NEW gTLD SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES PDP WHITEPAPER

OBJECTIVES of this Whitepaper

To serve as the basis reference for:
- **Highlighting the minimum/prerequisite End-User interests and perspectives for the policy development process for Subsequent Procedures; and**
- **Exploring alignment with other ICANN Constituencies for more impactful influence to the policy development process for Subsequent Procedures.**

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BACKGROUND

ICANN first began expanding the TLD name space by conducting trial rounds in 2000 for TLDs[1] and 2003 for sponsored TLDs[2], and another round in [late 2009 for IDN ccTLDs](#).

The last and most significant expansion round, which is referred to as the New gTLD Program, was conducted in 2012. That 2012 round attracted 1,930 applications for new gTLDs which has resulted in 1,232 new gTLDs being introduced between Oct 2013 and Jul 2018.[3]

This New gTLD Program was conducted after a multi-year PDP, policy implementation and community discussions, based on the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (AGB) - the 4th iteration of the document in which some aspects were the result of intervention by the ICANN Board and GAC.[4]
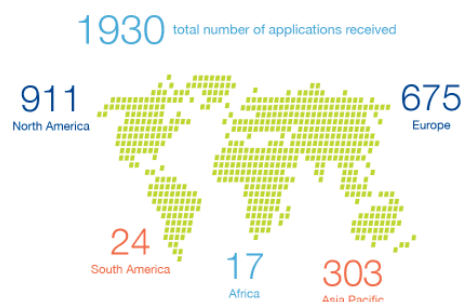
Since 2015, pursuant to ICANN commitments in the Affirmation of Commitments (now ICANN Bylaws per the IANA Stewardship Transition), several ICANN processes have been undertaken to review the program for policy adjustments:

- Issue scoping: [GNSO non-PDP Discussion Group (1 Jun 2015)](#)
- ICANN Org reports: [New gTLD Program Implementation Review (29 Jan 2016)](#); [Rights Protection Mechanisms Review (11 Sep 2015)](#); [Preliminary Issues Report on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (31 Aug 2015)](#)
- Studies by Independent Third Parties: [Trademark Clearing House (23 Feb 2017)](#); [Root Stability (8 Mar 2017)](#); [Safeguards against DNS Abuse (9 Aug 2017)](#)

Other processes which provide wider policy implications and relate directly to any further expansion of gTLDs are:

- The GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP (ongoing since Jan 2016), incorporating Work Track 5 on Geographic Names at the Top Level (ongoing since Oct 2017) ("**SubPro PDP WG**")
- The [Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice Review Final Report, 8 Sep 2018](#) which yielded, *inter alia*, 13 prerequisite and 11 high level recommendations for the attention of the ICANN Board, ICANN Org, the GNSO, the SubPro PDP WG and/or the RPM PDP WG[5]
- The GSNO Review of All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs PDP (ongoing since Feb 2016) ("**RPM PDP WG**") to review the effectiveness of mechanisms such as the Universal Dispute Resolution Procedure (UDRP), Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS) and the Trademark Clearing House (TMCH)

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[1] The 2000 New TLD Program led to .biz, .info, .name, .pro, .coop and .museum being delegated.
[2] The 2003 Sponsored TLD Program led to .asia, .cat, .jobs, .mobi, .tel and .travel being delegated.
[3] See: https://newgtlds.icann.org/en/program-status/statistics
[4] Namely, the GAC Principles regarding New gTLDs (27 Mar 2007); the GAC Early Warnings mechanism (20 Nov 2012; and GAC Safeguard Advice (11 Apr 2003).
[5] See: Appendix A

The At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) has consistently commented on various aspects of the New gTLD Program, either through advice to the ICANN Board and/or statements in response to ICANN Public Comment proceedings/calls, going back to 2008.[6]

In more recent times, the ALAC/At-Large's active participation in development of policy for Subsequent Procedures can be established by inputs through:

- AL-ALAC-ST-0517-04-01-EN: ALAC Statement on the GNSO Community Comment 2 (CC2) on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP, 30 May 2017
- AL-ALAC-ST-0926-02-01-EN: ALAC Statement on the Initial Report on the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP (Overarching Issues & Work Tracks 1-4), 3 Oct 2018
- AL-ALAC-ST-1218-06-02-EN: ALAC Statement on Supplemental Initial Report on the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP (Overarching Issues & Work Tracks 1-4), 9 Jan 2019
- AL-ALAC-ST-0119-02-01-EN: ALAC Statement on Work Track 5 on Geographic Names at the Top Level – Supplemental Initial Report of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP, 28 Jan 2019

And in terms of input towards the wider policy implications and which relate directly to any further expansion of gTLDs, the ALAC/At-Large has submitted:

- AL-ALAC-ST-1114-02-00-EN: ALAC Statement on the Public Interest Commitment ALAC Review – Follow up, 19 Nov 2014
- AL-ALAC-ST-1216-01-01-EN: ALAC Statement on the Phase II Assessment of the Competitive Effects associated with the New gTLD Program, 13 Dec 2016
- AL-ALAC-ST-0517-03-01-EN: ALAC Statement on the Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice Review Team Draft Report of Recommendations for New gTLDs, 25 May 2017
- AL-ALAC-ST-0118-05-00-EN: ALAC Statement on Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice Review Team – New Sections to Draft Report of Recommendations, 15 Jan 2018
- AL-ALAC-ST-1218-02-01-EN: ALAC Statement on Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice Review Team (CCT) Final Report & Recommendations, 17 Dec 2018

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[6] See: Appendix B, compiled in response to a request for input to New gTLD Subsequent Procedures, 20 Jun 2016

ISSUES

Of major concern to At-Large as at July 2019 are several important, inter-related set of circumstances, developments and interventions. These <u>include</u>:

- The [ICANN Board's decision of 1 Mar 2019](#) in respect of the recommendations in the Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice Review Final Report, 8 Sep 2018, which *inter alia* touches on:
    - Measures to improve outreach to, the quantity and quality of applications from the Global South (and "middle applicants"), as well as metrics to quantify success of the same
    - Revisiting the Applicant Support Program
    - Review of procedures and objectives for community-based applications, including Community Priority Evaluation (CPE)
    - Revisiting the Objection Procedures, including avoidance of potential for inconsistent results in String Confusion Objections, as well as the review of objectives and accessibility of Community Objections
    - The ongoing review by the RPM PDP WG of the effectiveness of mechanisms such as the Universal Dispute Resolution Procedure (UDRP), Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS) and the Trademark Clearing House (TMCH) and any recommendations that the WG should make in respect of modifications to and/or the interoperability of the URS with the UDRP
- Determining the actual costs-versus-benefits of the New gTLD Program and further expansion of the same (including estimated demand for new gTLDs)
- The unreasonable timetable that SubPro PDP WG is binding itself to in pushing for the completion of its Final Report while still having to grapple with many issues which remain either unresolved or unsatisfactorily resolved. This concern has since been alleviated somewhat with updates to the SubPro PDP WG workplan tabled in February 2020.
- The tabling by ICANN GDD at ICANN65 of Assumptions to ICANN Org's Readiness to Support Future Rounds of New gTLDs (albeit for community input)
- The [ICANN Board's decision of 2 Feb 2019](#) in respect of the issue of Names Collision and the pursuit of the Names Collision Analysis Project (NCAP) Study 1 (and Studies 2 and 3, if any)
- GAC Communiques, in particular but not limited to, their [ICANN65 Marrakech Communique](#) and [ICANN66 Montreal Communique](#).

Related also are concerns about the attention that resulted from:

- Neustar's Proposal for 3-Phased New gTLD Application Model to which At-Large provided feedback vide [At-Large's feedback on Neustar's comment to the overarching topic 2.2.3 of Applications Assessed in Rounds (6 Feb 2019)](#)

Development of Scorecard based on Current Positions and Status of Adoption

- Based on the above, does At-Large/CPWG wish to submit to ALAC a fresh statement and if yes, to whom should statement(s) be addressed?
- If yes, what are the At-Large Key Areas of Interest in SubPro that we want to emphasize or re-emphasize in our statement(s)?
- Some proposed areas to consider, as at 13 February 2020, include the following high priority and medium priority topics[7]. Reference should be made to **Appendix C - Scorecard** (updated from time to time) serving as the definitive guide in this respect.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
1. DNS Abuse Mitigation 2. CCT Recommendations 3. Geographic Names at the Top Level (WT5)	
OVERARCHING ISSUES	FOUNDATIONAL ISSUES
4. Cost vs Benefit of New gTLD Program – Continuing Subsequent Procedures 5. Predictability 6. Application Assessed in Round	7. Public Interest Commitments & Other Safeguards – Global Public Interest 8. Universal Acceptance
APPLICATION SUBMISSION	APPLICATION PROCESSING
9. Applicant Support Program 10. Application Fees & Variable Fees	11. Applicant Change Request
APPLICATION EVALUATION/CRITERIA	DISPUTE PROCEEDINGS
12. Reserved Names 13. Closed Generics 14. String Similarity 15. Internationalized Domain Names 16. Security & Stability 17. Name Collisions 18. Registrant Protections 19. Role of Application Comment	20. Objections 21. Appeals – Accountability Mechanism
STRING CONTENTION RESOLUTION	CONTRACTING & POST-DELEGATION
22. Community Applications 23. Auctions as Mechanism of Last Resort, Private Resolution of Contention Sets (incl. Private Auctions)	24. Base Registry Agreement 25. Contractual Compliance

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[7] NOTE: This list is updated from time to time, and serves as a guidance at time of writing this Whitepaper.

Appendix A: The List of Prerequisite and High Level Recommendations in the Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice Review Final Report, 8 Sep 2018 for the attention of the SubPro PDP WG and/or passed through by the Board to SubPro PDP WG

#	Recommendation	To	Level
Chapter 7. Consumer Choice			
9.	The ICANN community should consider whether the costs related to defensive registration for the small number of brands registering a large number of domains can be reduced.	SubPro PDP WG and/or RPM PDP WG	Prerequisite
Chapter 8. Consumer Trust			
12.	Create incentives and/or eliminate current disincentives that encourage gTLD registries to meet user expectations regarding: (1) The relationship of content of a gTLD to its name (2) Restrictions as to who can register a domain name in certain gTLDs based upon implied messages of trust conveyed by the name of its gTLDs (particularly in sensitive or regulated industries) and (3) The safety and security of users' personal and sensitive information (including health and financial information). These incentives could relate to applicants who choose to make public interest commitments in their applications that relate to these expectations. Ensure that applicants for any subsequent rounds are aware of these public expectations by inserting information about the results of the ICANN surveys in the Applicant Guide Books.	SubPro PDP WG	Prerequisite (incentives could be implemented as part of application process)
Chapter 9. Safeguards			
14.	Consider directing ICANN Org, in its discussions with registries, to negotiate amendments to existing Registry Agreements, or in consideration of new Registry Agreements associated with subsequent rounds of new gTLDs, to include provision in the agreements, to provide incentives, including financial incentives for registries, especially open registries, to adopt proactive anti-abuse measures.	ICANN Board, Registry Stakeholders Group, Registrar Stakeholders Group, GNSO, and SubPro PDP WG	High
15.	ICANN Org should, in its discussions with registrars and registries, negotiate amendments to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and Registry Agreements to include provisions aimed at preventing systemic use of specific registrars or registries for DNS Security Abuse. With a view to implementing this recommendation as early as possible, and brought into effect by a contractual amendment through the bilateral review of the Agreements. In particular, ICANN should establish	ICANN Board, Registry Stakeholders Group, Registrar Stakeholders Group,	Prerequisite (provisions to address systemic DNS Security Abuse should be

#	Recommendation	To	Level
	thresholds of abuse at which compliance inquiries are automatically triggered, with a higher threshold at which registrars and registries are presumed to be in default of their agreements. If the community determines that ICANN org itself is ill-suited or unable to enforce such provisions, a DNS Abuse Dispute Resolution Policy (DADRP) should be considered as an additional measure to enforce policies and deter against DNS Security Abuse. Furthermore, defining and identifying DNS Security Abuse is inherently complex and would benefit from analysis by the community, and thus we specifically recommend that the ICANN Board prioritize and support community work in this area to enhance safeguards and trust due to the negative impact of DNS Security Abuse on consumers and other users of the Internet.	GNSO, and SubPro PDP WG	included in the baseline contract for any future gTLDs)
16.	Further study the relationship between specific registry operators, registrar, and DNS Security Abuse by commissioning ongoing data collection, including but not limited to, ICANN Domain Abuse Activity Reporting (DAAR) initiatives. For transparency purposes, this information should be regularly published, ideally quarterly and no less than annually, in order to be able to identify registries and registrars that need to come under greater scrutiny, investigation, and potential enforcement action by ICANN organization. Upon identifying abuse phenomena, ICANN should put in place an action plan to respond to such studies, remedy problems identified, and define future ongoing data collection.	ICANN Board, Registry Stakeholders Group, Registrar Stakeholders Group, GNSO, SubPro PDP WG, SSR2 Review Team	High
17.	ICANN should collect data about and publicize the chain of parties responsible for gTLD domain name registrations.	ICANN Board, the GNSO EPDP, Registry Stakeholders Group, Registrar Stakeholders Group, GNSO, SubPro PDP WG	High
21.	Include more detailed information on the subject matter of complaints in ICANN publicly available compliance reports. Specifically, more precise data on the subject matter of complaints, particularly: (1) The class/type of abuse; (2) The gTLD that is target of the abuse; (3) The safeguard that is at risk; (4) An indication of whether complaints relate to the protection of sensitive health or financial information; (5) What type of contractual breach is being complained of; and	ICANN Org	High

#	Recommendation	To	Level
	(6) Resolution status of the complaints, including action details. These details would assist future review teams in their assessment of these safeguards.		
22.	Initiate engagement with relevant stakeholders to determine what best practices are being implemented to offer reasonable and appropriate security measures commensurate with the offering of services that involve the gathering of sensitive health and financial information. Such a discussion could include identifying what falls within the categories of "sensitive health and financial information" and what metrics could be used to measure compliance with this safeguard.	ICANN Org	High
23.	ICANN should gather data on new gTLDs operating in highly-regulated sectors to include the following elements: • A survey to determine: 1) the steps registry operators are taking to establish working relationships with relevant government of industry bodies; and 2) the volume of complaints received by registrants from government and regulatory bodies and their standard practices to respond to those complaints. • A review of a sample of domain websites within the highly-regulated sector category to assess whether contact information to file complaints is sufficiently easy to find. • An inquiry to ICANN Contractual Compliance and registrar/resellers of highly regulated domains seeking sufficiently detailed information to determine the volume and the subject matter of complaints regarding domains in highly regulated industries. • An inquiry to registry operators to obtain data to compare rates of abuse between those highly-regulated gTLDs that have voluntarily agreed to verify and validate credentials to those highly-regulated gTLDs that have not. • An audit to assess whether restrictions regarding possessing necessary credentials are being enforces by auditing registrars and resellers offering the highly-regulated TLDs (i.e. can an individual or entity without the proper credentials buy a highly-regulated domain?). To the extent that current ICANN data collection initiatives and compliance audits could contribute to these efforts, we recommend that ICANN assess the most efficient way to proceed to avoid duplication of effort and leverage current work.	ICANN Org, SubPro PDP WG	High
25.	To the extent voluntary commitments are permitted in future gTLDs application processes, all such commitments made by a gTLD applicant must state their intended goal and be submitted during the application process so that there is sufficient opportunity for community review and time to meet the deadlines for community and Limited Public Interest objections. Furthermore, such	ICANN Org, SubPro PDP WG	High

#	Recommendation	To	Level
	requirements should apply to the extent that voluntary commitments may be made after delegation. Such voluntary commitments, including existing voluntary PICs, should be made accessible in an organized, searchable online database to enhance data-drive policy development, community transparency, ICANN compliance, and the awareness of variables relevant to DNS abuse trends.		
26.	A study to ascertain the impact of the New gTLD Program on the costs required to protect trademarks in the expanded DNS space should be repeated at regular intervals to see the evoluation over time of those costs. The CCT Review Team recommends that the next study be completed within 18 months after issuance of the CCT Final Report, and that subsequent studies be repeated every 18 to 24 months. The CCT Review Team acknowledges that the Nielsen survey of INTA members in 2017 intended to provide such guidance yielded a lower response rate than anticipated. We recommend a more user friendly and perhaps shorter survey to help ensure a higher and more statistically significant response rate.	ICANN Org	High
27.	Since the review team's initial draft recommendation, the RPM PDP WG has started reviewing the Uniform Rapid Suspension system in detail and this is currently ongoing. Given this ongoing review, the CCT Review Team recommends that the RPM PDP WG continues its review of the URS and also looks into the interoperability of the URS with the UDRP. Given the current timeline, it would appear that the appropriate time to do so will be when the UDRP review is carried out by the RPM PDP WG and at this time consideration be given to how it should interoperate with the UDRP. The review team has encountered a lack of data for complete analysis in many respects. The RPM PDP WG appears to also be encountering this issue and this may well prevent it drawing firm conclusions. If modifications are not easily identified, then the review team recommends continued monitoring until more data is collected and made available for a review at a later date.	GNSO	Prerequisite
28.	A cost-benefit analysis and review of the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) and its scope should be carried out to provide quantifiable information on the costs and benefits associated with the present state of the TMCH services and thus to allow for an effective policy review. Since our initial draft recommendation, the RPM PDP WG has started reviewing the TMCH in detail and ICANN has appointed the Analysis Group to develop and conduct survey(s) to assess the use and effectiveness of the Sunrise and Trademark Claims RPMs. Provided that the RPM PDP has sufficient data from this survey or other surveys and is able to draw firm conclusions, the CCT Review Team does not consider that an additional review is necessary. However, the CCT Review Team reiterates its	GNSO	Prerequisite

#	Recommendation	To	Level
	recommendation for a cost-benefit analysis to be carried out if such analysis can enable objective conclusions to be drawn. Such cost-benefit analysis should include but not necessarily be limited to looking at cost to brand owners, cost to registries, and costs to registrars of operating with the TMCH now and going forward and look at the interplay with premium pricing.		
Chapter 10. Application and Evaluation Process of the New gTLD Program			
29.	Set objectives/metrics for applications from the Global South	SubPro PDP WG / GNSO	Prerequisite
30.	Expand and improve outreach into the Global South	ICANN Org	Prerequisite
31.	The ICANN Org to coordinate the *pro bono* assistance program	ICANN Org	Prerequisite
32.	Revisit the Applicant Support Program	SubPro PGP WG	Prerequisite
33.	As required by the October 2016 Bylaws, Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) consensus advice to the Board regarding gTLDs should also be clearly enunciated, actionable, and accompanied by a rationale, permitting the Board to determine how to apply that advice. ICANN should provide a template to the GAC for advice related to specific TLDs, in order to provide a structure that includes all these elements. In addition to providing a template, the Applicant Guidebook (AGB) should clarify the process and timelines by which GAC advice is expected for individual TLDs.	SubPro PDP WG, ICANN Org	Prerequisite
34.	A thorough review of the procedures and objectives for community-based applications should be carried out and improvements made to address and correct the concerns raised before a new gTLD application process is launched. Revisions or adjustments should be clearly reflected in an updated version of the 2012 AGB.	SubPro PDP WG	Prerequisite
35.	The SubPro PDP should consider adopting new policies to avoid the potential for inconsistent results in string confusion objections. In particular, the PDP should consider the following possibilities: 1. Determining through the initial string similarity review process that singular and plural versions of the same gTLD string should not be delegated. 2. Avoiding disparities in similar disputes by ensuring that all similar cases of plural versus singular strings are examined by the same expert panellist. 3. Introducing a post-dispute resolution panel view mechanism.	SubPro PDP WG	Prerequisite

Appendix B: Summary Schedule of ALAC Input to New gTLD Program Areas by Subject Matter, from Jun 2008 – Feb 2016

Subject Matter	Submission Date	Link to Statement
Global Statement	22-Oct-2015	Preliminary Issue Report on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures
	28-Mar-2011	Draft Response to 2011 GAC gTLD Scorecard
	4-Mar-2009	The First At-Large Summit (ATLAS) Declaration - Mexico City, Mexico
Applicant Guidebook	8-Dec-2010	Draft Final Guidebook
	29-Aug-2010	Draft Applicant Guidebook v4
	19-Apr-2009	New gTLDs Applicant Guidebook v2 and Related Materials
GAC Category 1 TLDs, Specification 11, PICs, Safeguard	28-Feb-2016	ALAC Correspondence on the Study Group on Sensitive New gTLDs
	19-Nov-2014	ALAC Follow-up Statement on the Public Interest Commitment
	16-Oct-2014	ALAC Statement on the Public Interest Commitments
	16-Apr-2014	Proposal for the Use of Mandatory Policy Advisory Boards for Regulated Industry Sector and Consumer-Trust-Sensitive New gTLD Strings
	5-Jun-2013	New gTLD Board Committee Consideration of GAC Safeguard Advice
	25-Mar-2013	Revised New gTLD Registry Agreement Including Additional Public Interest Commitments Specification
Specification 11, PICs, PICDRP	13-Nov-2013	Revised Public Interest Commitments Dispute Resolution Procedure (PICDRP)
	11-Apr-2013	Public Interest Commitments Dispute Resolution Procedure (PICDRP)
String Objection	30-Oct-2010	Community Working Group Report on Implementation of GNSO New gTLD Recommendation Number 6
	27-Jun-2008	New GTLD Policy's Objections Provisions
String contentions, community applications	19-Nov-2013	ALAC Correspondence on the NGPC Response to the ALAC Statements on Community Applications
	9-Aug-2013	ALAC Statement on the Preferential Treatment for Community Applications in String Contention

Subject Matter	Submission Date	Link to Statement
Community applications, CPE	31-Oct-2013	ALAC Correspondence on the ICANN Board's New gTLD Program Committee Regarding the Inclusion of Community Members in the Community Priority Evaluation (CPE) Panels
	9-Sep-2013	ALAC Statement on the Community Priority Evaluation (CPE) Guidelines Update from ICANN
	9-Aug-2013	ALAC Statement on the Community Expertise in Community Priority Evaluation
Applicant Support	10-Jan-2012	New gTLD Applicant Support Program: Financial Assistance
	20-Dec-2011	ALAC Statement on the Preliminary Support Implementation Program
	3-Oct-2011	ALAC Statement Regarding the JAS Workgroup Final Report
	4-Aug-2011	GAC/ALAC Statement on Applicant Support
	13-May-2011	ALAC Statement on the JAS WG's Second Milestone Report
	7-Dec-2010	Cartagena Statement of the African ICANN community about the Support for new gTLD applicants
	24-Jun-2010	African ICANN Community Publishes Statement on Support for New gTLD Applicants
String Confusion	7-Mar-2014	Proposed Review Mechanism to Address Perceived Inconsistent Expert Determinations on String Confusion Objections
	16-Sep-2013	ALAC Statement on the Confusingly Similar gTLDs
RPMs, TMCH, URS, UDRP	30-Nov-2015	Preliminary Issue Report on a GNSO Policy Development Process to Review All Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs
	11-Sep-2013	Rights Protection Mechanism (RPM) Requirements
	21-May-2013	ALAC Statement on the Trademark Clearinghouse and IDN Variants
	15-Jan-2013	Trademark Clearinghouse "Strawman Solution"
	7-Nov-2012	Trademark Clearinghouse Documents
	18-Oct-2012	Joint ALAC/NCSG Statement on the Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS) System
	21-Jul-2011	Preliminary Issue Report on the Current State of the UDRP

Subject Matter	Submission Date	Link to Statement
	10-Dec-2010	Uniform Rapid Suspension
	15-Dec-2009	Minority Report on Selected Trademark Issues
	7-Jul-2009	IRT Final Report
	12-May-2009	Draft IRT Report
Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in All gTLDs PDP	9-Jan-2014	Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in All gTLDs (PDP) Recommendations for Board Consideration
	1-Nov-2013	Draft Final Report on Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in All gTLDs
	21-Jul-2013	Initial Report on Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in All gTLDs
	15-Jan-2013	Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in all gTLDs (IGO-INGO)
	25-Jul-2012	Preliminary GNSO Issue Report on the Protection of International Organization Names in New gTLDs
	23-Mar-2012	Reservation of Olympic and Red Cross Names in the gTLD Application Procedure
Geographic TLDs	22-Oct-2015	Use of Country and Territory Names as Top-Level Domains
	11-Nov-2014	ALAC Statement on the Draft Document from GAC Sub-Group on Geographic Names
	21-Jul-2013	Draft Final Report ccNSO Study Group on the Use of Country and Territory Names as TLDs
Metrics	21-Dec-2015	gTLD Marketplace Health Index Proposal: Call for Comments and Volunteers
	11-Apr-2013	ALAC Statement on the New gTLD Metrics Task Force Report
	26-Feb-2013	ALAC Correspondence on the Report of the GNSO WG on Consumer Trust, Consumer Choice, and Competition
	8-Sep-2012	ALAC Statement on the Consumer Metrics Final Advice
	16-Apr-2012	Draft Advice Letter on Consumer Trust, Consumer Choice, and Competition
Dotless Domains	7-Jun-2013	ALAC Statement to the Board Regarding Security and Stability Implications of New gTLDs
	22-Sep-2012	SSAC Report on Dotless Domains

Subject Matter	Submission Date	Link to Statement
Security/stability, Name Collisions	27-Mar-2014	Mitigating the Risk of DNS Namespace Collisions
	27-Aug-2013	Proposal to Mitigate Name Collision Risks
	7-Jun-2013	ALAC Statement to the Board Regarding Security and Stability Implications of New gTLDs
Universal Acceptance, IDN TLDs	27-Jul-2014	Universal Acceptance of TLDs Draft Roadmap
	21-Jul-2013	Draft Final Report on Universal Acceptance of IDN TLDs
	21-Feb-2012	Initial Report on Universal Acceptance of IDN TLDs
IDN TLDs, LGR, IDN Variant issue	16-Mar-2015	IDN TLDs - LGR Procedure Implementation - Maximal Starting Repertoire Version 2
	27-Aug-2014	Introduction of Two-Character Domain Names in the New gTLD Namespace
	3-May-2014	IDN Variant TLDs – LGR Procedure Implementation – Maximal Starting Repertoire Version 1
	29-Jun-2013	ALAC Statement on the Implemention of IDN Variant Top Level Domains
	22-Jan-2013	IDN Variant TLD Program – Procedure to Develop and Maintain the Label Generation Rules for the Root Zone in Respect of IDNA Labels – Second Draft
	13-Dec-2012	IDN Variant TLD Program – Interim Report Examining the User Experience Implications of Active Variant TLDs
	26-Nov-2012	IDN Variant TLD Program – Procedure to Develop and Maintain the Label Generation Rules for the Root Zone in Respect of IDNA Labels
	28-Apr-2012	Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) Variant Issues Project (VIP) Proposed Project Plan for Next Steps
	30-Jan-2012	IDN Variant Issues Project: Draft Integrated Issues Report
	16-Nov-2011	ALAC Statement on the Variant Issues Project Case Studies
	4-Apr-2011	Draft Proposal for the Study of Issues Related to the Delegation of IDN Variant TLDs
	5-May-2010	ALAC Statement on IDN Issues
	18-Jan-2010	Final Report on Three-Character Requirement and Variant Management

Subject Matter	Submission Date	Link to Statement
IDN prioritization, under served regions	31-Jul-2014	Report: Supporting the Domain Name Industry in Underserved Regions
	10-Nov-2012	Use of a Drawing for Prioritizing New gTLD Applications
	30-Jul-2012	ALAC Statement on the IDN Prioritization in the New gTLD Program Targeted at the ICANN Board
Single Character IDN TLDs	30-Dec-2011	ALAC Statement on the Joint ccNSO and GNSO Working Group on Single Character IDN TLDs
	15-Dec-2011	.ASIA One and Two Character Allocation Proposal
	3-Jan-2011	Draft Final Report on Policy Aspects Regarding Introduction of Single Character IDN TLDs
Verisign	17-Apr-2012	Verisign Request to Implement Redemption Grace Period (RGP) for .name
	3-May-2010	ALAC Statement on the Proposed VeriSign Domain Name Exchange Service
EOI	27-Jan-2010	Expression of Interest Proposal
Closed Generic TLDs	7-Mar-2013	"Closed Generic" gTLD Applications
Specification 13	31-Jan-2014	Proposal for a Specification 13 to the ICANN Registry Agreement to Contractually Reflect Certain Limited Aspects of ".Brand" New gTLDs