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ICANN72 GAC Meeting with the ALAC

Tuesday 26 October 2021
09:00 - 10:00 PDT

ICANN | GAC
Governmental Advisory Committee



1. Welcome and Opening

- GAC Chair (Manal Ismail)
- ALAC Chair (Maureen Hilyard)

2. ICANN and Governments

- ALAC lead (Joanna Kulesza)
- GAC lead (Shi Young Chang, RoK)

3. DNS Abuse and Beyond

- GAC lead (Nigel Hickson, UK)
- ALAC lead (Jonathan Zuck)

4. Reflection on Public Interest Processes

- GAC lead (Jorge Cancio, GAC Vice Chair)
- ALAC lead (Justine Chew, Alan Greenberg/Hadia Elminiawi)

5. AOB

6. Next steps and closing

2. ICANN and Governments

ALAC items for discussion

- 240 At-Large Structures and Individual Members in 104 countries can help ICANN to reach out to governments “on the ground”
- Needed from ICANN: policy briefs, position papers to help ALS'es interaction with other stakeholders including policy makers
- Further down the road: An ICANN Academic Outreach Program



2. ICANN and Governments

GAC Questions for discussion:

1. What do you think about the roles of the GAC and ALAC in ICANN? And, do you think if the GAC and ALAC should expand their roles to the ICANN policy-making, especially related to the geopolitical issues(e.g. cybersecurity)?
2. From a GAC perspective, how can we improve the inclusiveness and allow diverse views, from the end-users, to be reflected in the ICANN policy-making processes?

3. DNS Abuse and Beyond

GAC Questions for discussion:

1. Whether, in light of the recent discussions, not least the excellent ALAC briefing last week, and the Board Workshop (23/10) the current initiatives being taken by the contracted parties are sufficient;
2. Whether some additional Cross Community initiative might be appropriate to tackle continuing malicious registrations?

4. Reflection on Public Interest Processes

GAC Questions for discussion:

1. In your experience, to what extent has the public interest been reflected in recent ICANN policy outcomes (WHOIS, SubPro, IGOs...)?

(ALAC) In relation to the EPDP on gTLD registration data (formerly known as WHOIS), considering the global public interest would have required the EPDP team to perform a relative balance between the benefits of differentiation along with possible measures to mitigate risks and the risks to CPs and registrants should personal data of natural data subjects be disclosed by mistake. This balance did not occur during the deliberations.

(ALAC) In relation to the PDP on Subsequent Procedures, specific consideration of public interest, if at all, was limited to selected topics, such as PICs & RVCs, Closed Generics. The question fell secondary or not at all, in many other topics, since the notion of public interest wasn't built-into the PDP in general.

2. What are possible structural challenges to furthering public interest positions within ICANN policy development processes?

(ALAC) Incorporating the public interest to be part of the policy development process and deliberations as opposed to waiting until after the recommendations are made to test whether they are in the public interest.

(ALAC) Resisting consideration of public interest in any PDP as being too difficult or out-of-scope..

4. Reflection on Public Interest Processes

GAC Questions for discussion:

3. “Where” should or can ALAC and GAC strengthen their cooperation in order to strategically promote public interest positions within ICANN (e.g. in the discussions around the “public interest framework” being developed by the Board)?

(ALAC) The ALAC and GAC can work together to leverage the public interest framework developed by the Board, to come up with a generic tool that could be modified according to context to determine the public interest as it relates to ICANN’s remit. Such a tool may help our ACs guide framing issues of public interest in a way that can be easily consumed by the Board.

4. Reflection on Public Interest Processes [WHOIS]

Hadia Elminiawi (ALAC) slides

TEXT