

Internationalized Domain Names Expedited Policy Development Process

D1b



EPDP on IDNs Team Call #24 | 17 February 2022

Charter Questions D1b

D1b: What should be the process by which an existing registry operator could apply for, or be allocated, a variant for its existing gTLD? What should be the process by which an applicant applying for a new IDN gTLD could seek and obtain any allocatable variant(s)? What should be the associated fee(s), including the application fees and annual registration fees for variant TLDs? Should any specific implementation guidance be provided?

Part 1: A new applicant seeks to apply for a new gTLD and allocatable variant label(s) of that gTLD

Part 2: An existing Registry Operator seeks to activate allocatable variant label(s) of its existing gTLD

Part 3: Associated fee(s) and specific implementation guidance

Part 1 Recap

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Part 1: A new applicant seeks to apply for a new gTLD and allocatable variant label(s) of that gTLD

Summary of Discussion:

- General agreement that an applicant for a new gTLD and its variant label set should go through one application process, that is, only be required to submit one application for the new gTLD and its variant label set
- Applicant needs to prove to the evaluator that it can manage both the gTLD and its variant(s), as well as explain how it will operate the set. There should be additional application questions to address how the set will be handled
- Some members support the idea of completing the evaluation and objection of the variant set up front

Part 2: An existing Registry Operator seeks to activate allocatable variant label(s) of its existing gTLD

Part 3: What should be the associated fee(s) and specific implementation guidance

Part 2 Recap

D1b: What should be the process by which an existing registry operator could apply for, or be allocated, a variant for its existing gTLD? What should be the process by which an applicant applying for a new IDN gTLD could seek and obtain any allocatable variant(s)? What should be the associated fee(s), including the application fees and annual registration fees for variant TLDs? Should any specific implementation guidance be provided?

Part 1: A new applicant seeks to apply for a new gTLD and allocatable variant label(s) of that gTLD

Part 2: An existing Registry Operator seeks to activate allocatable variant label(s) of its existing gTLD

Summary of Discussion:

- EPDP Team began to discuss whether an existing registry operator (RO) seeking to activate allocatable variant label(s) would need to do so during an application round, and whether the RO also needs to demonstrate ability to manage the variant set

Questions to Facilitate Deliberation:

- What is the scope of existing gTLDs that have allocatable variant labels to potentially apply for?
- What were the application questions specific to applications for IDN gTLDs?
- What was the application process in the 2012 round?

Part 3: What should be the associated fee(s) and specific implementation guidance

Existing gTLDs with Allocatable Variants

Existing gTLDs: 1,265

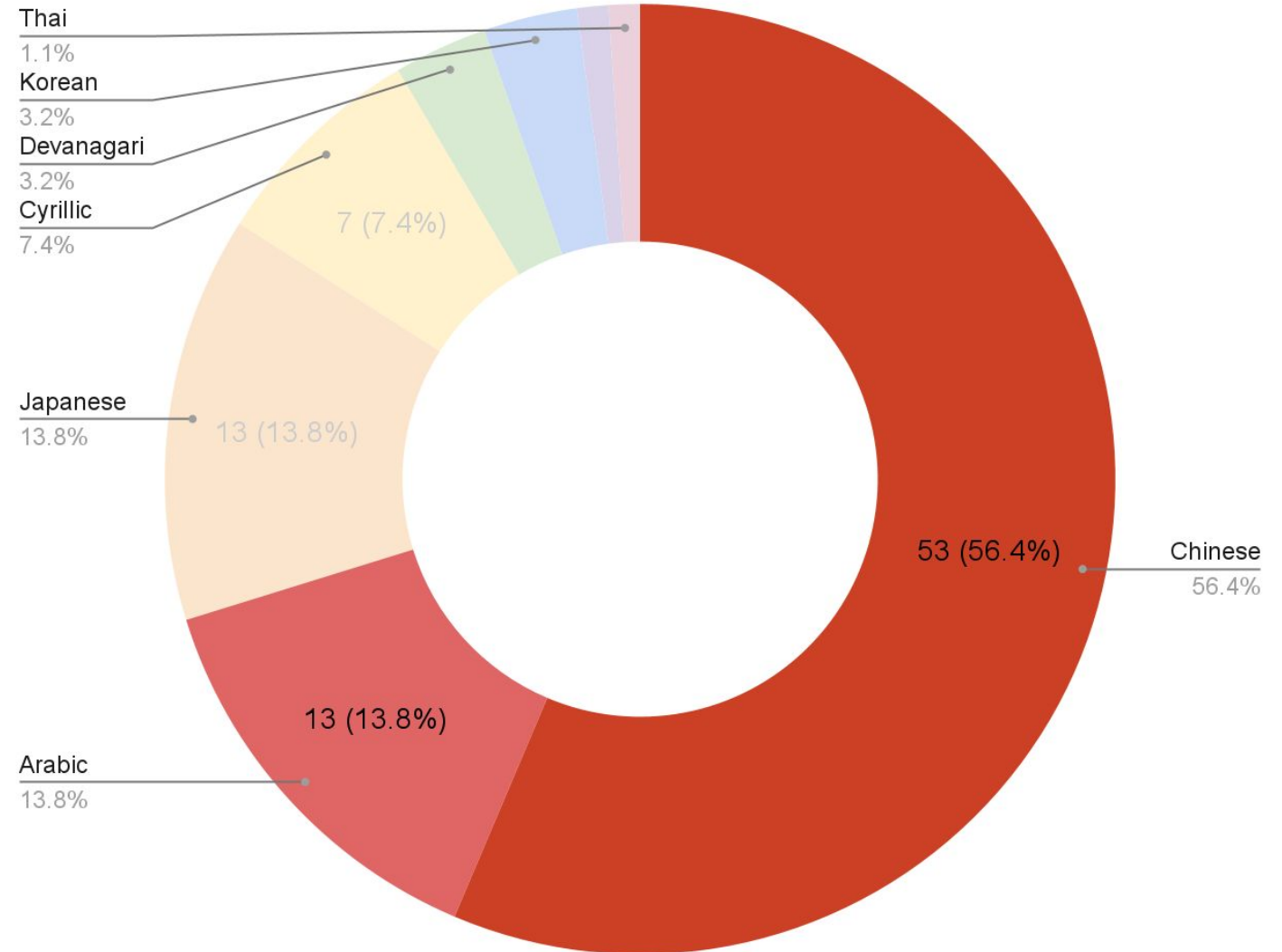
Latin gTLDs: 1,171 (92.6%)

Non-Latin gTLDs: 94 (7.4%)

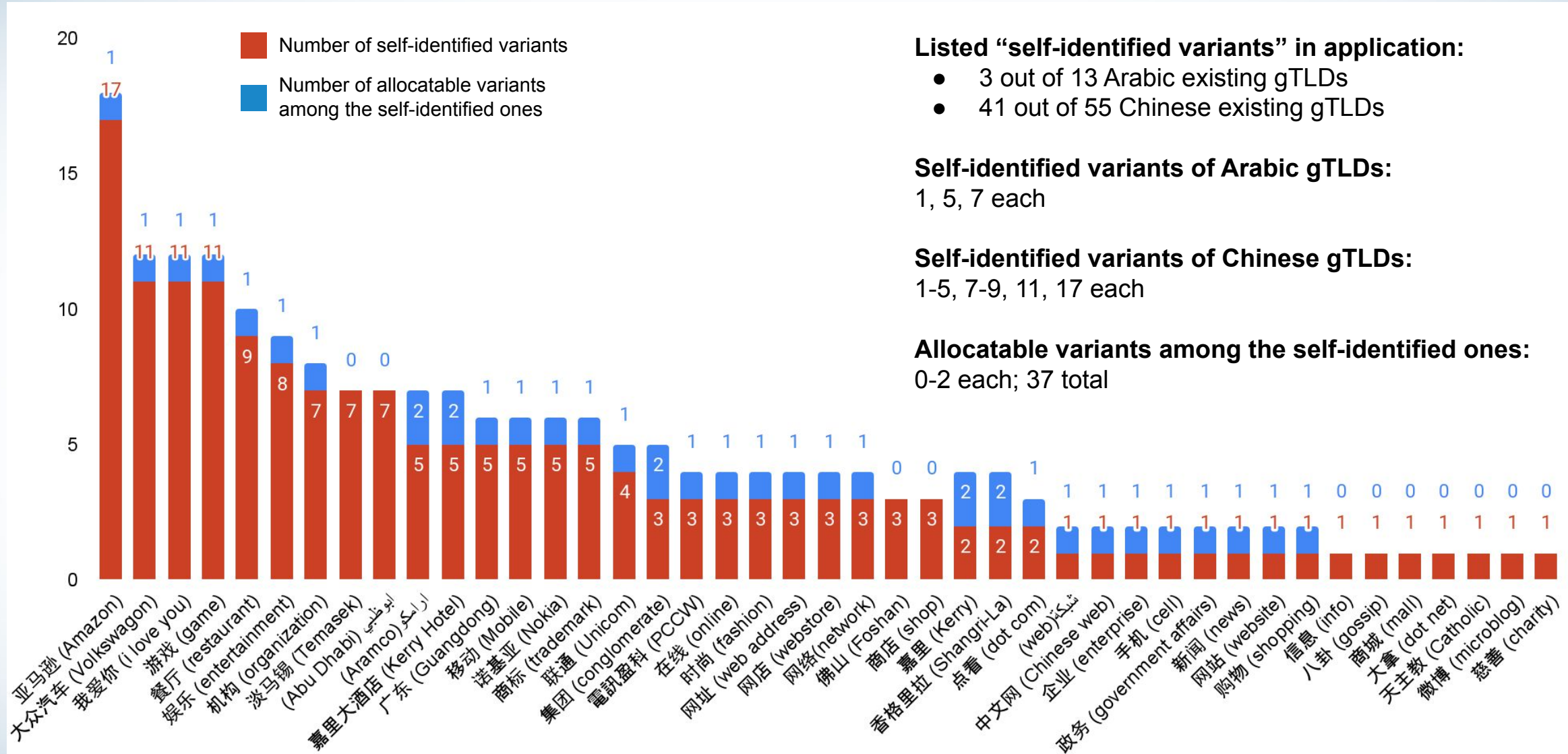
- Chinese: 53
- Arabic: 13
- Japanese: 13
- Cyrillic: 7
- Devanagari: 3
- Korean: 3
- Hebrew: 1
- Thai: 1

Existing gTLDs w/ allocatable variants: 66

- Chinese and Arabic gTLDs are applicable



Number of Self-Identified Variants of Arabic and Chinese gTLDs



Listed “self-identified variants” in application:

- 3 out of 13 Arabic existing gTLDs
- 41 out of 55 Chinese existing gTLDs

Self-identified variants of Arabic gTLDs:

1, 5, 7 each

Self-identified variants of Chinese gTLDs:

1-5, 7-9, 11, 17 each

Allocatable variants among the self-identified ones:

0-2 each; 37 total

IDN Specific Application Questions from 2012 Round

Question 14 IDN String Details

- 14A. If applying for an IDN, provide the A-label (beginning with "xn--")
- 14B. If an IDN, provide the meaning, or restatement of the string in English, that is, a description of the literal meaning of the string in the opinion of the applicant.
- 14C1. If an IDN, provide the language of the label (in English).
- 14C2. If an IDN, provide the language of the label (as referenced by ISO-639-1).
- 14D1. If an IDN, provide the script of the label (in English).
- 14D2. If an IDN, provide the script of the label (as referenced by ISO 15924).
- 14E. If an IDN, list all code points contained in the U-label according to Unicode form.

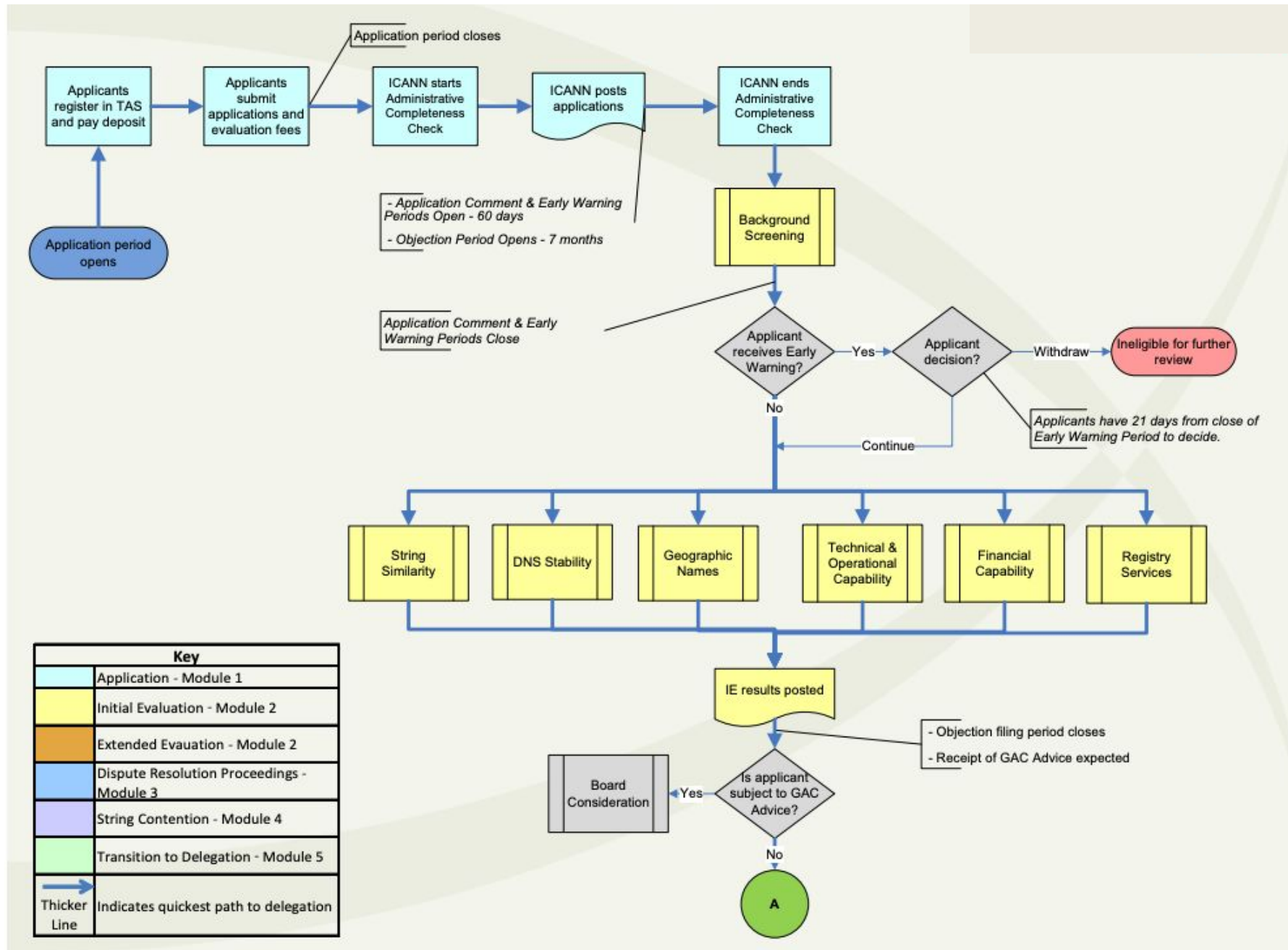
Question 15 IDN Table

- 15A. If an IDN, upload IDN tables for the proposed registry. An IDN table must include:
 - the applied-for gTLD string relevant to the tables,
 - the script or language designator (as defined in BCP 47),
 - table version number,
 - effective date (DD Month YYYY), and
 - contact name, email address, and phone number.Submission of IDN tables in a standards-based format is encouraged.
- 15B. Describe the process used for development of the IDN tables submitted, including consultations and sources used.
- 15C. List any variants to the applied-for gTLD string according to the relevant IDN tables.

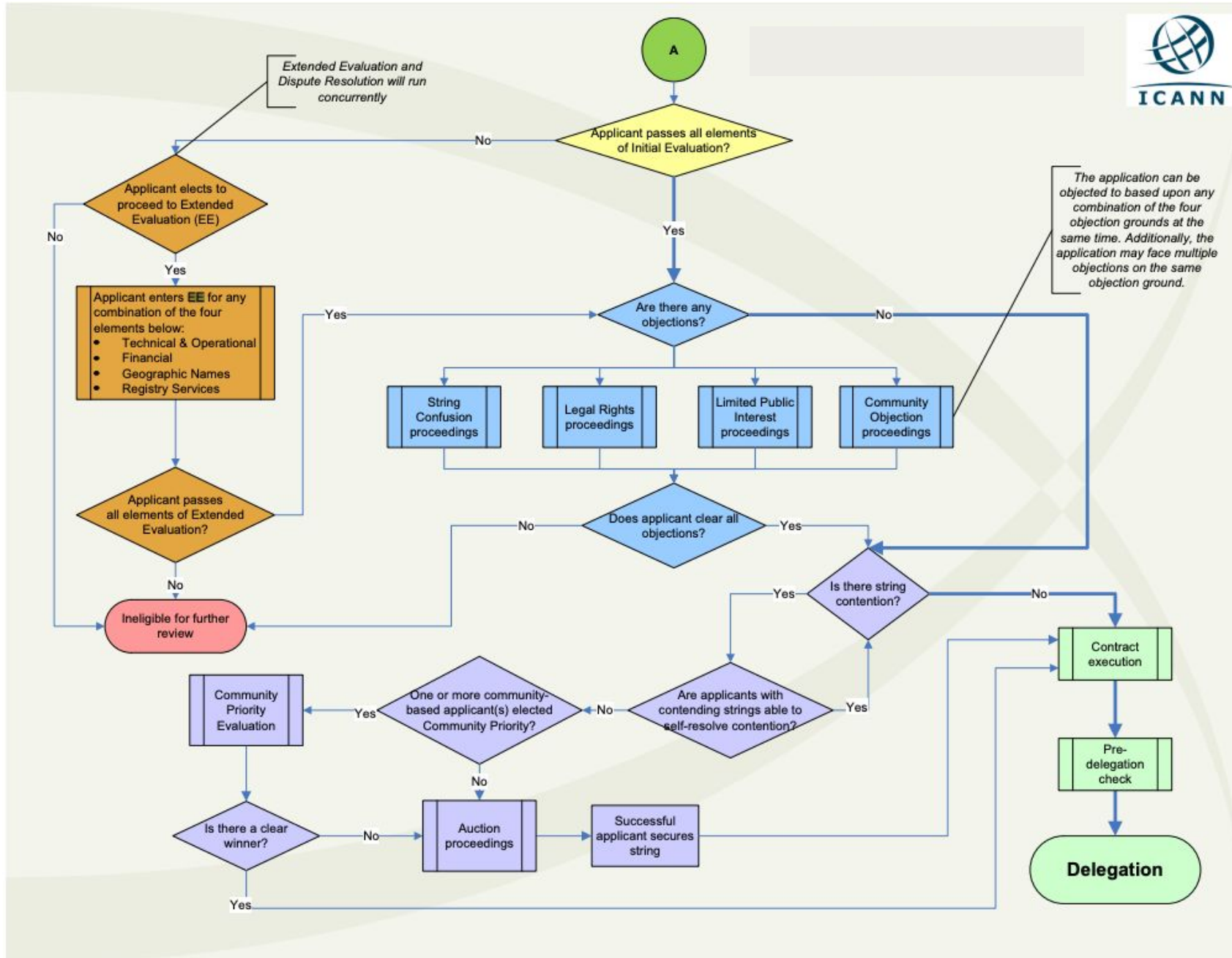


Question 16 Describe the applicant's efforts to ensure that there are no known operational or rendering problems concerning the applied-for gTLD string. If such issues are known, describe steps that will be taken to mitigate these issues in software and other applications.

Application Process Flow in 2012 Round



Application Process Flow in 2012 Round (Cont.)



Extended Evaluation and Dispute Resolution will run concurrently



The application can be objected to based upon any combination of the four objection grounds at the same time. Additionally, the application may face multiple objections on the same objection ground.

Part 3 Recap

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Summary of Discussion:

- There appears to be different perspectives among EPDP Team members
- Some members stressed the “cost recovery / revenue neutral” principle

Question to Facilitate Deliberation:

- What was the fee structure in the 2012 round?

Fees from 2012 Round



Evaluation Fees

- **USD 185,000**
- Covers all required reviews in Initial Evaluation and in most cases any required reviews in Extended Evaluation
- **Ensure the program is fully funded and revenue neutral** and is not subsidized by existing contributions from ICANN funding sources, including generic TLD registries and registrars, ccTLD contributions and RIR contributions

Fees Required in Some Cases

- **Registry Services Review Fee:** USD 50,000 (or more)
- **Dispute Resolution Filing Fee:** USD 1,000-5,000 (or more)
- **Advance Payment of Costs:** adjudication fees - USD 2,000-8,000 (or more); one-member panel hourly rate - USD 32,000-56,000 (or more); three-member panel hourly rate - USD 70,000-122,000 (or more)
- **Community Priority Evaluation Fee:** USD 10,000

Ongoing Fees Once A gTLD Is Approved by ICANN

- **Fixed fee of USD 6,250 per calendar quarter** (USD 25,000 per calendar year)
- **Transaction fee of USD 0.25**
 - Applicable to any “transactions” (e.g., initial registration, renewal)
 - Does not apply until and unless more than 50,000 transactions have occurred in the TLD during any calendar quarter or any four calendar quarter period