

Global Internet Governance; Data Privacy and Internet Security

Jia-Rong Low
Managing Director – Asia Pacific



VNNIC Internet Conference 2023
June 2023

Internet Governance

- Governance *of* the Internet vs Governance *on* the Internet
- *Of* the Internet – What is Internet?
 - The technology that allows devices to connect to each other (phones, PCs, servers etc)
 - Computers/devices speak the same language
 - Have an address
 - Have a name
- The above are **Unique Identifiers**:
 - Protocol Parameters
 - IP Addresses
 - Domain Names

Unique Identifiers and ICANN

- **ICANN coordinates the Internet's Unique Identifiers**
- **Domain Names**
 - Global platform discusses Domain Name policy (e.g. gTLD program) allowing for evolution
- **IP addresses, Protocol Parameters**
 - Through IANA functions, allocations of IP addresses are made to Regional Internet Registries
 - IANA acts as central repository for protocol registries
- **IANA and Root Zone Management**
 - Assigns the operators of top-level domains

Data Privacy and Internet Security

- Governance **on** the Internet impacts governance **of** the Internet
- WHOIS information contains personal data (contact name, home/email address, phone number)

Registrant:

Name: Domain Manager

Organization: Under Armour, Inc.

Email: uadomainregistrant@underarmour.com

Phone: tel:+1.8884276687

Fax: tel:+1.4102341911

Mailing Address: 1020 Hull Street, Baltimore, MD, 21230, US

Data Privacy and Internet Security (II)

- Once public and easily accessible, WHOIS data is not necessarily published anymore due to **personal data protection regulations** (EU GDPR)
- IP attorneys, cybersecurity professionals, law enforcement agencies use WHOIS data to **combat infringement and fight cybercrime**.
- Now, they can no longer access WHOIS data in a timely manner; need to request from registrars based on **legitimate interest**

Registrant:

Organization: Lululemon Athletica Canada inc.

Mailing Address: BC, CA

Redacted for privacy:

some of the data in this object has been removed.

Data Privacy and Internet Security (III)

- **Problem under Data Privacy regulations:**
- **Requestors** (e.g. law enforcement) need to find the right registrar and request for registration data one by one
- **Registrars** will need to determine if (i) the requestor is legitimate; and (ii) has a legitimate interest for the information
 - This also means more resources are needed to respond to requestors

The Registration Data Request Service

- Global community recommended a policy called **System for Standardized Access/Disclosure (SSAD)** to centrally handle requests for registration (WHOIS) data for gTLDs
- As the system can be complicated and costly, currently, ICANN is working on a **pilot or proof-of-concept system**
- The **Registration Data Request Service (RDRS)** connects **requestors** (IP attorneys, cybersecurity professionals, law enforcement agencies) with relevant ICANN-accredited registrars
- System to launch in November

RDRS: Call to Action

- Invite requestor community to participate (November)
 - Law enforcement
 - Government agencies
 - Intellectual property attorneys
 - Cybersecurity professionals
- Encourage ICANN-accredited registrars to participate (September)

Benefits for Registrars

- Use of one centralized platform to handle requests for both registrars and requestors.
- Requestors will use one standardized form reducing the different ways requests can be received (calls, emails, web forms, etc.)
- Especially helpful for registrars who do not have their own standardized process to handle nonpublic registration data requests.
- Potential to reduce back-and-forth with requestors.
- Registrars will manage requests through the already existing Naming Services portal (NSp).
- No extra effort needed from registrars. The service will provide an improved and standardized process to deal with requests.

Benefits for Requestors

Cybersecurity | Government Officials | Intellectual Property Professionals | Law Enforcement Authorities

- Potential to be a one-stop shop for nonpublic gTLD registration data requestors that will provide a more consistent and standardized way to request data.
- Makes it easier and faster for requestors to find the right registrar for their domain name query as the service will do it automatically.
- Only need to complete one standard form through one service instead of filling out various forms managed by different registrars.
- One place to upload needed documentation like court orders, subpoenas, credentials, legal affidavits, etc.
- Requestors can see pending and past requests in one place.
- Can create new requests, use templates, and cancel requests.

Stay Informed

- All information related to the RDRS is available at <https://www.icann.org/rdrs-en>

Engage with ICANN



Thank You and Questions

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