Abuse. In addition to the [proposed contract amendments](#), a [draft ICANN Advisory](#) provides detailed explanation of the new provisions and sets expectations as to their interpretation.
- Following its discussions of the proposed amendments during ICANN77<sup>5</sup>, [GAC Comments](#) (17 July 2023) were submitted in the public comment proceeding:
  - The GAC noted that the amendments are *“timely and relevant and, when adopted, will represent an important first step forward to combat DNS Abuse.”*
  - The GAC stressed *“In light of the ongoing threat that DNS Abuse poses to consumers and the public and private sectors”, that “it is imperative that the improved contracts are swiftly adopted following the completion of the Public Comment process”*
  - **The GAC expressed support for “the proposed amendments as a general matter” but invited “ICANN org and the CPH NT to consider some specific issues related to the text of the amendments”.** These include: the DNS Abuse definition; reporting and monitoring by Contracted Parties; consequence for non compliance; providing the ICANN community the ability to monitor how compliance is enforced; the need for the Advisory to be updated from time to time; and the need to address DNS Abuse both inside and outside of ICANN.

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<sup>4</sup> See [Pre-ICANN77 GAC Capacity Development Webinar on DNS abuse #1](#) (4 May 2023) and [Webinar #2](#) (22 May 2023)

<sup>5</sup> See [ICANN77 GAC Capacity Development Workshop on DNS Abuse](#) (Sunday 11 June) and [GAC Discussion on DNS Abuse](#) (Wednesday 14 June)

- The GAC indicated looking forward to *“engaging in subsequent work with the multistakeholder community on DNS Abuse after the amendments are adopted. This work should include Policy Development Processes (PDPs) to further inform the updated RA and RAA, as well as other work on outstanding issues to address prior to the next application round for New gTLDs.”*
- In its [Public Comment Summary Report](#) (1 August 2023), ICANN org indicated that **voting by registries and registrars will proceed on the amendments as initially proposed** and noted “[r]egarding comments that the proposed amendments are insufficient to address the challenge of DNS Abuse”: ICANN org acknowledges the comments and reminds the community that the ICANN community will have the opportunity to discuss these obligations and determine if further obligations are required [...]. **ICANN org and the CPH [Negotiating Team] support the comments from the GAC which stated that after the proposed amendments are adopted, work should include Policy Development Processes (PDPs) to further inform the updated Base RA and RAA.”**
- [Voting by registries and registrars](#) on the amendments started on 9 October 2023 for a duration of 60 days and concluded successfully with 80% of affirmative votes by Registries and 94% approval by Registrars<sup>6</sup>.
- The ICANN Board subsequently [resolved to approve the amendments](#) (21 January 2024) and determined that **“no further revisions to the proposed Global Amendments are necessary after taking the public comments and voting results into account”**.
- The [Amendment of the Registry Agreement](#), the [Amendment of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement](#) and the related [Advisory: Compliance With DNS Abuse Obligations in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and the Registry Agreement](#) were published on 5 February 2024 and became effective on 5 April 2024<sup>7</sup>.
- In the [ICANN79 GAC San Juan Communiqué](#) (11 March 2024), the GAC stated that it *“will track reports from ICANN Compliance on DNS Abuse enforcement”* and that *“there remains a general expectation that significant progress occur in advance of the next round of new gTLD applications”*.
- In its [ICANN Board Comments on Issues of Importance in the ICANN79 San Juan Communiqué](#) (9 May 2024) regarding the ICANN79 Communiqué, the ICANN Board stated: **“the intent is that Compliance’s reports contribute to measuring the impact of the DNS Abuse Amendments. However, determining the specific metrics and data sets that will allow measurement of such an impact should be a community-led effort, facilitated and supported by ICANN”**. It further indicated that *“an ICANN org cross-functional team working on analyzing the information and determining how to approach these efforts.”*
- During the GAC and [ICANN Board discussion](#) (21 October 2024) of the Issues of Importance identified in the [ICANN80 Kigali Communiqué](#) (17 June 2024), the ICANN Board stressed that the new amendments *“empower ICANN Contractual Compliance*

<sup>6</sup> Detailed voting results available at <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/global-amendment-2024-en>

<sup>7</sup> See notices sent by ICANN org to [Registry Operators](#) and [Registrars](#) (5 Feb. 2024)



(Compliance) to take enforcement actions against registrars or registries who fail to adequately mitigate or disrupt well evidenced DNS abuse”

- As it relates to measuring the **impact and effectiveness of the new DNS Abuse amendments**, the ICANN Board stated *“It is important to allow sufficient time for the implementation of the new amendments and to accurately measure impact. For example, **Compliance metrics, while an important data source, alone cannot be relied on to measure the overall impact of the DNS Abuse Amendments.** Compliance has visibility over the instances of DNS Abuse that are subject of Compliance’s cases, but not over the entire DNS market and how contracted parties or other actors within the DNS ecosystem address DNS Abuse. Accordingly, **Compliance data can be considered alongside that of other third-party experts who also capture nuanced metrics.** For instance [Net Beacon’s MAP](#) contains metrics across the global gTLD domain name market such as normalized abuse rates, median time to mitigate, and viewpoint of malicious versus compromised names.”*
- ICANN Contractual Compliance provided an [update on the first year of enforcing the DNS Abuse mitigation obligations](#) (23 April 2025)

- **Prospects of policy development regarding the prevention and mitigation of DNS Abuse**

- Per the [ICANN69 GAC Communiqué](#) (23 October 2020), *“**From the GAC’s perspective, the momentum has been increasingly building for concrete action** as the Community has progressively engaged in constructive dialogue to advance work on a shared goal, the mitigation of DNS abuse. Beginning with the recommendations from the CCT-RT and the SSR2 RT and continuing through several cross-community sessions and more recent work on a DNS Abuse Framework, **the GAC believes there is now a solid expression of broad support for concrete steps to be taken to address the core components of effective DNS abuse mitigation**”.*
- On 31 January 2022 the GNSO Council [formed](#) a **GNSO Small Team on DNS Abuse** expected to determine *“what policy efforts, if any, the GNSO Council should consider undertaking to support the efforts already underway in the different parts of the community to tackle DNS abuse”.*
- In [The Hague Communiqué](#) (20 June 2022), the GAC stated that *“**any PDP on DNS Abuse should be narrowly tailored to produce a timely and workable outcome**”* to which the ICANN Board responded that it shares this view and is prepared to support the ICANN community in such pursuits<sup>8</sup>.
- **The GNSO Small Team recommended** in a [Report to the GNSO Council](#) (7 October 2022): **the initiation of a tightly scoped policy development on malicious registrations (Rec. 1), further exploration of the role of bulk registrations play in DNS Abuse** and measures already in place to address it (Rec. 2), **encouraging further work towards easier, better and actionable reporting** of DNS Abuse (Rec. 3), and possible work between Contracted

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<sup>8</sup> See <https://gac.icann.org/sessions/boardgac-interaction-group-bgig-call-31-august-2022> (31 August 2022) [prior GAC website login required]



Parties and ICANN Compliance regarding its findings on potential gaps in interpretation and/or enforcement of the current ICANN contracts (Rec. 4). The GNSO Council proceeded with recommended outreach to [Contracted Parties](#) regarding Rec. 3 and to [Contracted Parties, the DNS Abuse Institute and ICANN Compliance](#) regarding Recommendation 2 (6 January 2023).

- **Regarding bulk registrations**, the [ICANN Compliance response to the GNSO Council](#) (22 February 2023) states that *‘ICANN agreements and policies do not contain requirements or limitations related to registering domain names in bulk. As a result, **ICANN Contractual Compliance does not collect or track information on bulk registrations**, [or] the potential role these may play in Domain Name System (DNS) abuse’.*
- Based on further input received from Contracted Parties<sup>9</sup>, **the GNSO Small Team on DNS Abuse concluded**, as part of its [Preliminary Findings Preliminary Finding on Bulk Registrations](#) (15 May 2023), that **the topic of bulk registrations “does not fall within the realm of Consensus Policy at the moment”** to the extent that:
  - *Complaints from single or multiple registrations are handled uniformly, without clarity on what might constitute bulk registrations warranting targeted reactions.*
  - *The lack of a clear definition did not elicit a clear response.*
  - *Other Know Your Customer tools are deemed more efficient in detecting potential abuse, and should warrant more attention.*
  - *ICANN’s recently started [Inferential Analysis of Maliciously Registered Domains \(INFERMAL\)](#) project seems to indicate a willingness from the org. to look into this matter and provide [...] better statistics and intelligence [on this matter]*
- On 15 May 2025, the [GNSO Small Team on DNS Abuse](#) **was reconvened following the GNSO Council revisiting the topic of DNS as a potential area for future policy work** in light of contract amendments between ICANN and contracted parties now in effect and related data from ICANN Compliance being available. The [Assignment](#) (29 April 2025) of the reconvened GNSO Small Team includes:
  - Evaluating DNS Abuse mitigation efforts across ICANN including potential outreach to the broader ICANN community to seek input on suitable areas for policy development
  - Assessing the impact of the Contract amendments on DNS abuse mitigation efforts;
  - Discussing with relevant stakeholders and providing a summary on the insights from the INFERMAL study and how these insights can help inform next steps on DNS Abuse;
  - Recommending the GNSO Council potential next steps (policy, further research, community/industry collaboration etc.) that may be needed to address DNS Abuse.
- The INFERMAL project’s [Final Report](#) (8 November 2024) was highlighted in the [GAC Istanbul Communiqué](#) (18 November 2024), presented to the ICANN Community in a [Pre-ICANN82 webinar](#) (19 February 2025) and discussed between the GAC, ALAC, SSAC, GNSO and in GAC plenary during ICANN82 (see [ICANN82 GAC Meeting Minutes](#)).

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<sup>9</sup> See correspondence from the [Contracted Parties House \(CPH\)](#), [Registry Stakeholder Group \(RySG\)](#) and [Registrar Stakeholder Group \(RrSG\)](#)

- **Specific Reviews recommendations related to DNS Abuse<sup>10</sup>**

- **The SSR2 Review delivered 63 recommendations** in its [Final Report](#) (25 January 2021) with a significant focus on measures to prevent and mitigate DNS Abuse.
  - The GAC considered a [Draft SSR2 Review Report](#) (24 January 2020) and endorsed many of the draft recommendations in a [GAC Comment](#) (3 April 2020). These were followed by [GAC Comments](#) (8 April 2021) on the final recommendations, and subsequent GAC Advice in the [ICANN72 Communiqué](#) (1 Nov. 2021) requesting follow-up action and further information on levels of implementation of certain recommendations, to which the ICANN Board [responded](#) (16 Jan. 2022), leading to further discussions during ICANN73<sup>11</sup>, and communications by ICANN org to the GAC in a [letter](#) (18 March 2022) and a [follow-up email](#) (12 April 2022).
  - Based on the [ICANN Specific Review Quarterly Report](#) (31 March 2024), and based on several ICANN Board resolutions ([22 July 2021](#), [1 May 2022](#), [16 November 2022](#) and [10 September 2023](#)): **23 recommendations** are now **approved** (including 14 subject to prioritization for implementation), **38 rejected**, and **1 pending** further information.
  - On [10 September 2023](#), the **ICANN Board rejected 6 of the 7 Pending Recommendations relating to DNS Abuse** based on [assessment by ICANN org](#) - **12.1** (*DNS Abuse Analysis advisory team*), **12.2** (*structure agreements with data providers to allow further sharing of the data*), **12.3** (*publish reports that identify registries and registrars whose domains most contribute to abuse*), **12.4** (*report actions taken by registries and registrars to respond to complaints of illegal and/or malicious conduct*), **13.1** (*central DNS abuse complaint portal mandatory for all gTLDs*), **13.2** (*publish complaints data for third party analysis*) and **14.2** (*provide contracted parties with lists of domains in their portfolios identified as abusive*)
  - **In its discussion of contract negotiations on DNS Abuse, the GAC PSWG discussed<sup>12</sup> several SSR2 recommendations that have been rejected** by the ICANN Board per the [Board Scorecard](#) (22 July 2021) - **8.1** (*commission a negotiating team that includes abuse and security experts to renegotiate contracted party contracts*), **9.4** (*regular compliance reports enumerating missing tools*), **14.4** (*provide contracted parties 30 days to reduce the fraction of abusive domains below the threshold*) and **14.5** (*consider offering financial incentives*) - **for which the GAC acknowledged** in the [GAC ICANN72 Communiqué](#) (1 November 2021) “*the procedural bases for the Board’s rejection*” **noting**, nevertheless, “*the useful substantive aspects of certain rejected recommendations, including those that aim to provide ICANN org and ICANN Contractual Compliance with appropriate tools to prevent and mitigate DNS abuse*”.

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<sup>10</sup> The status of all recommendations may be consulted in the ICANN’s Quarterly Reports, the home page of each review, all accessible from <https://www.icann.org/resources/reviews/specific-reviews>

<sup>11</sup> See [ICANN73 GAC Minutes](#) p.13

<sup>12</sup> See [PSWG Conference Call](#) on 14 February 2023 [prior GAC website login required]

- The **Competition, Consumer Trust & Consumer Choice Review Team's [Final Report](#)** (8 Sep. 2018) provided 35 recommendations. In the [Montréal Communiqué](#) (6 Nov. 2019), as clarified in subsequent [correspondence with the ICANN Board](#) (Jan. 2020), **the GAC advised the ICANN Board “not to proceed with a new round of gTLDs until after the complete implementation of the recommendations [...] that were identified as ‘prerequisites’ [14 recommendations] or as ‘high priority’ [10 recommendations].”** Following discussions related to the ICANN70 and ICANN71 Communiqués<sup>13</sup>, the GAC and ICANN Board agreed on an understanding stated in a [GAC/Board BGIG Call](#) (5 October 2021) [GAC Website Login required] as “the GAC would consider follow-up on the substance of the CCT Review recommendations and not the specific recommendations themselves.” Several of these recommendations were relevant to contract negotiations on DNS Abuse and were discussed by the GAC PSWG<sup>14</sup>:
  - **Recommendation 17** (collect data about and publicize the chain of parties responsible for domain name registrations) **was approved and implementation is complete** per its [Implementation documentation](#) as of 14 Sep. 2022.
  - **Recommendation 13** (collect data on impact of registration restrictions which the GAC noted “would allow for more informed decision and policy making with regard to future standard registry and registrar contract provisions”) and **Recommendation 20** (assess mechanisms to report and handle complaints and possibly consider amending future standard Registry Agreements to require registries to more prominently disclose their abuse points of contact and provide more granular information to ICANN) were approved in part per [Board Scorecard of 22 October 2020](#), and **their implementation is in progress with completion estimated between Q3 2023 and Q2 2024** according to the [ICANN Specific Reviews Q1 2023 Quarterly Report](#) (31 March 2023)
  - **Recommendation 14** (incentives to adopt proactive anti-DNS Abuse measures) and **Recommendation 15** (negotiate amendments to include provisions aimed at preventing systemic use of specific registrars or registries for DNS Security Abuse, and establish thresholds of abuse for automatic compliance triggers) **were rejected by the ICANN Board** ([resolution](#) of 10 September 2023)
- The **RDS-WHOIS2 Review recommendations LE.1 and LE.2** which sought “regular data gathering through surveys and studies to inform a future assessment of the effectiveness of RDS (WHOIS) in meeting the needs of law enforcement” and “conducting comparable surveys and/or studies with other RDS (WHOIS) users working with law enforcement on a regular basis” are now **considered to be “implemented to the extent possible”** in connection with work of EPDP Phase 2 and 2A as well as the SSAD ODP, per the [Implementation Documentation](#) (11 October 2022)

<sup>13</sup> See Communiqué clarification discussions and eventual Board responses to the GAC's Follow-up on Previous Advice in the ICANN70 Communiqué and ICANN71 Communiqué: ICANN70 [Clarification call](#) (21 April 2021) and [Board response](#) (12 May 2021), and ICANN71 [Clarification call](#) (29 July 2021) and [Board response](#) (12 September 2021).

<sup>14</sup> See [PSWG Conference Call](#) on 14 February 2023 [GAC website login required]

## Key Reference Documents

- [NetBeacon White Paper: Proposal for PDPs on DNS Abuse](#) (21 May 2025)
- [ICANN Contractual Compliance update on the first year of enforcing the DNS Abuse mitigation obligations](#) (23 April 2025)
- [ICANN Board Comments on Issues of Importance in the ICANN82 Seattle Communiqué](#) (4 April 2025)
- [ICANN Board Comments on Issues of Importance in the ICANN81 Istanbul Communiqué](#) (29 January 2025)
- INFERMAL project's [Final Report](#) (8 November 2024)
- SSAC [SAC115 Report](#) (19 March 2021), a proposal for an Interoperable Approach to Addressing Abuse Handling in the DNS and a the recent [Pre-ICANN81 GAC Webinar on DNS Abuse mitigation \(4 October 2024\)](#) which provided status on the implementation of the SSAC recommendations.
- [ICANN Contractual Compliance New DNS Abuse Monthly Reports](#) (since April 2024)
- [ICANN Board Comments on Issues of Importance in the ICANN80 Kigali Communiqué](#) (15 October 2024)
- [ICANN Board Comments on Issues of Importance in the ICANN79 San Juan Communiqué](#) (9 May 2024)
- [Contracted Parties Summit](#) (6-9 May 2024) and [recordings of the open sessions](#).
- [Amendment of the Registry Agreement](#), [Amendment of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement](#) and related [Advisory: Compliance With DNS Abuse Obligations in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and the Registry Agreement](#) (published on 5 February 2024 and to become effective on 5 April 2024).
- [ICANN Board resolution](#) (21 January 2024) approving the Amendments of the Registry and Registrar Agreements regarding DNS Abuse
- [ICANN Board Resolution](#) (10 September 2023) based on [ICANN org assessment](#) of pending CCT and SSR2 Review pertaining to DNS Abuse Mitigation
- ICANN org [Public Comment Summary Report](#) (1 August 2023) on Public Comment proceeding related to the proposed Amendments of the Registry and Registrar Agreements regarding DNS Abuse
- [GAC Comments](#) (17 July 2023) on the proposed Amendments of the Registry and Registrar Agreements regarding DNS Abuse
- [Contractual Compliance November 2022 Round Registrar Audit Report](#) (22 June 2023)
- [Amendments to the Base gTLD RA and RAA to Modify DNS Abuse Contract Obligations](#) (29 May 2023)

- [Inferential Analysis of Maliciously Registered Domains \(INFERMAL\)](#) announcement (25 April 2023)
- [GNSO Small Team on DNS Abuse Report to the GNSO Council](#) (7 October 2022)
- [The Last Four years in Retrospect: A Brief Review of DNS Abuse](#) by ICANN org (22 March 2022)
- European Commission [Study on DNS Abuse](#) and its [Technical Appendix](#) (31 January 2022)
- SSR2 Review [Final Report](#) (25 January 2021) and related [GAC Comments](#) (8 April 2021)

## Document Administration

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