

## Issues List – List of issues the WG should address

### 1. Standing

#### 1.1. Specific Cases

##### 1.1.1. Delegation – Failure to accept an application

1.1.1.1. Is the applicant qualified to apply and therefore request a review?

##### 1.1.2. Delegation - Contesting an approved but pending Delegation

1.1.2.1. More generally who can apply for review?

##### 1.1.3. Transfer - Failure to accept an application

1.1.3.1. Is the applicant qualified to apply and therefore request a review?

##### 1.1.4. Transfer - Contesting an approved but pending Transfer

1.1.4.1. More generally who can apply for review?

##### 1.1.5. Retirement

1.1.5.1. The ccTLD manager so no issue if it has standing.

##### 1.1.6. Failure to accept a proposed IDN ccTLD string?

1.1.6.1. More generally who can apply for review?

##### 1.1.7. Conclusion if not a ccTLD manager same eligibility criteria should apply to all?

#### 1.2. Considerations for standing for appealing a ccTLD decision.

##### 1.2.1. Who is involved in a ccTLD delegation<sup>1</sup>

1.2.1.1. The requestor, usually the proposed manager, initiates the process by submitting a formal delegation or transfer request. The requestor is the main party we interact with throughout the request, and is responsible for collecting much of the materials required to process the request.

1.2.1.2. The proposed manager is an organisation to which delegated responsibility for the ccTLD is sought. This organisation must demonstrate it understands and can meet its obligations as a trustee for the domain on behalf of the national and global Internet communities. The term manager is synonymous with other terms, such as Sponsoring Organization and operator, which have been used in other documentation. In this document, we have standardized on manager.

1.2.1.3. Significant stakeholders are those parties that benefit from the operation of the ccTLD, and their opinions are important in assessing the public interest aspects of a request.

1.2.1.4. The respective government is consulted to indicate either support or non-objection for the delegation or transfer request. As a country-code represents the name of either a country or territory, the government is an important stakeholder in how the domain should be managed. What a statement of claim requires (appeals application)

##### 1.2.2. Definition of Claimant In the ICANN IRP Interim Supplementary Procedures:

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iana.org/help/cctld-delegation>

1.2.2.1. A CLAIMANT is any legal or natural person, group, or entity including, but not limited to the Empowered Community, a Supporting Organization, or an Advisory Committee, that has been materially affected by a Dispute. To be materially affected by a Dispute, the Claimant must suffer an injury or harm that is directly and causally connected to the alleged violation.

2. What does the IFO make public on each of the subjects for review (this may need to change?)
  - 2.1. What is confidential
  - 2.2. What can be released when?
3. Types of appeals and their interrelations
  - 3.1. IRP like
  - 3.2. Mediation
  - 3.3. Reconsideration
  - 3.4. IFO Review
4. Timing for applications for Review
  - 4.1. Baseline
  - 4.2. Interdependence with other appeals mechanisms