



How the ALAC files an objection to a New gTLD Application

ICANN's At-Large Community (At-Large) through the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) has the ability to file objections to New gTLD applications during the Objection Period, which ends 13 March 2013.

Although there are four grounds for filing objections to New gTLD Applications, the ALAC has standing to object on only two of these grounds: (1) limited public interest grounds and (2) community grounds.

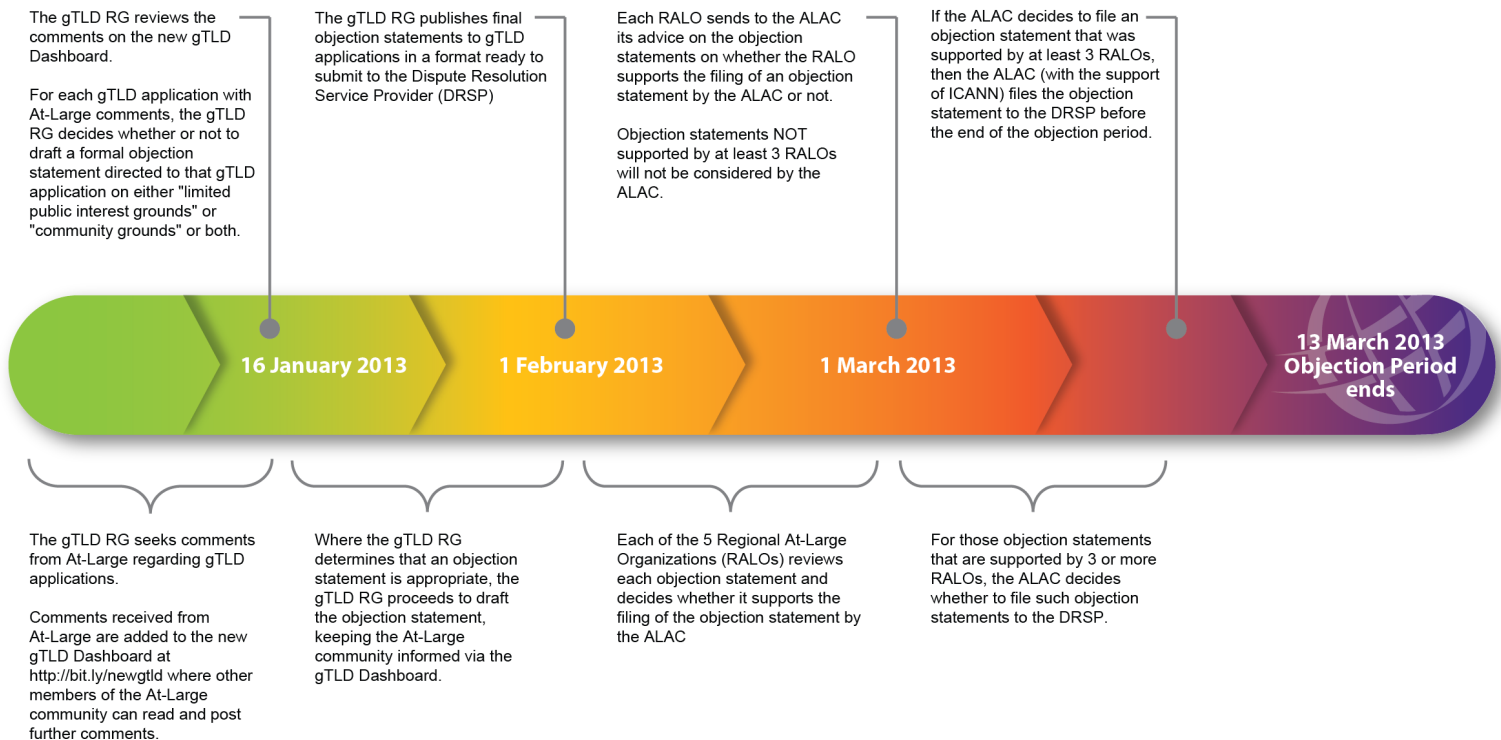
In order to qualify for the limited public interest objection, the applied-for gTLD string must be contrary to generally accepted legal norms of morality and public order that are recognized under principles of international law -- typically well accepted multinational treaties. Anyone may file

objections on limited public interest grounds.

In order to qualify for a community objection, there must be substantial opposition to the New gTLD Application from a significant portion of the community to which the gTLD string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted.

The New gTLD Review Group (gTLD RG - <https://community.icann.org/x/u7-bAQ>) was organized to facilitate the objection process within At-Large. This process involves the following main steps:

- 1) The gTLD RG seeks comments from At-Large during the objection period. Comments received from At-Large are added to the new gTLD dashboard at <http://bit.ly/newgtld> where other members of the At-Large Community can read and post further comments.



2) After 16 January 2013, the gTLD RG reviews the comments on the new gTLD dashboard and for each gTLD application with At-Large comments, the gTLD RG decides whether or not to draft a formal objection statement directed to that gTLD application on either limited public interest grounds or community grounds or both.

3) Where the gTLD RG determines that an objection statement is appropriate, the gTLD RG proceeds to draft the objection statement, keeping the At-Large Community informed via the gTLD dashboard.

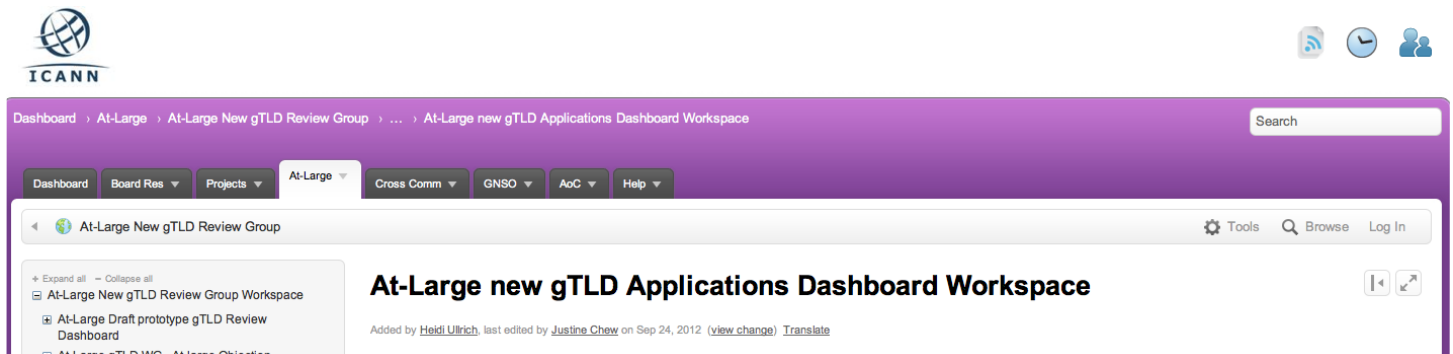
4) Around 1 February 2013, the gTLD RG publishes final objection statements to gTLD applications in a format ready to submit to the Dispute Resolution Service Provider (DRSP).

5) Each of the five Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs) reviews each objection statement and decides whether it supports the filing of the objection statement by the ALAC.

6) By 1 March 2013, each RALO sends to the ALAC its advice on the objection statements on whether the RALO supports the filing of an objection statement by the ALAC or not.

7) Objection statements NOT supported by at least three RALOs will not be considered by the ALAC. For those objection statements that are supported by three or more RALOs, the ALAC decides whether to file such objection statements to the DRSP. If this is a positive decision, then the ALAC (with the support of ICANN) files the objection statement to the DRSP before the end of the objection period.

Visit the new gTLD Dashboard at <http://bit.ly/newgtld> to submit comments on gTLD applications on objection grounds or to contact the gTLD Review Group.



About At-Large

At-Large is the name for the community of individual Internet users who participate in the policy development work of ICANN. More than 140 At-Large Structures representing the views of individual Internet users are active throughout the world. You can learn more about the community and its activities at www.atlarge.icann.org, as well as how to join and participate in building the future of the worldwide Domain Name System (DNS) and other unique identifiers which every single user of the Internet relies on with every online visit.

About ICANN: The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) was formed in 1998 to coordinate the Internet's unique identifiers around the world. Without that coordination we wouldn't have one global Internet. It is a not-for-profit, public-benefit corporation with participants from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable. It promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers. ICANN doesn't control content on the Internet. It cannot stop spam and it doesn't deal with access to the Internet. But through its coordination role of the Internet's naming system, it does have an important impact on the expansion and evolution of the Internet.