As of 12 January 2015

**Introduction (not included in Draft Board Resolution) Name Collision Board decision**

Staff has been have been approached to inform them that the Board intends to take a decision In the coming months on Name Collision targeted at the ccNSO. From the email received: *"The ICANN Board may consider a draft resolution addressing ccTLDs and name collisions. The current draft of the resolution, recommends that: (1) the ccNSO undertake a study to understand the implications associated with the launch of new ccTLDs, and (2) ccTLD managers implement the measures in the Name Collision Framework (adopted by the NGPC in July 2014) and any other mitigation measures that may be identified in the recommended ccNSO study."*

*Before the draft resolution is presented to the Board for consideration, the members of the Board who are shepherding this issue want the draft to be shared with the ccNSO Council via the ccNSO Chair so that it can potentially be discussed face-to-face in Singapore."*

**Included is the draft resolution that has been shared.**

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:**

Whereas, on 15 March 2013, the ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) published SAC 057: SSAC Advisory on Internal Name Certificates, which identified a set of issues that are part of a more general category of "name collisions" whereby a party uses a domain name in a private network that includes a non-delegated TLD that later becomes delegated into the root zone.

Whereas, the topic of name collisions in the DNS was the subject of further advice from the SSAC in SAC062: SSAC Advisory Concerning the Mitigation of Name Collision Risk and SAC066: SSAC Comment Concerning JAS Phase One Report on Mitigating the Risk of DNS Namespace Collisions.

Whereas, on 30 July 2014, the ICANN Board New gTLD Program Committee (NGPC) adopted the Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework to manage the occurrence of name collisions between new gTLDs and existing private uses of the same strings. The NGPC also directed the President and CEO to continue to provide briefings and share information and best practices with ccTLD managers concerning name collision issues in light of the Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework.

Whereas, the Board recognizes that resolution of name collision issues with respect to ccTLDs would be beneficial to the security and stability of the Domain Name System as well as to the future registrants for the ccTLD.

Resolved (2015.xx.xx), the Board recommends that ccNSO undertake a study to understand the implications of name collisions associated with the launch of new ccTLDs (including those based on Internationalized Domain Names – IDNs) to the ccTLD community.

Resolved (2015.xx.xx), the Board recommends that ccTLD managers implement the measures identified in the Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework to manage the occurrence of name collisions between the new ccTLDs and existing private uses of the same string, and any other mitigation measures that may be identified in the recommended ccNSO study.

**PROPOSED RATIONALE:**

In SAC 057: SSAC Advisory on Internal Name Certificates, the ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) identified a Certificate Authority (CA) practice that, if widely exploited, could pose risks to the privacy and integrity of secure Internet communications. The SSAC thus advised ICANN to take immediate steps to mitigate the risks. The issues identified in SAC 057 are part of a more general category of issues whereby a party uses a domain name in a private network that includes a non-delegated TLD that later becomes delegated into the root as part of the new gTLD Program.

The issue of name collisions, however, is not unique to the New gTLD Program and could pose the same issues in the delegation of new ccTLDs, both ASCII and IDN. In line with ICANN's mission and core values call to preserve and enhance the operational stability, reliability, security, and global interoperability of the Internet's system of unique identifiers (names, IP numbers and protocol parameters), the Board is taking action to recommend that the ccNSO undertake a study to understand the implications of name collisions to the ccTLD community. Additionally, the Board is recommending that ccTLD managers implement the measures identified in the Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework (the "Name Collision Framework") to manage the occurrence of name collisions between the new ccTLD and existing private uses of the same string,

and any other mitigation measures that the ccNSO may identify as a result of the recommended study.

The Name Collision Framework was adopted by the ICANN Board New gTLD Program Committee (NGPC) on 30 July 2014. The Name Collision Framework provides a set of requirements that establish a comprehensive framework to reduce current and future DNS namespace collisions, alerting operators of potential DNS namespace related issues, and providing emergency response capabilities in the event that critical (e.g., life safety) systems are adversely impacted. The Name Collision Framework is the culmination of several rounds of public comment periods, and advice from the SSAC and other DNS experts. ICANN has continued to provide briefings and share information and best practices with ccTLD managers concerning name collision issues in light of the Name Collision Framework. Some of some of the key elements of the Final Name Collision Framework that are directly applicable to ccTLDs are as follows:

- ccTLD managers would implement "controlled interruption" as the notification measure to alert parties that they may be leaking queries intended from private namespaces to the public DNS. Controlled interruption is recommended to be continuous interruption (i.e. not intermittent), and lasting for a 90-day period. To implement controlled interruption, the ccTLD manager would use the wildcard method described in the Name Collision Framework, which requires the ccTLD manager to insert certain records in its zone file.

- ccTLD managers would act on name collision reports from ICANN within two hours of the report during the first two years of the life of the ccTLD measured from the time of delegation of the ccTLD.

The Name Collision Framework provides a best practice for delegating new ccTLDs in a secure and stable manner, which will have a positive impact on the DNS. As part of its deliberations on this matter, the Board makes specific note of the rationale for NGPC resolution 2014.07.30.NG01 – 2014.07.30.NG04, and incorporates that rationale by this reference.