

DAY 1

Tuesday, 27 June 2017

The presentation slides will be published during or shortly after the meeting on <https://schedule.icann.org/>, and on <https://ccnso.icann.org/meetings/johannesburg59/presentations.htm>

Introduction to the ccNSO Members Meeting

Opening and welcome by Katrina Sataki (.lv), chair of the ccNSO followed by Vika Mpisane (.za), the local host. Alejandra Reynoso (.gt), chair of the ccNSO meeting programme working group, will introduce the schedule of the ccNSO Members Meeting at ICANN59: what to expect in the next 2 days.

Cross-community Working Group Updates

Update by the CWG on the use of country & territory names as TLDs ([CWG UCTN](#))

The Group will recommend that 2-character codes (in ASCII) should remain reserved for use as ccTLDs. Further, the WG has analysed the community feedback on 3-character codes. The CWG-UCTN subsequently developed its [Interim Paper](#) for [public comment](#), which includes the findings, observations and views of the members, including the view of the group that for various reasons a harmonized framework for the use of country, territory and other geographic names is not feasible. The assessment whether such a framework is feasible is the first task of the group per its [Charter](#). After the closure of the public comment forum on 21 April 2017, staff worked on a [summary of the comments received](#), which refer to three categories:

- The recommendations of the CWG;
- The text of the Interim Report;
- Proposals and rationales with respect to the use of 2- letter codes, 3-letter codes and full names of country and territories as TLDs.

Leading up to ICANN59, the group worked towards a [final report](#), which will be submitted to the ccNSO and GNSO Councils for discussion, adoption and next steps.

Update by the cross-community working group [New gTLD Auction Proceeds](#) ([CCWG Auction Proceeds](#))

The new gTLD Program established auctions as a mechanism of last resort to resolve string contention. Most string contentions have been resolved through other means before reaching an auction conducted by ICANN's authorized auction service provider. However, it was recognized from the outset that significant funds could accrue because of several auctions. As such, these auction proceeds have been reserved and earmarked until the Board authorizes a plan for the appropriate use of the funds. Board, staff, and community are expected to be working together in designing and participating in the next steps addressing the use of new gTLD auction proceeds. It should be recognized though that these proceeds are to be considered as an exceptional, one-time source of revenue.

The ccNSO Council adopted the charter of the CCWG new gTLD Auction Proceeds and by adopting is participating as one of the chartering organisations. Some ccTLDs have extensive experience in dealing with funds such as the auction proceeds and this experience could be beneficial to the process. Since Copenhagen, the WG further discussed a response to the [letter of the ICANN Board](#), the proposed approach for dealing with the [charter questions](#) as well as how to meet the transparency requirements in relation to the declaration of intention ([DOI](#)).

PTI Session

CSC

The Customer Standing Committee ([CSC](#)) provides operational oversight on the IANA naming function as performed by Public Technical Identifiers (PTI) since the transition of the IANA Stewardship. Background on the committee, along with transcripts of its meetings and the monthly reports on the PTI performance can be found [here](#). Byron Holland, chair of the CSC, will provide an update on its recent activities, including the CSC charter review.

RZERC

ICANN has established a [Root Zone Evaluation Review Committee](#) to review and provide input regarding proposed architectural and operational changes to the root zone and as determined necessary by the RZERC, propose architectural and operational changes to the root zone for consideration by the ICANN Board.

The RZERC will consider issues raised to the RZERC to identify any potential security, stability or resiliency risks to the architecture and operation of the root zone.

Update on the upcoming Root Zone Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) KSK rollover

ICANN is planning to perform a Root Zone Domain Name System Security Extensions ([DNSSEC](#)) [KSK rollover](#) as required in the [Root Zone KSK Operator DNSSEC Practice Statement](#) [TXT, 99 KB].

Rolling the KSK means generating a new cryptographic public and private key pair and distributing the new public component to parties who operate validating resolvers, including: Internet Service Providers; enterprise network administrators and other Domain Name System (DNS) resolver operators; DNS resolver software developers; system integrators; and hardware and software distributors who install or ship the root's "trust anchor." The KSK is used to cryptographically sign the Zone Signing Key (ZSK), which is used by the Root Zone Maintainer to DNSSEC-sign the root zone of the Internet's DNS.

Maintaining an up-to-date KSK is essential to ensuring DNSSEC-validating DNS resolvers continue to function following the rollover. Failure to have the current root zone KSK will mean that DNSSEC-validating DNS resolvers will be unable to resolve any DNS queries. The KSK rollover plans were developed by the Root Zone Management Partners; ICANN in its role as the IANA Functions Operator, Verisign as the Root Zone Maintainer, and the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) as the Root Zone Administrator. The role of NTIA ended on 1 October 2016. The KSK rollover plans were posted in July 2016 and incorporate the community Root Zone KSK Rollover [Design Team recommendations](#) [PDF, 1.01 MB].

PTI, to present on the IANA Services to the ccNSO

The "Post-Transition IANA" organization, filed under the name Public Technical Identifiers ([PTI](#)), is performing the IANA functions pursuant to an IANA Naming Functions Contract with ICANN and subcontracts with ICANN for the performance of the numbering and protocol parameter services.

ccNSO Working Group Updates

Update by the Strategic and Operational Planning ([SOP](#)) WG

The goal of the SOP Working Group is to coordinate and organise participation of ccTLD managers in ICANN's Strategic and Operational planning processes. During its face-to-face meeting in Johannesburg, the group will discuss the following topics:

- ICANN Operating Plan and Budget 2018: ccNSO SOP input and ICANN feedback
- ICANN Operating Plan and Budget 2018: Next steps (ICANN Finance)
- ccNSO SOP sub-working groups organisation
- ccNSO SOP charter review and update

Update by [TLD-OPS](#)

TLD-OPS is the incident response community for and by ccTLDs and brings together folks who are responsible for the overall security and stability of their ccTLD. The goal of the TLD-OPS community is to enable ccTLD operators worldwide to collaboratively strengthen their incident response capabilities.

Joint meeting between the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) and the country code Name Supporting Organisation (ccNSO)

The agenda topics will include an update on the ccNSO PDP Process, and an update on the work of the CWG-UCTN.

GRC & PDP Retirement

Update by the Guidelines Review Committee ([GRC](#))

The purpose of the ccNSO Guidelines Review Committee (GRC) is to review the current guidelines and to ascertain whether they reflect current practices and working methods, identify potential gaps, and based on this analysis propose changes to the current ccNSO guidelines to the Council. Documents, meeting recordings, and additional information of the Committee can be found on its [wiki space](#).

The GRC chair will introduce the Approval Action Guideline, and consult the community on this matter. According to the ICANN Bylaws, the Empowered Community has the right to approve what is being referred to as "Approval Actions". The [ICANN Board proposed changes to the Fundamental Bylaws](#). This triggers the Approval Action Process. During the Community Forum held at ICANN59 on Tuesday, there will be the opportunity to ask questions. A 21-day period, during which the ccNSO Council should decide whether to support, object or abstain from the Approval Action, will start once ICANN59 has concluded. The ccNSO Council thus needs to have a guideline in place to be ready for decision-making.

Update by the PDP Retirement WG

Update around the formal ccNSO [policy development process](#) to develop recommended policies regarding the retirement of ccTLDs and an Appeals Mechanism on issues of delegation, revocation and retirement of ccTLDs. To date there is no relevant policy, and with the completed IANA transition the ccTLD community believes the policies need to be in place. Following the adoption of an [Issue Report](#), a first Working Group, the [PDP Retirement WG](#), kicks off its work in Johannesburg. The goal of the working group is to report on and recommend a policy for the retirement of the delegated Top Level Domains associated with the country codes assigned to countries and territories listed in the ISO 3166-1 within the framework of the ccNSO Policy Development Process.

Cross-community session 1: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Co-moderator: Peter Vergote (.be)

Background and importance

The full implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is around the corner and organizations have until 25 May 2018 to become compliant. The goal of the GDPR is to harmonize data privacy laws across Europe, to protect and empower all EU citizens' data privacy and to reshape the way organizations across the region approach data privacy. The regulation will apply to any person or entity that processes the personal data of EU residents related to the offering of goods or services or to monitor their behaviour, in other words: it applies to every organization that engages with businesses in the EU, including companies which do not have a registered place of business in the EU but which offer goods or services on the European market.

Because these new regulations drastically change the way organizations approach data privacy, it is important businesses of all size understand the regulatory requirements and what they need to do to prepare for the new set of regulations. These regulations are far reaching and require domain name industry players to take a fresh look at how to manage data and information.

Session goals and expected outcomes

This session aims to explore the impact of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), possibly leading into ICANN undertaking a legal review of the impact of the GDPR on the domain name industry (on whois, escrow, ...)

DAY 2

Wednesday, 15 March 2017

How ICANN selects meeting venues

This is a follow-up of the discussion that took place during ICANN58, in a joint [session between the ccNSO Council and the ICANN Board](#), where concerns were raised related to the ICANN60 meeting venue selection.

Session with the ccNSO appointed ICANN Board Members

The ICANN Board of Directors consists of sixteen voting directors, including two directors nominated by the ccNSO. These seats on the Board are referred to in the ICANN Bylaws as Seat 11 and Seat 12, and are respectively occupied by Chris Disspain and Mike Silber. Becky Burr, as a former ccNSO councillor and current ICANN Board member, is invited to join the meeting as well. Topics that might be discussed, include:

- New bylaws implementation
- Reviews: [letter by the ccNSO chair to the ICANN Board](#)
- Selection ICANN meeting venues
- Succession ccNSO appointed ICANN Board members:

Chris Disspain's term on the ICANN Board Seat 11 will expire at the ICANN Annual General Meeting in 2017, whereas Mike Silber's term on the ICANN Board Seat 12 will expire at the ICANN Annual General Meeting in 2018. According to the Bylaws, an ICANN Board member is eligible to serve three (3) terms. Mike is currently in his third term and cannot be re-appointed, whereas Chris is currently serving his second term: he was re-appointed at the end of 2016. The nomination report can be found here: <https://ccnso.icann.org/about/elections/nomination-report-31oct16-en.pdf>

The ccNSO as decisional participant

Approval Fundamental Bylaws

According to the ICANN Bylaws, the Empowered Community has the right to approve what is being referred to as "Approval Actions". The [ICANN Board proposed changes to the Fundamental Bylaws](#). This triggers the Approval Action Process. During the Community Forum held at ICANN59 on Tuesday, there will be the opportunity to ask questions. A 21-day period, during which the ccNSO Council should decide whether to support, object or abstain from the Approval Action, will start once ICANN59 has concluded. The ccNSO Council thus needs to have a guideline in place to be ready for decision-making.

Rejection Action Petitions

The Empowered Community (EC) is a non-profit association consisting of the ICANN ALAC, ASO, ccNSO, GAC, and GNSO— each a Decisional Participant. The five Decisional Participants together comprise the EC. The EC's sole purpose is to exercise its rights and perform its obligations under the ICANN Bylaws. Rejection Petitions may only be filed in response to the following specific Board actions,

as per [Annex D \(2.1\) of the ICANN bylaws](#). The ICANN Board is expected to approve the FY18 Budget at ICANN59, and will thus be submitting a Rejection Action Board Notice to the Community, triggering the start of a Rejection Action Petition Period. This session is intended to inform the broader community about the rejection action petition process – how to file a rejection action petition, what the requirements are for a rejection action petition, and the timelines involved with the process, with emphasis on the various time constraints, and the cost of failure to adhere to the time constraints. The main segments that will be covered in this session, are: 1. Broad stroke Introduction/Overview 2. Requirements for a Petition 3. Soliciting support from other SO/ACs and the Rejection Action Community Forum 4. Decision period and voting thresholds

Update and next steps ICANN Accountability

This session aims to inform the community present on the implementation of [Work Stream 1](#) (focused on mechanisms enhancing ICANN accountability that must be in place or committed to within the time frame of the IANA Stewardship Transition), and updates will be given on [Work Stream 2](#) (focused on addressing accountability topics for which a timeline for developing solutions and full implementation may extend beyond the IANA Stewardship Transition). There will be a discussion around the question whether the ccNSO should support the continuation of WS2. The aim is to update participants on: where the project is at; what comments are open; the approval process for WS2; any controversial parts of the discussion at the moment. The ccNSO further explores its own accountability and transparency.

Finance Session

ccTLD invoicing process

During this session, Becky Nash (VP Finance, ICANN), will provide an update on the Invoicing process and reporting. She will cover what occurred for FY16/FY17 (in progress) and then provide a To Be Process timeline for FY18 and permit questions and comments.

ccTLD financial contributions to ICANN

on 26 April, Bart Boswinkel sent an overview to the ccNSO mailing lists, regarding the ccTLD voluntary financial contributions to ICANN for FY 2016. It also includes the overview of previous financial contributions (starting with ICANN's FY 2012) and a preliminary overview for FY 2017. With respect to **FY 2016**, if ccTLDs believe their voluntary financial contribution has not been captured or, not captured correctly, they were invited to contact the secretariat. The FY 2016 overview will be finalized and published before ICANN59. With respect to **FY 2017**, please note that the included overview is preliminary, some contributions are still in the process of being processed and it is anticipated that ICANN Finance will be sending out the letters seeking ccTLDs voluntary financial contributions for FY 2017 shortly. The FY 2017 column will not be included in the finalized overview to be published before ICANN59.

ccTLD News Session

Celebrating more than five years of environmental management: Giovanni Seppia (.eu)

In 2017 EURid celebrated five years of its Eco-Management Scheme. The scheme helped the registry to become more environmental friendly, to regularly assess its CO2 emissions and offset them, to embed a green approach to many marketing and communication initiatives. The registry is showing

that even Internet companies can contribute to the environment and make an effort to reduce their impact on climate change.

Improving Domain Names Utilization Quality: Dr Ning Kong (.cn)

The presentation will focus on the anti-crime and anti-phishing activities carried out by CNNIC. Presenter will introduce basic information and operational situation of CNNIC's self-developed "Domain Names Malign Utilization Detection System", and share CNNIC's anti-phishing performances and experiences over the years.

Registry software – a modern solution for TLD registries by .rs/.cpб: Danko Jevtović (.rs/.cpб)

Serbian .rs/.cpб registry successfully transition to new custom registry software, built on modern technology with security, reliability and functionality in mind. EPP based, IDN enabled, with secure transactions, and IDN support it might fit any TLD registry. The Serbian registry is looking for partners to further exploit and develop the solution.

Cross-community session 2: Operational side of ICANN's OPS Plan and Budget

Session chair: Giovanni Seppia (.eu)

Suggested is to have a community dialogue on the following topics:

- PTI budget and long term planning
- ICANN international engagement follow up, including regional offices and hubs strategy
- New gTLD programme estimates

Cross-community session 3: Who sets ICANN's priorities?

Co-moderator: Jordan Carter (.nz)

The goal of this session is to secure agreement from across the ICANN system about how to establish priorities for the organisation in future.

Background and importance

There is currently a wide variety of understandings about:

- a) what ICANN's priorities are
- b) who is responsible for establishing the priorities

Some sense of priorities is available from discussions with the ICANN Board, ICANN Staff, and from the Strategic and Operating Planning framework. But they are all asserting different priorities, and as a result different audiences get different messages. The whole ICANN system (Board, staff, community) would benefit from clear priorities. There would be less risk of volunteer burnout, less confusion about what needs to be done, and less pressure on the ICANN organisation / ICANN staff to meet many and ever-growing needs, if there was an agreed understanding for how priorities are set.