

Digital Intellectual Property Coalition of China (DIPCC)

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中国互联网企业联盟 (DIPCC)

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DNS Abuse 域名系统 |(DNS)滥用问题

The topic of DNS Abuse was revisited during ICANN82 as a potential area for future policy work. It had previously been addressed by a [GNSO Council DNS Abuse Small Team](#), which had produced a set of recommendations and identified a gap in enforcement mechanisms under current contracts. This led to the [CPH proposing to ICANN org](#) the idea of collaborating to enhance the existing contracts by creating clear obligations to disrupt DNS Abuse. Now that those [amendments have taken effect](#) and related [data from ICANN Compliance](#) is available, the Council has convened a [new DNS Abuse Small Team](#) review the progress made and to look at next steps.

在ICANN82会议期间，DNS滥用议题作为未来政策工作的潜在领域被再次提上议程。此前，[GNSO理事会](#)下属的[DNS滥用专项小组](#)已就此问题制定了一系列建议，并指出现行合同在执行机制方面存在缺陷。这促使[注册服务机构利益主体群体\(CPH\)](#)向[ICANN组织](#)提议合作强化现有合同，通过明确义务条款来遏制DNS滥用行为。如今[相关合同修正案已生效](#)，且[ICANN合规部门提供了相应数据](#)，理事会遂组建了[新的DNS滥用专项小组](#)，旨在评估当前进展并规划后续行动步骤。

Related Inputs and Developments | 相关进展与动态

[INFERMAL Study](#): A study (Inferential Analysis of Maliciously Registered Domains) funded by ICANN org and conducted by [Kor Labs](#) looked at analyzed maliciously registered domain names for phishing during a set period of time. Findings indicate correlation (not causation) between certain features and higher concentration of malicious registrations. Report does not

provide recommendations or solutions. It provides insights for the ICANN community to discuss potential policy work, and to consider implications to legitimate users of registrar services (such as free DNS, free website hosting, and API for bulk search or registration).

[INFERMAL研究报告](#): 这项由ICANN组织资助、[Kor Labs](#)执行的恶意域名注册推断分析研究, 在特定时间段内对用于网络钓鱼的恶意注册域名进行了分析。研究结果表明, 某些特征与恶意域名注册的高发率存在相关性(而非因果关系)。该报告未提出具体建议或解决方案, 而是为ICANN社群提供参考, 以便讨论潜在的政策工作, 并评估其对注册商服务没有违规的用户(如免费DNS、免费网站托管及批量查询/注册API)可能产生的影响。

[ICANN Domain Metrica: A Measurement Platform](#) (released for the whole ICANN community Feb 2025): ICANN Metrica was built as a follow-up system that does a lot more with the data ICANN has available on DNS Abuse. The first module will include aggregated and non-aggregated data on DNS Abuse concentrations as listed on a set of Reputation Block Lists (RBLs), similar to what the Domain Abuse Activity Reporting ([DAAR](#)) had, but this time for both registrars and registries.

[ICANN域名数据监测平台](#) (2025年2月向全体ICANN社群发布): ICANN Metrica是为充分地利用ICANN现有的DNS滥用数据而开发的后续系统, 它能更充分地利用ICANN现有的DNS滥用数据。首个模块将包含基于多个信誉封禁列表(RBLs)的DNS滥用集中度的聚合与非聚合数据, 类似于域名滥用活动报告([DAAR](#))所采用的方式, 但这次将同时涵盖注册服务机构和注册管理机构的数据。

During ICANN82, the Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) discussed challenges regarding DNS Abuse with registries and registrars.

Registrars presented cases that were reported to them and explained why they could not take action. The recurring reasons for not taking action are that the reported abuse pertained to the website content and not the domain name itself. To address this issue, the Contracted Parties House (CPH) DNS Abuse Working Group has published a set of [documents](#) aimed at helping reporters draft effective reports.

ICANN82会议讨论焦点: 商业利益相关方团体(CSG, 含企业及知识产权代表)与注册局/注册商就DNS滥用治理难点展开讨论。

注册服务机构列举了接报但无法处理的案例, 解释其原因为——所举报滥用行为涉及网站内容, 而非域名本身(该情况占未处理案件的重复性主因)。针对此问题, 签约方机构利益主体群体(CPH)DNS滥用工作组发布了一套[指导文件](#), 旨在帮助举报者撰写更有效的滥用行为报告。

Ongoing and future DNS Abuse work: The ICANN community continues to discuss potential areas of future work on DNS Abuse mitigation. Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council Small Teams [DNS Abuse](#) were recently formed, and the Contracted Parties will continue discussions at the [Contracted Parties \(CP\) Summit in Hanoi, Vietnam](#).

当前及未来针对DNS滥用的治理工作: ICANN社群持续探讨未来在遏制DNS滥用方面可开展的潜在工作领域。通用名称支持组织(GNSO)理事会近期已组建多个[DNS滥用](#)专项小组, 各签约方机构还将在[越南河内举行的"签约方机构峰会\(CP Summit\)"](#)上继续推进相关讨论。

[The New gTLD Program | 新通用顶级域名计划](#)

The [New Generic Top-Level Domains \(gTLD\) Program: Next Round](#) is [an ICANN initiative](#) to enable the expansion of the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS) through the introduction of new top-level domains. The [Registry Service Provider \(RSP\) Evaluation Program](#) will evaluate RSPs before the gTLD application window opening, thereby reducing duplicative work and testing. The [Subsequent Procedures \(SubPro\) Implementation Review Team \(IRT\)](#) assists ICANN org in the implementation of the policy recommendations in the [Final Report in the new gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process](#) (Final Report). The outcome of this process will be the [Applicant Guidebook \(AGB\)](#), to be completed by May 2025. Recent meetings of the IRT have focused on the Applicant Journey included in the AGB, Public Interest Commitments (PICs) and Registry Voluntary Commitments, (RVCs), and outreach, engagement, and other communications.

[新通用顶级域名 \(gTLD\) 计划下一轮](#)是ICANN为通过引入新顶级域名扩展互联网域名系统 (DNS) 而发起的[项目](#)。注册管理机构服务提供商 ([RSP](#)) [评估项目](#)将在gTLD申请窗口开放前对注册管理机构服务提供商进行评估, 从而减少重复性工作和测试。而[后续程序\(SubPro\)实施审查小组\(IRT\)](#)协助ICANN组织落实[《新gTLD后续程序政策制定流程最终报告》](#)中的政策建议。该流程的成果将是定于2025年5月完成的[《申请人指南》\(AGB\)](#)。近期IRT会议重点讨论了AGB中的申请人流程、公共利益承诺 (PICs)、注册机构自愿承诺 (RVCs) 以及外展、参与和其他沟通事项。

[.BRAND TLD Group \(BRG\) | .BRAND顶级域名工作组 \(BRG\)](#)

The [.BRAND TLD group's \(BRG\) public session](#) showcased the successful adoption of .BRAND TLDs in the United States and elsewhere, and drew insightful comparisons with their counterparts in Europe. The public session included speakers from Amazon and other companies. Additionally, participants had an exchange on how the BRG can support next round brand applicants who may be new to the ICANN space, emphasizing the benefits of security and intellectual property inherent in owning a .BRAND TLD.

[.BRAND顶级域名工作组\(BRG\)](#)公开会议展示了.BRAND顶级域名在美国等地区的成功应用案例, 并与欧洲市场实践进行了深度对比分析。会议特邀亚马逊 (Amazon) 等企业代表发言, 与会者还就"如何协助ICANN新申请方参与下一轮品牌域名申请"展开交流, 重点探讨了拥有.BRAND顶级域名在安全防护和知识产权保护方面的先天优势。

[Internationalized Domain Names Expedited Policy Development Process \(IDN EPDP\) | 国际化域名加速政策制定流程 \(IDN EPDP\)](#)

The ICANN Board is expected to take action on the Phase 2 recommendations, as required by the ICANN Bylaws.

根据ICANN《章程》规定, ICANN董事会将对第二阶段建议方案作出行动。

[DotAsia GoCreate! Series to be launched at APAC DNS Forum | DotAsia GoCreate! 系列项目将于亚太DNS论坛重磅推出](#)

[GoCreate!](#) is a dynamic, long-term initiative from DotAsia to be launched during the [2025 APAC DNS Forum](#) in Hanoi, Vietnam. [GoCreate!](#) aims to stimulate innovation in the domain name space, by exploring new ways to use domain names and uncovering their technical and market potential for future gTLDs. The initiative underscores the strategic importance for businesses to

cultivate a diverse portfolio of domain names, to enhance commercialization and support the future growth of the Internet.

This collaborative series will foster a deeper understanding and increased adoption of domain name assets within the digital landscape. GoCreate! will absorb perspectives from global registries, registrars and registrants, serving as a knowledge-sharing and brainstorming platform to drive innovation in the domain name industry. See the [full schedule and participation details here](#).

DotAsia将在[2025年于越南河内举办的亚太DNS论坛](#)期间，正式启动这项充满活力的长期计划——[GoCreate!](#)。该项目旨在通过探索域名使用新范式、挖掘未来新通用顶级域(gTLDs)的技术与市场潜力，激发域名领域的创新活力。该计划特别强调企业培育多元化域名组合的战略价值，以促进商业化应用并支撑互联网未来发展。

这一协作性系列项目将深化业界对域名资产的认知，推动其在数字生态中的广泛应用。GoCreate!将汇聚全球注册局、注册商和域名持有者的多元视角，打造知识共享与创意激荡的平台，持续驱动域名行业创新。[完整议程及参与细则详见此处](#)。

Internet Governance (IG) | 互联网治理(IG)

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20) | 信息社会世界峰会(WSIS+20)

The [World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\) +20](#) is the 20-year review of a two-phase UN process held in Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005). While focused on development, the WSIS process formalised the framework for Internet governance, and created the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as a non-binding multistakeholder discussion forum for Internet-related policy issues. Its mandate is due to end in 2025.

作为联合国在日内瓦(2003年)和突尼斯(2005年)分两阶段推进的进程，[WSIS+20将对该机制进行二十年全面审议](#)。虽然以社会发展为核心议题，但WSIS进程确立了互联网治理的基本框架，并创建了互联网治理论坛(IGF)——一个针对互联网相关政策问题的非约束性多方利益相关方对话平台。该论坛的现行授权期限将于2025年届满。

The primary concern held by many is the continuation of bottom-up multistakeholder participation in Internet governance and digital policy discussions, as well the renewal of the IGF mandate. The WSIS+20 is an opportunity to assess progress towards achieving the goals set during the first WSIS, and decide on the future of the IGF.

当前国际社会普遍关注两大核心议题：一是如何延续互联网治理与数字政策讨论中自下而上的多利益相关者的参与模式；二是IGF职能授权的续期问题。WSIS+20峰会将成为评估首阶段WSIS目标达成进度的重要契机，并将决定IGF的未来发展方向。

With [modalities resolution adopted](#), and the co-facilitators [Kenya and Albania](#) appointed, it is expected that the intergovernmental processes will be announced soon, as well as the timeline for multistakeholder consultations. The WSIS+20 review will culminate in a UN General Assembly decision in the last quarter of 2025.

随着[程序决议的通过](#)及[肯尼亚、阿尔巴尼亚](#)两国被任命为联合协调员，预计政府间进程的具体安排与多方利益相关方磋商的时间表将很快公布。WSIS+20审议工作的最终成果将于2025年第四季度提交联合国大会表决通过。

In non-governmental and community efforts: ICANN's Government and Intergovernmental Organization Engagement team gave an [overview of its activities](#). Various other coalitions (including a [Technical Community Coalition on Multistakeholderism \(TCCM\)](#)), informal stakeholder group and cross community efforts are also underway to substantially input into the WSIS+20 process.

在非政府及社群层面：ICANN政府及政府间组织合作团队已就其参与工作进行了[概述](#)。包括“[多方利益相关主义技术社群联盟](#)”(TCCM)在内的多个联盟、非正式利益相关方团体以及跨社群倡议也已陆续展开，旨在为WSIS+20进程提供实质性意见输入。

[UN Internet Governance Forum \(IGF\) 2025, Asia Pacific Regional IGF \(APrIGF\) 2025 | 联合国2025年互联网治理论坛\(IGF\)及亚太地区互联网治理论坛\(APrIGF\)](#)

The 20th annual Internet Governance Forum (IGF) meeting is scheduled to take place from 23-27 June 2025 in Lillestrom, Norway. IGF 2025 will be hosted under the overarching theme [Building Digital Governance Together](#) around four sub-themes: Digital Trust and Resilience, Sustainable and Responsible Innovation, Universal Access and Digital Rights, and Digital Cooperation. With the IGF and the National, Regional Initiatives (NRIs) being asked to facilitate elements of the [Global Digital Compact \(GDC\) implementation](#) as well as the plans for the co-facilitators of the WSIS+20 review to host stakeholder consultations during the meeting, [IGF 2025](#) will be an essential opportunity for stakeholders to give substantive input into WSIS+20 and build on future global digital governance together.

第20届联合国互联网治理论坛(IGF)年会定于2025年6月23日至27日在挪威利勒斯特罗姆举行。本届IGF将以“[共建数字治理](#)”为核心主题，并包括四个分议题：数字信任与韧性、可持续负责任创新、普遍接入与数字权利以及数字合作。IGF及其下属的国家和地区倡议(NRIs)将承担推动《[全球数字契约](#)》(GDC)实施的重要任务；另一方面，WSIS+20审议会议的联合协调员计划在论坛期间举行利益相关方磋商。这使[IGF 2025](#)成为各方就WSIS+20审议工作提供实质性意见、共同构建未来全球数字治理体系的重要契机。

The 16th edition of the [Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum \(APrIGF\)](#) will be held this 11-14 October in Kathmandu, Nepal. Program preparations are underway. An APrIGF WSIS+20 working group has been convened this year to empower and engage the APAC community towards the review process. This is a special year when the global IGF will be held before the APAC regional meeting, and [APrIGF 2025](#) will be a crucial pitstop for APAC stakeholder consultations and input before the WSIS+20 review concludes at the UN General Assembly High-Level meeting in December 2025.

第十六届[亚太地区互联网治理论坛\(APrIGF\)](#)将于2025年10月11-14日在尼泊尔加德满都举行。目前会议筹备工作正在积极推进。为动员亚太社群深度参与WSIS+20审议进程，本届论坛特别设立APrIGF WSIS+20工作组。值得关注的是，2025年全球互联网治理论坛(IGF)将首次先于亚太区域会议召开，这使得[APrIGF 2025](#)成为亚太利益相关方在WSIS+20审议最终提交联合国大会高级别会议(2025年12月)前进行政策磋商与意见整合的关键节点。