ICANN 85 | COMMUNITY FORUM | MUMBAI

GAC and the IETF

11th March 2026

IETF®

Internet Engineering Task Force

Agenda

01	IETF within the IG Ecosystem - Dhruv Dhody
02	Interaction with ICANN - David Lawrence
03	Emerging & Ongoing Work - Warren Kumari
04	Engaging with IETF/ISOC - Sally Wentworth
05	Individual from the Government at the IETF

The IETF within the Internet Governance Ecosystem

Dhruv Dhody, IAB
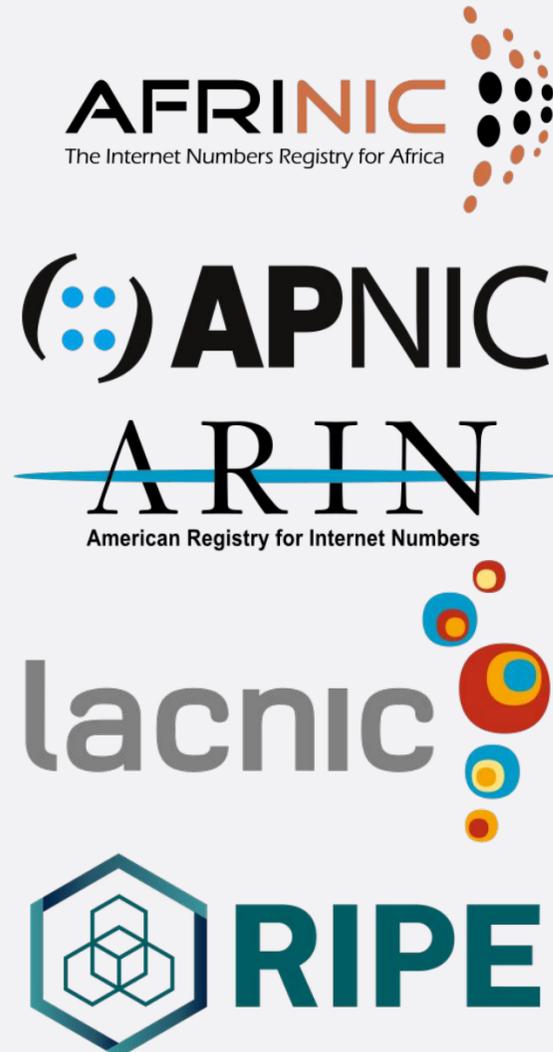
Partners in the Internet Technical Community
Providing expertise that helps maintain & develop Internet infrastructure, protocols, and reliable operation

Names + **Numbers** + **Protocols**

ICANN

AFRINIC
The Internet Numbers Registry for Africa

APNIC

ARIN
American Registry for Internet Numbers

lacnic

RIPE

IETF

IETF
Making the Internet work better

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Mission

Make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.

[RFC 3935]

IETF
Open Internet Standards

- Open standards are key to allow devices, services, and applications to **interoperate across a interconnected, heterogeneous, and global network of networks**

- The IETF process is **open**, **transparent**, and relies on a **bottom-up consensus-building**

- **Openness** in both the technical standards itself as well as the standards development process is the basis for **innovation** in, and on top, of the Internet and is **key to its success**.

IETF
Ethos

✓ **Everyone** participates as an individual

✓ We don't have **Members**

✓ Specifications provide **"building blocks"**

✓ All work is available for **free**
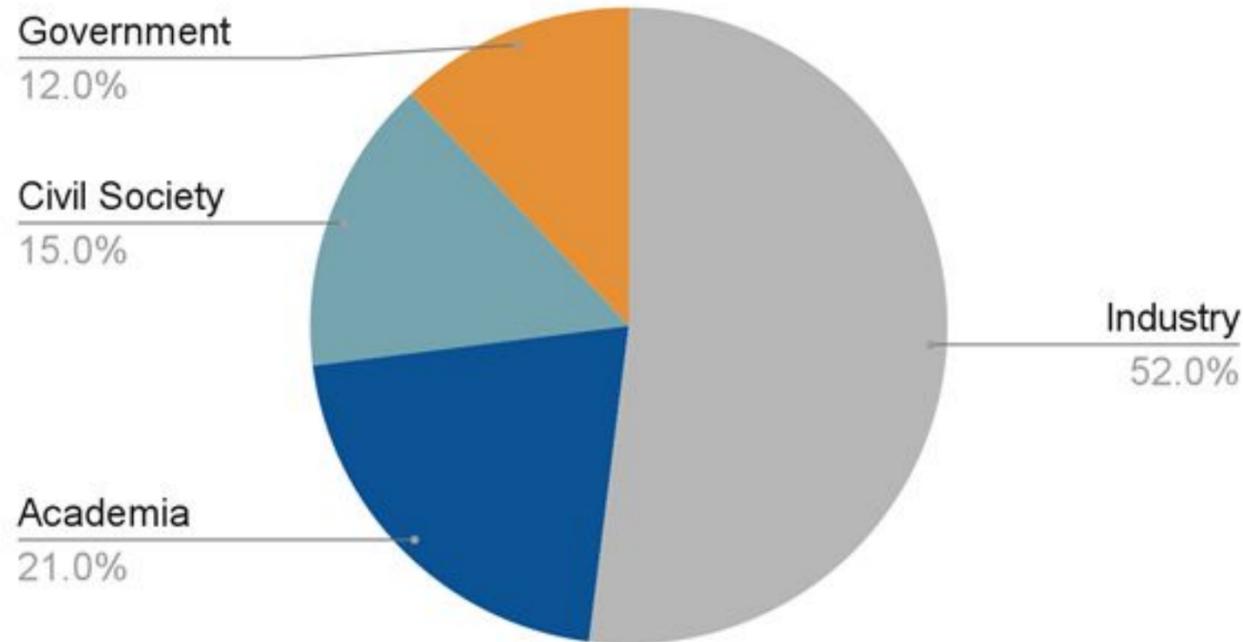
✓ Judge contributions on **technical merits**

✓ Determine success by **voluntary deployment**

Standardization with multi-stakeholder participation
The IETF draws individuals from industry, academia, civil society and governments

Community Participation

Government
12.0%

Civil Society
15.0%

Academia
21.0%

Industry
52.0%

77

Countries of the participants in the 2024 plenary meetings

Everyone participates as an individual

All communities have equal standing in the IETF processes

Tailored engagement programs for new participants, starting new work, policy makers and open source software communities

Flexible approaches to contribution
All IETF meetings are remote-only or hybrid

35 - 45%
of plenary meetings participants that are remote

~40%
of working groups meet during the year in remote-only sessions

WebRTC

Same meeting participation tool for on-site and remote

All key working group decisions confirmed via email

IETF
Datatracker

All work in progress, final specifications, and meeting materials, recordings are available free
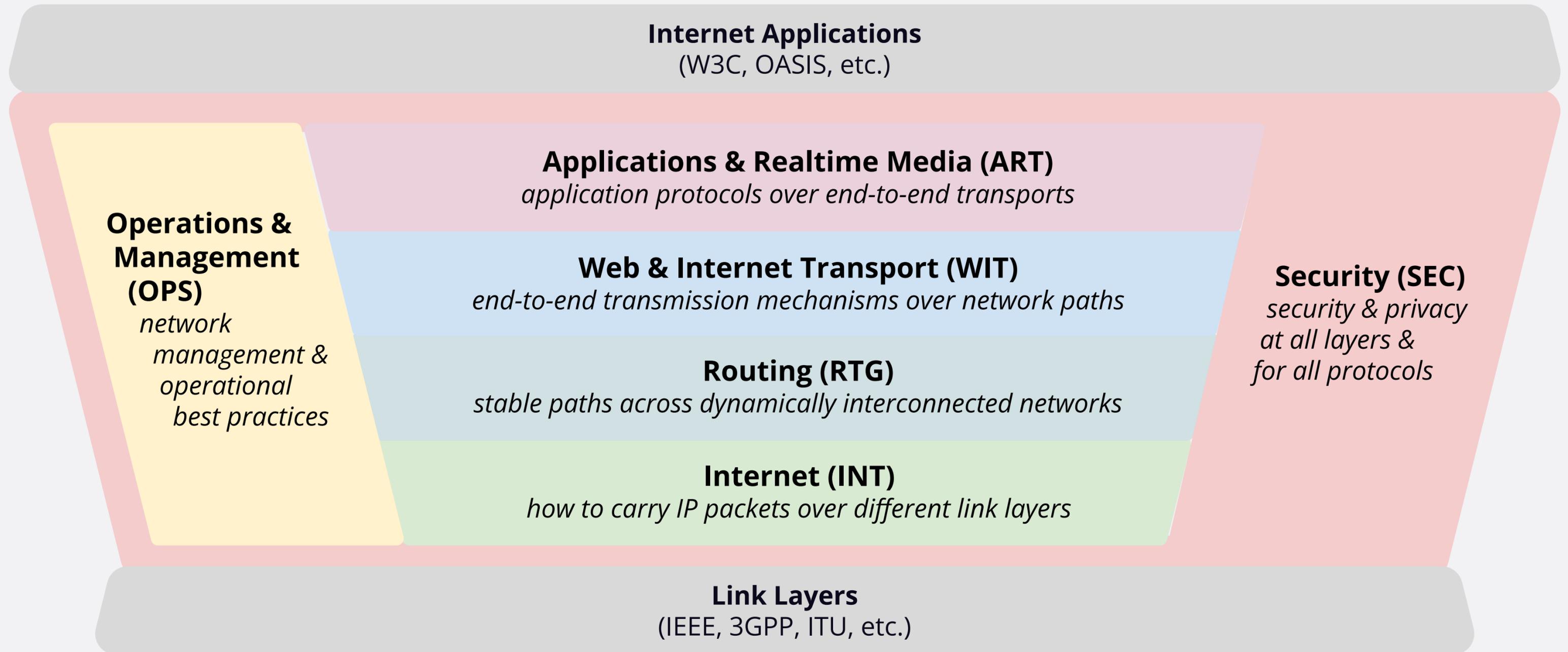
https://datatracker.ietf.org

IETF RFCs - Request for Comments
The "building blocks" of the Internet

- **Defining how the Internet works**
  - **DNS** for naming **RFC1034, RFC1035**
  - **HTTP** for Web **RFC9110**
  - **SMTP** (and more) for e-mail **RFC5321**
  - **TLS** for encrypted connections **RFC8446**
  - **TCP** and **QUIC** for connectivity **RFC9293**, **RFC9000**
  - **IP** for networking **RFC791**, **RFC8200** (**IPv6**)
  - **BGP** for routing **RFC4171**

- **A document series that is**
  - **Free** and **publicly available**
  - Produced in a **fair, open process**
  - Published under a **comprehensive, mature IPR policy**
  - **Stable** over time
  - **Widely respected** and known
  - **Maintained** and **evolved** by an active global community that includes engineers, users, industry, civil society, and government actors
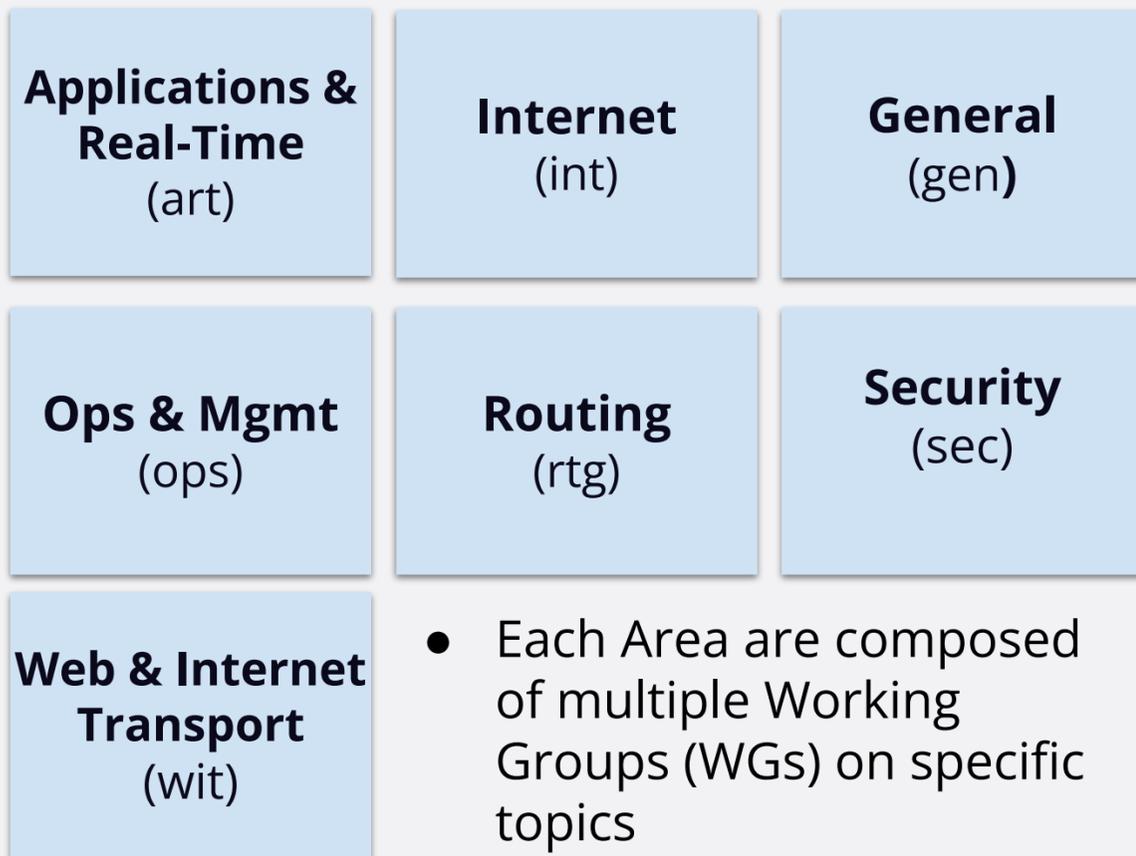
I E T F®

Making the Internet work better

IETF
Areas of Work

Internet Applications
(W3C, OASIS, etc.)

Applications & Realtime Media (ART)
application protocols over end-to-end transports

Operations & Management (OPS)
network management & operational best practices

Web & Internet Transport (WIT)
end-to-end transmission mechanisms over network paths

Security (SEC)
security & privacy at all layers & for all protocols

Routing (RTG)
stable paths across dynamically interconnected networks

Internet (INT)
how to carry IP packets over different link layers

Link Layers
(IEEE, 3GPP, ITU, etc.)

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IETF
Key Organizational Elements

Standards

IETF standards are organized into Areas

Applications & Real-Time (art)	**Internet** (int)	**General** (gen**)**
Ops & Mgmt (ops)	**Routing** (rtg)	**Security** (sec)
Web & Internet Transport (wit)		

- Each Area are composed of multiple Working Groups (WGs) on specific topics
- ~125 active WGs

Architecture and Outreach

Internet Architecture Board (**IAB**) provides:

- Long-range technical direction for Internet development

- Pre-standardization workshops

- Liaison coordination

- Outreach

The **IETF Administration LLC** provides the corporate legal home of all the IETF activities

The **IETF Intellectual Property Management Corporation (IPMC)** holds and manages the rights to IETF contributions

Research

Internet Research Task Force (**IRTF**) conducts research on the evolution of the Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.

- Long-term exploration ahead of standardization activities

- Organized into ~16 active Research Groups (RGs)

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Multistakeholder Model
Characteristics

Participation Model

Representation

Accountability & Transparency

Consensus Formation

Organization Governance

IAB
Internet Architecture Board

- The Internet Architecture Board provides **long-range technical direction** for Internet development, ensuring the Internet continues to grow and evolve as a platform for global communication and innovation.
  - Providing **architectural guidance and early technical foresight.**
- Responsibilities include
  - Architecture and Standards **Process Oversight** (including Appeal Handling)
  - **Liaison Coordination** including contact point and cooperation with ICANN, IANA, ITU-T, ISOC etc.
  - Active participation in **Internet Governance**
  - **Outreach**

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Internet Architecture Board
Recent IAB Statements

- Revision of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, also called the 'EU Standardisation Regulation'
- WSIS+20 Stakeholder Consultations: Inputs to the Zero Draft from the IAB
- IAB Co-signed Open Letter: Bill C-2 Strong Borders Act
- IAB Response to the ICANN Public Comment on "Functional Model for Root Server System Governance"
- WSIS+20 Stakeholder Consultations: Inputs to the Elements Paper from the IAB
- IAB Co-signed Joint Letter in Response to Australian eSafety Proposed Industry Standards
- IAB Statement on Encryption and Mandatory Client-side Scanning of Content
- IAB co-signed an open letter on the EU's proposed eIDAS reform
- Risks of Attestation of Software and Hardware on the Open Internet
- European Commission's exploratory consultation on "The future of the electronic communications sector and its infrastructure"

We believe in:
Rough consensus and running code

David Clark, 1992

Interactions with ICANN

David Lawrence, IETF Liaison to the ICANN Board

IETF
Relationship with ICANN

- **ICANN** and the **IETF** were coupled from the start, with each creating work that the other depends on

- ICANN's original 1998 bylaws included the **Protocol Supporting Organization** (PSO), which included the IETF

- A Memorandum of Understanding established an IANA Liaison to the IETF in **March 2000**

- The **December 2002** bylaws update:
  - eliminated the PSO, and
  - created non-voting liaison seats on the ICANN Board, including for the IETF

- The IETF Liaison provides a channel to discuss issues that have both **technical** and **policy** implications

- **Technical community members** regularly participate in both organizations:
  - IETFers in the SSAC, RSSAC, at Tech Days and DNSSEC Workshops
  - ICANN technical staff as IETF document authors and research contributors

IETF Work
Selection of ICANN staff-authored RFCs

- RFC8949 - "Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR)"

- RFC8909 - "Registry Data Escrow Specification"

- RFC8914 - "Extended DNS Errors"

- RFC8806 - "Running a Root Server Local to a Resolver"

- RFC8748 - "Registry Fee Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)"

- RFC8499 - "DNS Terminology"

- RFC8484 - "DNS Queries over HTTPS (DoH)"

- RFC8145 - "Signaling Trust Anchor Knowledge in DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC)"

- RFC8109 - "Initializing a DNS Resolver with Priming Queries"

- RFC7958 - "DNSSEC Trust Anchor Publication for the Root Zone"

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IETF
Relationship with ICANN

Liaisons and Appointments

- IETF Liaison to ICANN Board – *David Lawrence*
- Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC) – *Willem Toorop*
- ICANN Nominating Committee (NomCom) Delegate – *Pete Resnick*
- Technical Liaison Group (TLG) – *Warren Kumari, Petr Špaček*
- Root Server System (RSS) Governance Working Group (GWG) – *Geoff Huston, Jim Reid*
- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) - *Daniel Migault*

IANA Function

- *ICANN operates the IANA protocol registries for the IETF under IAB oversight.*
- *Many, many IETF standards need IANA updates*
- *A key component of avoiding collisions and confusion*

Several individuals have contributed to both the IETF and ICANN communities, strengthening coordination and mutual understanding.

- Examples include: *Wes Hardaker, Suzanne Woolf, Jim Galvin, Paul Hoffman, Patrik Fältström, Barry Leiba, Steve Crocker, Geoff Huston, John Klensin, Matt Larson, and many others.*

IETF
Relationship with ICANN

- Key areas for IETF / ICANN interaction:

    - Internationalized domain names
    - Special-purpose domains (.local, .onion, .internal, .home, .arpa, ...)
    - DNS security & operations
    - Registry/Registrar communications (EPP, RDAP,...)
    - IANA

- The IETF is not a policy-making body, but its technologies have policy implications.

- We welcome discussions with policy-making bodies, both informally and formally.

- Please use the IETF Liaison as a resource.

- We also welcome the GAC to contact the IAB for independent technical advice
    - at iab@iab.org
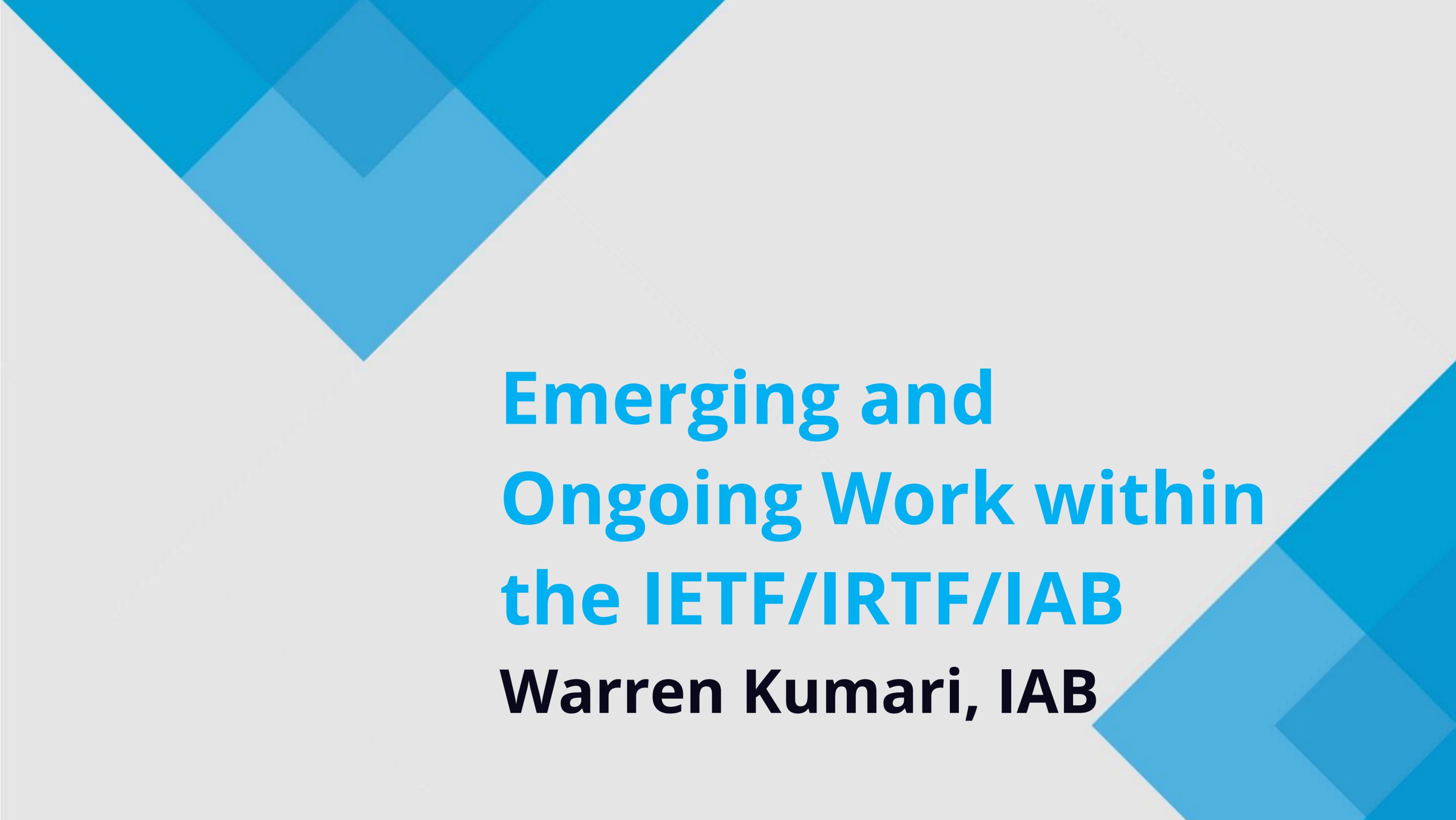
Emerging and Ongoing Work within the IETF/IRTF/IAB

Warren Kumari, IAB

IETF 125
March 14-20, Shenzhen

IETF 125 Shenzhen

14 Mar 2026 - 20 Mar 2026

IETF 125 starts Saturday 14 March and runs through Friday March.

* Fee waiver for Remote Participation are easily available...

IETF
125
14-20 MARCH 2026
SHENZHEN, CHINA

IETF
New work

Newly formed Working Groups:

- Secure Evidence and Attestation Transport (SEAT)

- Domain Connection (DCONN)

- Open Cloud Mesh (OCM)

- Web Bot Auth (WEBBOTAUTH)

- PKI, Logs, And Tree Signatures (PLANTS)

In process of chartering:

- Authenticated Transfer (ATP)

IETF
New work

Birds of a Feather (BoFs) approved for IETF 125

- Coordinating Agent To Agent List of efforts (CATALIST)
  - An effort to coordinate the various initiatives to develop IETF work on AI agent-to-agent communications.

- Operationalizing Network & SErvice abstractioNs (ONSEN)
  - Enable operators to manage and automate service abstractions in a consistent manner based on inputs from the IAB NEMOPS workshop.

IETF
DNS Updates

- Recent DELEG WG
  - Currently, the DNS only provides very limited information about delegations. DELEG extends the DNS to provide more information, such as child server's support for DNS-over-TLS, Alias domains, etc.
- New group on Domain Connect
  - DCONN is an application-level protocol that enables Software Service Providers (e.g., hosting) to request configuration of required DNS records in their customers' zones in a DNS provider
- Extensions to EPP and Maintenance of RDAP (see REGEXT)
- JSON/REST based RDAP-like protocol (see RPP)
- Standardizing the Domain Connection Protocol (DCONN)

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IETF
Selected Work on AI

- **AI Preferences** (aipref)
  - Working on building blocks for the expression of preferences about how content is collected and processed for Artificial Intelligence (AI) model development, deployment, and use.

- **Web Bot Auth** (webbotauth)
  - To work on cryptographic identity for bots as non-browser traffic on the Web grows and traditional techniques such as User-Agent, IP addresses become less effective.

- For the AI datacenter
  - Energy efficiency metrics (GREEN), Routing protocols (e.g., RIFT, LSVR), Improved identity of workload (WIMSE)

- Engaged on the ITU AI Standards Exchange

IAB
Workshops

Dec-2025: IAB Workshop on IP Address Geolocation (Virtual)	Oct-2025: IAB/W3C Workshop on Age-Based Restrictions on Content Access
○ Initial report posted ○ Recordings: Day 1, Day 2, Day 3 ○ IP is a weak and overloaded signal for geolocation ○ Many operational issues - Anycast, Satellite, overlays… ○ Need for signaling intent, certainty and consent ○ Scope for incremental updates for IP geo but cannot meet high-assurance or privacy-sensitive needs	○ Initial draft report posted ○ No single one-size-fits-all technical solution: different use cases imply different trade-offs, and network-layer solutions alone are insufficient. ○ Strong privacy and trust concerns ○ These mechanisms can have long-term impacts on Internet architecture

Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)
Research Activities

Recently Started research groups

- ○ [Sustainability and the Internet](#) (SUSTAIN RG)

- ○ [System & Protocol Aspects for Circumstellar Environments](#) (SPACERG)

Example policy-focused research groups

- ○ [Human Rights Protocol Considerations](#) (HRPC)

- ○ [Global Access to the Internet for All](#) (GAIA)

- ● Long running research groups

- ○ [Quantum Internet Research Group](#) (QIRG)

- ○ [Crypto Forum Research Group (CFRG)](#) (CFRG)

- ○ [Decentralization of the Internet](#) (DINRG)

https://www.irtf.org/

Internet Society and the Internet Engineering Task Force

- Since 1992, the Internet Society has supported the IETF through annual financial contributions and as its corporate home.

- In 2018, IETF LLC was set up as the IETF's corporate home. The Internet Society continues to fund the IETF through an annual funding agreement.

- The Internet Society appoints the IETF's Nominating Committee chair.

- The IETF plays a role in the Internet Society's governance by appointing a set of trustees to our board.

- The Internet Architecture Board is a technical advisory body to the Internet Society.

- The Internet Society promotes the development and use of open standards, and through the IETF Policymaker Program shows policymakers how open Internet standards are developed

Internet Society's
IETF Policymaker Program

- organized at IETF meetings, speakers are drawn from the IETF community

- brings policymakers from around the world to engage with the IETF, IAB and IRTF on Internet policy issues

- offers training to policymakers on the Internet, Internet technologies, and how Internet standards are developed

- enables policymakers to meet with various leaders within the IETF, IAB, and IRTF

- helps policymakers understand the implications of policy decisions on the Internet and make better policies

- opens the door for future conversations and information sharing between policymakers and the technical community
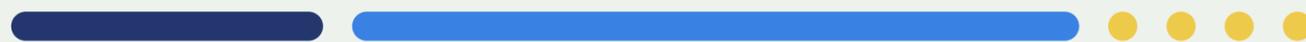
Discussion

thank you.

Backup – Will not present

# GAC & the Internet Engineering Task Force
Agenda

- Overview of the IETF's Activities

- The IETF within the Broader Internet Governance Ecosystem, including its interaction with ICANN and other relevant organizations

- The IETF's Multistakeholder Model, including how it differs from ICANN's approach and the practical implications of those differences

- Emerging and Ongoing Work within the IETF/IRTF that may be of interest to the ICANN community

- Engaging with the IETF: ISOC's Role and the Policy Makers Program at the IETF Meeting in Vienna

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IETF
Open Internet Standards

- Open standards are key to allow devices, services, and applications to **interoperate across a interconnected, heterogeneous, and global network of networks**
  - All IETF standards are available **online at no charge**, thus facilitating adoption of them.
  - The IETF determines its success by **technical quality and voluntary deployment**
- The IETF process is **open**, **transparent**, and relies on a **bottom-up consensus-building**
  - **Everybody may participate**, no membership
  - All work like Internet-Drafts and email archives are **publicly available**
  - Decisions are based on **rough consensus**
- **Openness** in both the technical standards itself as well as the standards development process is the basis for **innovation** in and on top of the Internet and **key to its success**.

Internet Ecosystem

From ISOC
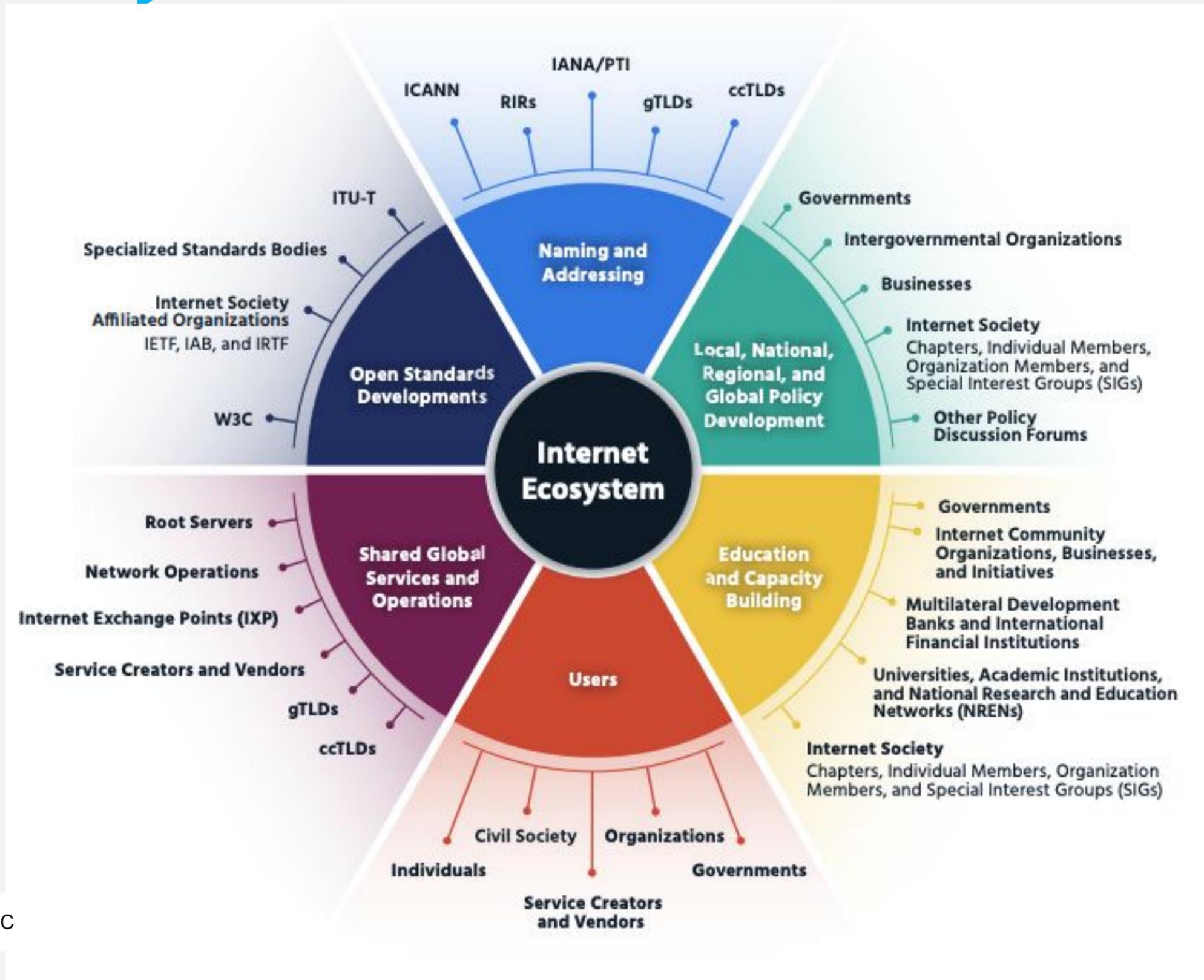
IETF
Document Types

Internet-Draft (I-D)

- Active **working documents**
  - *Not finalized and not stable*
- **Anyone can submit an I-D**
  - draft-*yourname*-...
- Only **some I-Ds are Working Group documents**
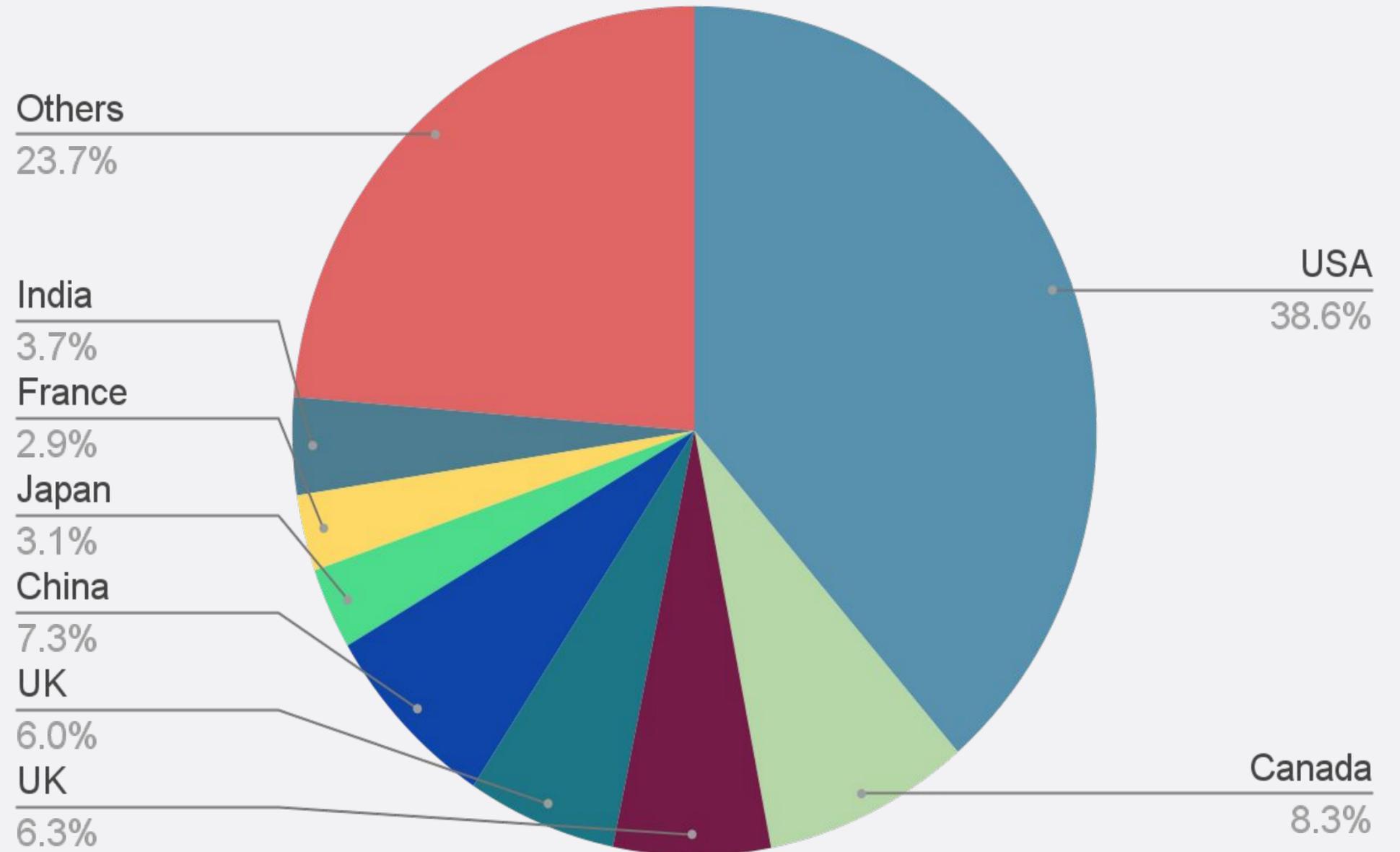 - draft-**ietf**-*wgname*-...

RFC (Request For Comments)

- **Archival** publication series
  - RFCs never change once published
- **Not all RFCs are standards**
  - Also: Informational, Experimental
- **Not all RFCs are IETF documents**
  - Also Internet Architecture Board (IAB), Internet Research Task Force (IRTF), others

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I E T F®

IETF 124 Montreal, November 2025
1791 registered participants

- **953** on-site (63% of total)
- **838** remote (37% of total)

- **21.6%** first-time participants

- **547** IETF Hackathon participants
  - **444** onsite
  - **103** remote

Others
23.7%

India
3.7%

France
2.9%

Japan
3.1%

China
7.3%

UK
6.0%

UK
6.3%

USA
38.6%

Canada
8.3%

IETF

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IETF Snapshot 2024

Participants

7,831 participants in all IETF activities (mailing list posters, meeting participants, I-D authors)*

4,662 IETF Meeting participant registrations (48% remote)

244 fully online interim meetings

Documents

2,977 Internet-Drafts (I-D) submitted†

2,888 I-D authors

173 RFCs published

Messages

110,943 sent to IETF mailing lists

Individuals

2,717 posting to IETF mailing lists

Working groups
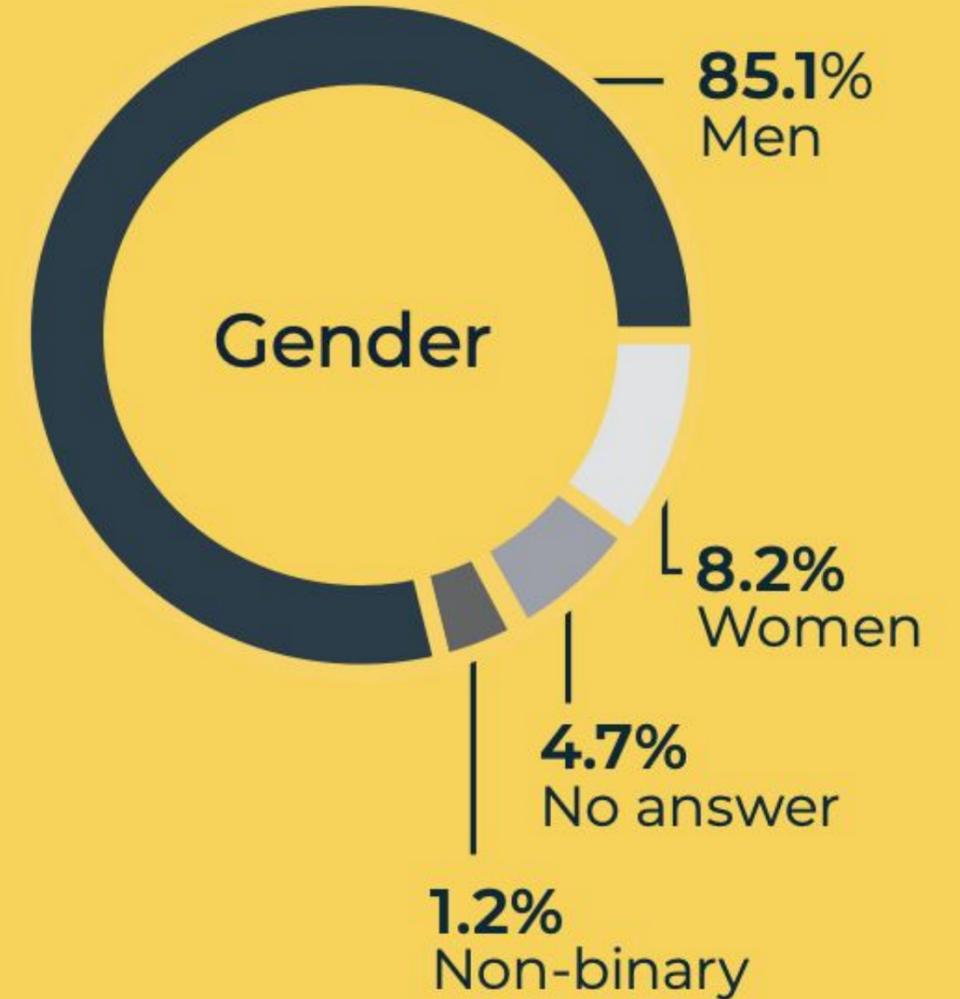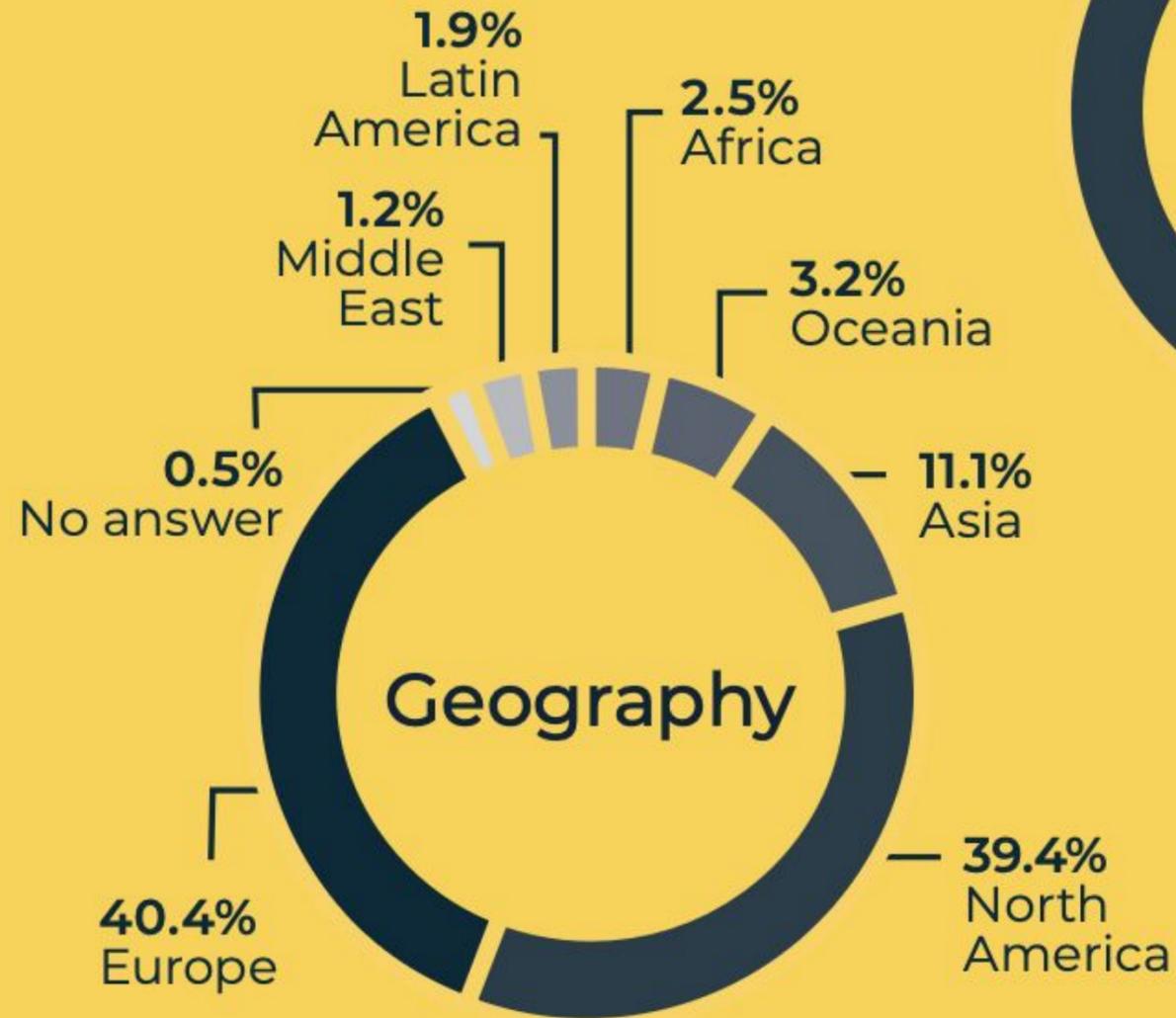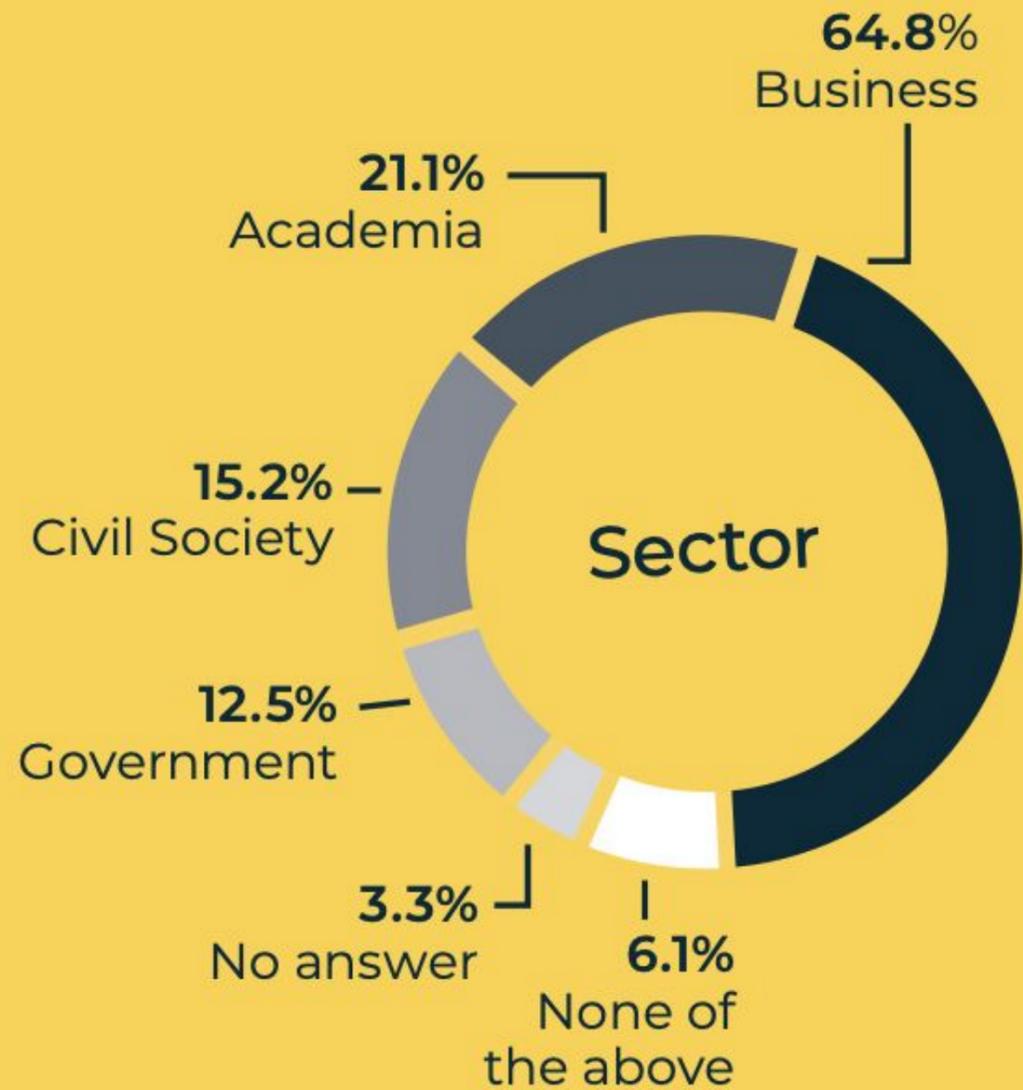
126 active Working Groups

11 new Working Groups chartered during 2024

13 Working Groups concluded during 2024

* based on unique email address used to register for IETF events, submit I-Ds, and post to IETF mailing lists
† Unique I-D names not counting different versions of the same I-D submitted to the IETF I-D archives

The IETF Community

Sector

- 64.8% Business
- 21.1% Academia
- 15.2% Civil Society
- 12.5% Government
- 3.3% No answer
- 6.1% None of the above

Geography

- 1.9% Latin America
- 2.5% Africa
- 1.2% Middle East
- 3.2% Oceania
- 0.5% No answer
- 11.1% Asia
- 40.4% Europe
- 39.4% North America

Gender

- 85.1% Men
- 8.2% Women
- 4.7% No answer
- 1.2% Non-binary

IETF
Work Areas and Key Protocols

Internet Applications
(W3C, OASIS, etc.)

Operations & Management (OPS)
network management & operational best practices

YANG
NETCONF
SNMP
RADIUS
DNSOPS

Applications & Realtime Media (ART)
application protocols over end-to-end transports, voice & video, SIP, RTP, email

Web and Internet Transport (WIT)
end-to-end transmission mechanisms over network paths, HTTP TCP, UDP, QUIC, congestion control

Routing (RTG)
stable paths across dynamically interconnected networks BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, MPLS, RSVP, VPNs, SFC, multicast

Internet (INT)
how to carry IP packets over different link layers IPv6, IPv4, DHCP, NTP, mobility, multihoming

Security (SEC)
security & privacy at all layers & for all protocols

TLS
IPsec
PGP
S/MIME
PKIX
cryptography

Link Layers
(IEEE, 3GPP, etc.)

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All the Working Groups
The IETF loves acronyms

ART		GEN	INT	OPS		RTG		SEC		WIT
asap	rpp	gendispatch	6lo	anima	bess	rtgwg	ace	acme	privacypass	aipref
asdf	satp	ianabis	6man	bmwg	bfd	savnet	cose	radext	avtcore
calext	sipcore	modpod	add	dnsop	bier	spring	dance	rats	ccwg
cbor	sml	procon	bpf	green	cats	teas	dult	scim	cdni
cellar	stir		deleg	grow	ccamp	tvr	emu	scitt	core
dconn	vcon		dhc	iotops	detnet		hpke	seat	happy
diem	wimse		dmm	ippm	idr		ipsecme	secdispatch	httpapi
dispatch			dnssd	ivy	lisp		jose	spice	httpbis
dkim			drip	mboned	lsr		keytrans	sshm	masque
dmarc			dtn	mops	lsvr		kitten	suit	moq
ecrit			intarea	netconf	manet		lake	teep	nfsv4
emailcore			ntp	netmod	mpls		lamps	tls	quic
jmap			schc	nmop	nvo3		mls	uta	scone
mailmaint			snac	opsawg	pce		oauth		tcpm
mediaman			tiptop	sidrops	pim		ohai		tsvwg
mimi				srv6ops	rift		openpgp		webbotauth
mlcodec				v6ops	roll		ppm		webtrans
ocm							pquip		wish
regex									

Hackathon
Where running code shines

- Held on the **weekend** before each IETF meeting, the IETF Hackathon brings the community together.

- A collaborative space to implement standards and test **interoperability** across implementations.

- **Open to all** – anyone can propose a project, anyone can join and contribute.

- Hackathon **demos** showcase progress and often shape discussions during the IETF week.

- A chance to **learn** new technologies, **connect** with global experts, and make real **contributions** to Internet standards – an outstanding opportunity for students and researchers.

- https://www.ietf.org/how/runningcode /hackathons/

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Internet Architecture Board
Activities

IAB

Architectural Review

Ensure architectural coherence across protocol and layers. Guidance to maintain a stable, interoperable Internet.

Future Technical Directions

Pre-standardization IAB workshops and technical programs that identify emerging issues and help bring new work into the IETF.

Principled Architectural Stewardship

Provide long-term architectural direction for the Internet and ensure that changes in protocols, naming, routing, and security mechanisms evolve coherently and sustainably by providing architectural guidance and early technical foresight.

IAB does not operate from a grand-architecture blueprint, but guided by fundamental design principles for Internet.

Governance & Process Oversight

Standards process oversight, appeals, appointments/ confirmations, and responsibility relating to IETF protocol parameters managed by IANA.

Coordination & Outreach

External liaisons (including ICANN and other SDOs), advisory body to ISOC, participate in IG discussions, outreach.
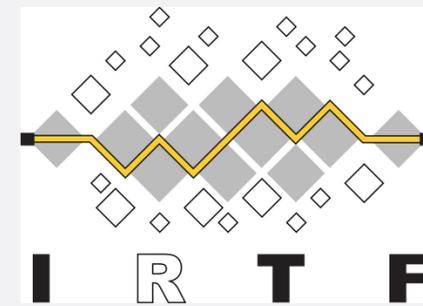
IETF

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Internet Architecture Board
Activities

- It is chartered both as a committee of the IETF and as an advisory body of the Internet Society (ISOC).
- Focus is on **long-term direction** ensuring Internet continue to thrive
- It provides **architectural oversight** into IETF technical activities as well as the **IRTF**.
- It acts as a source of advice and guidance concerning technical, architectural and procedural matters pertaining to the Internet and its enabling technologies.
- Admin Support Work
  - Appointments & Confirmations
  - Standard process oversight & appeals
  - Responsible for IETF protocol parameters by IANA
  - Coodination with ISOC
  - Outreach
- Technical Work
  - Helping bring new work to the IETF
  - IAB Workshops
  - Technical Programs
  - RFCs

Making the Internet work better

Internet Research Task Force
Long-Term Research & Future Internet Exploration

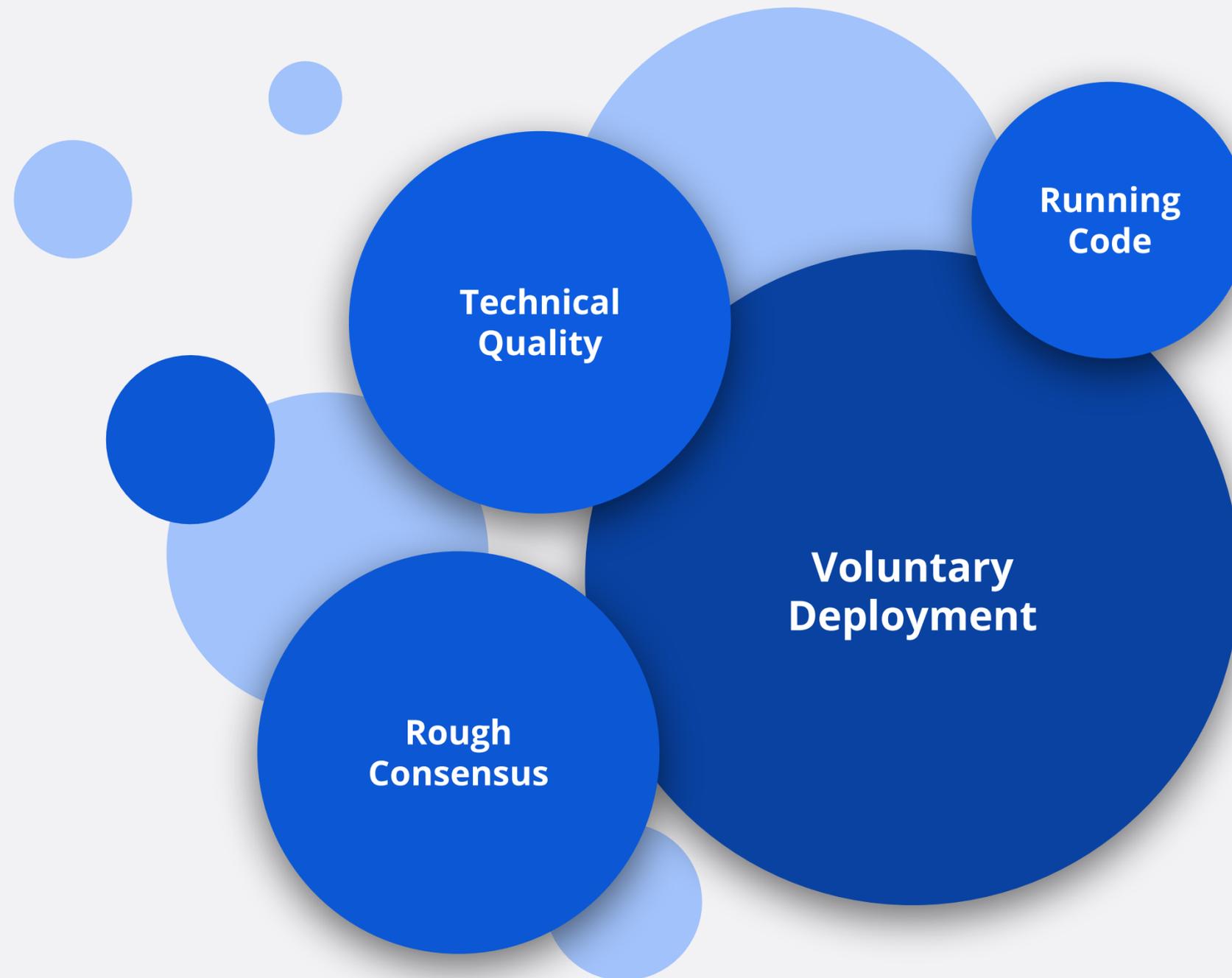| What IRTF does?	Why it Matters?
- Explores long-horizon Internet research - Works through stable Research Groups - Deeper investigation before standardization - Publishes research, experimental RFCs - Connects research with engineering & standards - Applied Networking Research Workshop (ANRW) - Applied Networking Research Prize (ANRP)	- Some topics with policy relevance - Decentralization - Connecting the unconnected - Human Rights Protocol considerations - Supports future researchers - Travel Grants for PhD students, early early-career researchers, and under-represented groups - Strengthens long-term Internet viability

IETF & RFCs
Some History

IETF	RFC Series

• Formed in 1986
 	
    ○ by the then *Internet Activities Board*
 	
• First IETF meeting was attended by 21 US federal government-funded researchers on 16 January 1986
 	
    ○ some of them still participate!
	• RFC 1 published in 1969
	
	• Now approaching RFC 10000.
	
	• For initial 28 years, managed and edited by the Internet pioneer *Jon Postel.*
	
	• Now RFC Editor and RFC Production Center!

IETF
Rough Consensus

- Achieved when all issues are addressed, but not necessarily accommodated

- Lack of disagreement is more important than agreement

- Humming [and polling] should be the start of a conversation, not the end

- Technical reasoning matter, not +1 counting emails

- Reference: RFC7282 "On consensus and Humming in the IETF"

IETF
What makes an IETF standard successful?

Technical Quality

Running Code

Voluntary Deployment

Rough Consensus

IETF

Making the Internet work better

IETF & ICANN
Why this matter to this community?

The stability of the Internet depends on open technical standards.

IETF develops protocols that underpin global interoperability.

IETF and ICANN serve different roles but are key partners in the Internet Ecosystem.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_UiYD0cSnBI

IAB Workshops

Past

- (Dec-2024) [IAB Workshop on Next Era of Network Management Operations](#)

- (Sep-2024) [IAB Workshop on AI-CONTROL](#)

- (Jan-2024) [IAB Workshop on Barriers to Internet Access of Services (BIAS)](#)

https://www.iab.org/workshops/

IETF
Selection of DNS-focused activities in the IETF

DNS Protocol	Registry / Registrar / Service Provider Protocols
- Operations (e.g., DNS maintenance, Multi-Signer, LocalRoot) - Security (e.g., cryptographic algorithms for DNSSEC) (see DNSOP) - Resolver discovery (see ADD) - Service Discovery (e.g., dnssd / mDNS, Bonjour, .local) (see DNSSD) - Adding information for improved delegations (see DELEG)	- Extension to EPP (see REGEXT) - Maintenance of RDAP (see REGEXT) - JSON/REST based RDAP-like protocol (see RPP) - Standardizing the Domain Connection Protocol (DCONN)

Making the Internet work better

I E T F®

IETF
DNS Updates

- Operations (e.g., DNS maintenance, Multi-Signer, LocalRoot)
- Recent DELEG WG
  - Currently, the DNS only provides very limited information about delegations. DELEG extends the DNS to provide more information, such as child server's support for DNS-over-TLS, Alias domains, etc.
- New group on Domain Connect
  - DCONN is an application-level protocol that enables Software Service Providers (e.g., hosting) to request configuration of required DNS records in their customers' zones in a DNS provider
- Discussions on dividing DNS work into operations (DNSOP) and maintenance/protocol work
- Resolver discovery (see ADD)
- Service Discovery (e.g., dnssd / mDNS, Bonjour, .local) (see DNSSD)
- […]

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