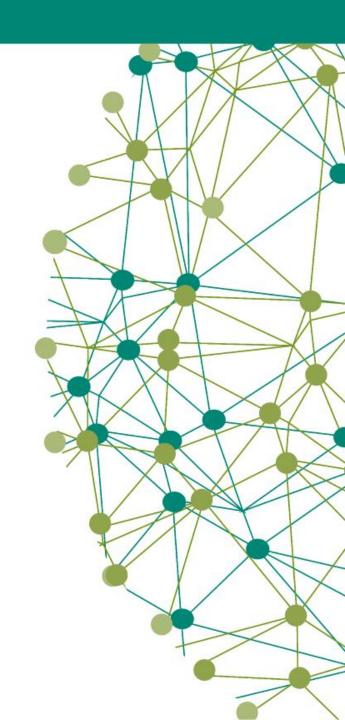


## **Policy Advisory Committee**

11 June 2020

Meeting - PAC#24





### 1. Membership Matters

- 1.1. House Keeping
- 1.2. Apologies
- 2. Minutes from the PAC#23 meeting
- 3. Update on the policy change request relating to the handling of reserved/blocked names
- 4. Update on the on-going discussion relating to the handling of online abuse
- 5. Fast-Track Policy Change Requests
- 6. Any Other Business
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### 1. Membership Matters



### **House-keeping matters**

- ➤ Please keep **microphones muted** throughout the call
- > Please "raise a hand" to ask a question or add comments in the chat box
- > Request to allow the meeting be **recorded** to assist with minute drafting
  - No objections raised on mailing list
  - Recording will deleted once the Minutes are approved by PAC



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# 2. Minutes of the PAC #23 Meeting - 20 February 2020



- Meeting minutes are circulated to the membership within one week of each meeting
- Comments/feedback accepted over a two week period
- If clarifications/edits are requested, and consensus exists, these are reflected in the Minutes
- Meeting minutes, and supporting slides, are published on IEDR.ie after the comment period has ended
- Published online at <a href="http://www.iedr.ie/policy-development-process/">http://www.iedr.ie/policy-development-process/</a>



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### **Definitions**

#### **Reserved Names**

- Names historically protected by the Registry for various reasons
- Names not available for registration through the standard first come, first served process
  - ➤ It is proposed that those with an overriding public interest can apply for these names through the special registration process

#### **Blocked Names**

- Names that are not permitted for registration, including:
  - ❖ Names that were "shelved" as part of a legal dispute
  - Names blocked on consumer protection grounds (could lead to confusion or be misleading)
  - Names blocked for technical/security grounds)



### Recap:

- Discussion topic raised to address the need for enhanced determinism, consistency and clarity
- A number of potential, suitable policy responses were identified
- Discovery Group was setup to review and discuss these options
- Discovery Group engagement developed consensus on elements of a suitable approach
- Related policy change request was submitted at #PAC 23
- Broad consensus established for the identified policy approach
  - which involve making minor edits to the "availability" provisions in the Registration & Naming Policy



#### Consensus that an appropriate response should:-

- be based on the principles of transparency, quality of information and a mechanism to "apply" for a reserved domain name
- adopt the "EURid (.eu) approach"
  - Address "reserved"/"blocked" names in the "availability" provisions within .ie Registration & Naming Policy
  - Publish a non-exhaustive list of "blocked"/"reserved" names
  - Publish user-friendly materials, such as leaflets, with guidance on why/how such names are handled
  - Introduce a defined, transparent procedure for facilitating requests to "apply" for "blocked"/"reserved" names



### **Updates and Outstanding Actions:**

- 1. Minor edits required to the Registration & Naming Policy will be drafted with PAC Registrar input later in 2020
  - as part of other planned, upcoming edits to that Policy
- 2. User-friendly guidance materials, including helpful on-site content and a leaflet are being drafted
- 3. Domains intended for potential future commercial use by IEDR have been re-classified as normal registrations
- 4. Transparent procedure for facilitating requests to "apply" for reserved names drafted in November 2019
  - This was circulated to the Working Group for review
- 5. WHOIS response messages for lookup requests for blocked/reserved names:
  - Being designed as part of the new TITAN registry platform development
  - These will be introduced with the launch of that platform



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### **Discussion Recap:**

The topic was raised for discussion at the PAC#19 meeting:-

- In light of increased concerns of online abuse amongst all internet users
- National / International response increasingly focusing on appropriate, effective, efficient abuse handling:-
  - EU legislation (e.g. NIS, ENISA, Cybersecurity Act, CPC Regulation), "Notice & Action" etc.
  - Dept. of Communications recent press release regarding social media and takedown legislation
- > to identify the issues involved in developing an appropriate abuse handling strategy
- > PAC split discussions into two work streams **Technical Abuse** and **Criminal Abuse**



#### **Recap continued**

- Stopping abusive activity and removing illegal content
  - > Removal of the content from the Internet is the most *effective* way to avoid content being accessed.
  - > Two parties have access to the content (or the device storing it): the content publisher and hosting provider.

#### What role have ccTLD operators played?

- > Attempts to "block" abuse at the Registry-level usually result in domain registration suspension/deletion
- > Historically, ccTLD operators have taken action as **last resort** (in emergency/Court Order/Law Enforcement)

#### - Challenges faced by Registry-level action:-

- > the abusive content remains available (as only the host or content publisher can truly remove it)
- > such measures may have unintended collateral damage



#### **Current practice at .ie**

- Respond reactively to reports of abuse following existing internal complaint handling levels
- Registrant typically given opportunity to stop the offending action over 14-30 day period
- Failure to address the issue, results in **suspension**, then if un-remedied, deletion
- > Registrant Terms & Conditions provide for suspension/deletion in certain circumstances

(e.g. unlawful use, where DNS threatened, WIPO decision, Court order.....)



#### 4.1. Technical abuse

- Discussions have focused on:-
  - how other ccTLDs handle tech abuse
  - when action should be taken / who should take it etc.
  - the potential introduction of a free informational service for Registrars, such as NetCraft:
    - > Alerting Registrars if domains under their management are engaging in abuse
    - ➤ Publishing helpful guidelines outlining suggested Registrar action
    - > The rationale for this is that Registrars have a direct relationship with the Registrant and/or those managing the registration
- ❖ Broad consensus amongst the PAC for this approach during previous discussions



#### **Recommendation Request**

- IEDR is:
  - mindful that there has been a noted increase in registration and technical abuse in other EU ccTLDs
    - > particularly in light of the current Covid-19 situation, and the rise in e-commerce etc.
  - \* eager to ensure the **continued safety** of the .ie namespace for the Irish internet community
  - ❖ wishes to progress this work stream, to support the Registrar community in its efforts to continue acting responsibly in response to abuse
- Therefore, IEDR requests that the PAC issue a recommendation for the Registry to:
  - introduce a Netcraft-style, free, informational service for Registrars
  - publish guidelines for Registrars outlining suggested actions to be taken

#### 4.2. Criminal Abuse

- Discussions have focused on potential introduction of a cooperative arrangement with the Garda National Cyber Crime Bureau (GNCCB)
- GNCCB contacted IEDR prior to PAC discussion requesting the introduction of such an arrangement
- IEDR raised suggestion for PAC input:
  - Some PAC members commented that they felt IEDR should be prepared to act responsibly and have a protocol in place to address serious, criminal abuse, if/when it arises.
  - > Other PAC members questioned whether there was a genuine need for such an arrangement
- Representatives from GNCCB and Economic Crime Bureau (GNECB) presented at PAC#23 on:
  - what problems they are having with tackling online abuse (particularly with .ie names)
  - > which crimes they wish to tackle via a cooperative arrangement
  - what frictions they're experiencing with "normal" channels for suspension/takedown

#### 4.2. Criminal Abuse

The GNCCB/GNECB representatives discussed:

- Types of abuse they encounter, including:
  - > Those resulting in serious, life-impacting consequences
  - > such as sextortion/blackmail, distribution of child abuse material, human trafficking, fraud (including advance fee fraud, ransomware), amongst others.
- The need to ensure the safety of legitimate Internet users
- The need for all internet stakeholders to play an active role in promoting online safety
- The reality that cybercriminals are tech-savvy, sometimes based overseas, and capable of exploiting the borderless nature of the internet, and are quick to adapt to ensure the continuation of criminality, which leads to challenges

#### 4.2. Criminal Abuse

The GNCCB/GNECB representatives also noted that <u>reactive</u> policing efforts operate relatively effective:

- no notable abuse concerns within the .ie namespace
- no notable friction with existing takedown and suspension procedures
- ISPs typically act responsively and responsibly in response to requests from the GNCCB and GNECB

They commented on a shift to **proactive**, **preventative** policing:

- to combat the tech-savvy nature of criminals (adapting promptly to site takedowns)
- to protect legitimate internet users from becoming victims of serious, life-altering crime

#### Regarding a potential Cooperative Arrangement:

- They acknowledged the important value of a potential arrangement
- Noted that it should be a structured process with appropriate safeguards that meet the needs of all stakeholders, and operate in a manner which is mutually beneficial
- Would potentially be used where hosts had failed to address the issue



#### **Next Steps:**

- 1. Does that PAC feel that a cooperative arrangement should be implemented with the GNCCB?
  - Provided it operates subject to the procedural safeguards? For example:
    - where the hosting provider has first been notified and failed to take action
    - where it is confirmed that a .ie domain is being used for unlawful purpose
    - > follows a structured process, with engagement with both Registrar and Registrant
    - With request submission required from a dedicated/single point of contact that has been appropriately informed of the procedural requirements
    - ➤ IEDR publishing annual statistics on volume of suspension requests received
- 2. If so, is the PAC happy for the Secretariat to progress a draft of a structured process and related workflow for the handling of such cases (and circulate this to the PAC for review / word-crafting)?



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### 5. Fast-track policy change requests relating to the

### **Registration and Naming Policy**

- Proposed Policy edits relate to:
  - Introducing new terminology to mirror that used in the new platform
  - Introducing a new defined contact role for Registrant
  - Updating "how to" content explaining how certain processes operate
  - Explaining the new .ie domain lifecycle (which will move to the generic TLD model)
- Changes to the wording of the Policy Statement are expected to be minimal
- Guiding principles within the Policy Statement will remain in place. For example, the managed registry model will continue to operate:
  - Registrants will still be required to provide evidence of their connection to Ireland etc.
- Provided consensus for the change is established amongst the PAC, IEDR intends to work with the Registrar channel on word-crafting the necessary text changes.
- Text edits relating to blocked / reserved names will also be accommodated during this drafting process

### 5. Fast-track policy change requests relating to the Privacy Policy

- Existing provisions prescribe that personal data processing may be done:
  - > By those providing technical and support services to the Registry, based in the EU and USA
- .CA will provide such services to IEDR in future on an on-going basis
  - > Therefore, IEDR wishes to add "Canada" to the "locations of processing" within the Policy for transparency
- On a day-to-day basis, personal data within the .ie database will strictly be processed by IEDR in Ireland
- Three potential scenarios have arisen where .CA may need to access personal data elements in the .ie database:
  - during the software development stage, testing ongoing monthly releases
  - disaster recovery and business continuity scenarios
  - potentially future bugs/defect resolution
- IEDR has undertaken a data protection impact assessment (DPIA)
  - determined that the risk to data subjects is low

### 5. Fast-track policy change requests relating to the Privacy Policy

#### **DPIA Considerations:**

- > Strict personal data processing rules have been mandated within the contract between .IE and .CA
  - to ensure such data is handled securely, and responsibly and is protected
- > European Commission has determined that Canada's data protection laws offer an adequate level of protection
  - via an adequacy decision
- .CA is a highly reputable and professional Registry
  - focused on security and data protection
- .CA is in the process of obtaining ISO certification for information security
  - expected in summer 2020
- ➤ The proposed processing by a party involved in "technical and support services" aligns with existing provisions within the .ie Privacy Policy (approved by PAC in May 2018)
  - and closely aligns with the expectations of data subjects

### 5. Fast-track policy change requests relating to the

### **Data and Document Retention Policy**

- Existing Policy provisions prescribe that personal data may be retained:
  - ➤ for the period of the contract between the Registrant and the IEDR (for a .ie domain registration), plus a further 2-year period after the **domain is deleted / transferred**
  - > The personal data is then removed
- As part of the migration to the new platform, the .ie database will be significantly restructured
  - > The new database will separate the Domain-Contacts data relationship
  - > This will alter, and simplify, the operation of the data cleanup jobs (which are currently highly complex)
- Within the new platform, the personal data of Domain Contacts will be removed earlier:-
  - > two years after a Domain Contact was last associated with *any* active .ie domain
  - rather than after domain deletion / transfer
- Therefore, the proposed Policy edits relate to:
  - Updating language in the Policy to clarify when personal data will be removed
- Note that this proposed retention closely mirrors existing practices and the overall Policy impact is minimal.

## 5. Fast-track policy change requests relating to the Data and Document Retention Policy

Retention Practices	
<b>Current Retention</b>	Personal data is kept for the lifetime of the domain, plus two years
Proposed Retention	Personal data is kept for the lifetime of the contact being actively used in a contact role for any .ie domain, plus two years



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## 6. Any Other Business



- 6.1 Annual Report on the operations of the PAC in 2019
- 6.2 Update on industry related developments/legislative changes (including NIS Directive) to be outlined by PAC members
- 6.3 Conclusion of the policy change proposal to modify .ie WHOIS Policy with respect to mandating use of the abuse contact
- 6.4. Industry's actions in response to Covid-19 emergency



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## **Next Meeting**

PAC # 25

3 September 2020