

NEW gTLD GLOSSARY			
ENGLISH		CHINESE	
A-Label	The ASCII form of an IDN label. All operations defined in the DNS use A-labels exclusively.	A-标签	ASCII形式的IDN标签。在DNS中定义的所有运行都只采用A标签。
Applicant	An entity that has applied to ICANN for a new gTLD by submitting its application form during the application submission period.	申请人	在申请提交期间向ICANN提交申请表，以申请新gTLD的实体。
Applicant Guidebook	The gTLD Applicant Guidebook currently in effect, describing the requirements of the application and evaluation processes.	申请人指导手册	当前生效的《通用顶级域申请人指导手册》描述了申请和评估流程的要求。
Application	An application for a new gTLD lodged in connection with the terms and conditions of the Applicant Guidebook. An application includes the completed Application Form, any supporting documents, and any other information that may be submitted by the applicant at ICANN's request.	申请	根据《申请人指导手册》中的条款与条件提出的新gTLD的申请。申请包括完整填写的申请表、任何证明文件和ICANN要求申请人提交的任何其他信息。
Application form	The set of questions to which applicants provide responses, included as an attachment to Module 2 of the Applicant Guidebook.	申请表格	需要申请人提供回答的一系列问题，包含在《申请人指导手册》第二单元的附录中。
Application round	The complete succession of stages for processing the applications received during one application submission period for gTLDs. The terms and conditions of the Applicant Guidebook are for one application round. Any subsequent application rounds will be subject to updated guidebook information.	申请轮次	在一个gTLD申请提交期内，处理收到的申请的完整的连续阶段。《申请人指导手册》中的条款与条件针对一个申请轮次。任何后续申请将受更新后的指导手册信息的约束。
Application submission period	The period during which applicants may submit gTLD applications to ICANN.	申请提交期	申请人可向ICANN提交gTLD申请的时期。
Applied-for gTLD string	A gTLD string that is subject of an application.	所申请的gTLD字符串	gTLD字符串是申请的主体。
American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)	A character encoding based on the English alphabet.	美国信息交换标准代码 (ASCII)	基于英语字母表的一种字符编码。
Auction	A method for allocating property or goods to the highest bidder.	拍卖	将财产或货物分配给出价最高者的一种方法。
Auction round	Within an auction, the period of time commencing with the announcement of a start-of-round price and concluding with the announcement of an end-of-round price.	拍卖轮次	在一次拍卖中，拍卖期间始于一轮开始时公布价格的时刻，终于一轮结束时公布价格的时刻。
AXFR	Asynchronous full transfer, a DNS protocol mechanism through which a DNS zone can be replicated to a remote DNS server.	异步完整传输	异步完整传输，通过DNS区域，可以被复制到远程DNS服务器的一种DNS协议机制。
Bidder	An applicant who participates in an auction.	竞买者	参与拍卖的申请人。
Business ID	A number such as a federal tax ID number or employer information number.	企业代码	一种类似于联邦税务代码或雇主信息代码的号码。
ccTLD	A class of top-level domain only assignable to represent countries and territories listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. See <a href="http://iana.org/domains/root/db/">http://iana.org/domains/root/db/</a> .	国家和地区顶级域	一类只能分配给代表ISO 3166-1标准所列出的国家和地区的顶级域。请参阅： <a href="http://iana.org/domains/root/db/">http://iana.org/domains/root/db/</a> 。
Community-based gTLD	A community-based gTLD is a gTLD that is operated for the benefit of a clearly delineated community. An applicant designating its application as community-based must be prepared to substantiate its status as representative of the community it names in the application.	基于社群的gTLD	基于社群的gTLD是指为明确界定社群的利益而运营的gTLD。如果申请人将其申请指定为基于社群，则必须证明自己代表了申请中指明的社群。
Community objection	An objection made on the grounds that there is substantial opposition to a gTLD application from a significant portion of the community to which the gTLD string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted.	社群异议	因gTLD字符串明确或非明确针对的社群中有相当数量的成员反对该gTLD申请而提出的异议。
Community priority evaluation	A process to resolve string contention, which may be elected by a community-based applicant.	社群优先评估	解决字符串争用的流程，可由基于社群的申请人选择。
Consensus policy	A policy created through the GNSO policy development process listed in Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws. See <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/general/bylaws.htm#AnnexA">http://www.icann.org/en/general/bylaws.htm#AnnexA</a> . A list of current consensus policies is available at <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/general/consensus-policies.htm">http://www.icann.org/en/general/consensus-policies.htm</a> .	共识性政策	根据《ICANN章程》“附录A”中列出的GNSO政策制定流程所制定的政策。请参阅： <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/general/bylaws.htm#AnnexA">http://www.icann.org/en/general/bylaws.htm#AnnexA</a> 。当前共识性政策的列表，请参阅： <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/general/consensus-policies.htm">http://www.icann.org/en/general/consensus-policies.htm</a> 。
Contention set	A group of applications containing identical or similar applied-for gTLD strings.	字符串争用集	一组包含相同或相似的所申请的gTLD字符串的申请。
Country-code TLD	See ccTLD.	国家和地区顶级域	请参见ccTLD。
Declared Variants List	A list maintained by ICANN recording variant TLD strings listed by applicants in gTLD applications.	已公布变体清单	由ICANN保存的，用以记录gTLD申请中申请人列出的变体TLD字符串的列表。

Delegation	The process through which the root zone is edited to include a new TLD, and the management of domain name registrations under such TLD is turned over to the registry operator.	授权	编辑根区域使其包含新 TLD，以及将此类 TLD 的域名注册管理移交给注册管理机构运营商的流程。
Digit	Any digit between “0” and “9” (Unicode code points U+0030 to U+0039).	数字	“0”和“9”之间的任何数字（Unicode 代码点 U+0030 至 U+0039）。
Dispute Resolution Service Provider (DRSP)	An entity engaged by ICANN to adjudicate dispute resolution proceedings in response to formally filed objections.	争议解决服务提供商（DRSP）	由 ICANN 聘请，通过争议解决程序对正式提出的异议进行裁决的实体。
Domain name	A name consisting of two or more levels (for example, john.smith.name), maintained in a registry database.	域名	由两级或多级（例如，john.smith.name）组成的姓名，保存在注册管理机构数据库中。
Domain Name System (DNS)	The global hierarchical system of domain names.	域名系统（DNS）	全球域名分级系统。
Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC)	DNSSEC secures domain name lookups on the Internet by incorporating a chain of digital signatures into the DNS hierarchy.	域名系统安全扩展（DNSSEC）	DNSSEC 通过将一条数字签名链融入 DNS 层级结构来确保互联网上的域名查询。
EPP	See Extensible Provisioning Protocol.	可扩展供应协议	请参阅可扩展供应协议。
Existing TLD	A string included on the list at <a href="http://iana.org/domains/root/db">http://iana.org/domains/root/db</a> .	现有TLD	列表中的字符串，请参阅 <a href="http://iana.org/domains/root/db">http://iana.org/domains/root/db</a> 。
Extended Evaluation	The second stage of evaluation applicable for applications that do not pass Initial Evaluation, but are eligible for further review.	扩展评估	评估的第二阶段，适用于未通过初始评估，但有资格进行进一步审查的申请。
Extended Evaluation period	The period that may follow the Initial Evaluation period, for additional review of eligible applications which do not pass the Initial Evaluation.	扩展评估期	初始评估期后，对未通过初始评估的合格申请进行额外审查的时期。
Extensible Provisioning Protocol	A protocol used for electronic communication between a registrar and a registry for provisioning domain names.	可扩展供应协议	一种用于注册服务机构和注册管理机构之间通过电子通信供应域名的协议。
Evaluator	The individuals or organization(s) appointed by ICANN to perform review tasks within Initial Evaluation, Extended Evaluation, and Community Priority Evaluation under ICANN direction.	评估人	由 ICANN 任命的个人或组织，在 ICANN 的指导下执行初始评估、拓展评估和社群优先评估等审查任务。
Evaluation fee	The fee due from each applicant to obtain consideration of its application. The evaluation fee consists of a partial deposit and payment of the full fee amount for each application submitted. A deposit allows the applicant access to the TLD Application System.	评估费用	每个申请人为使其申请获得考虑而应付的费用。评估费用包括一部分定金和支付每份已提交申请的全部费用。申请人存入一定的定金后，即可访问 TLD 申请系统。
GAC	See Governmental Advisory Committee.	政府咨询委员会	请参阅政府咨询委员会。
GAC Advice on New gTLDs	Advice provided to the ICANN Board of Directors by the GAC in relation to one or more gTLD applications.	GAC对新gTLD的建议	GAC就一个或多个gTLD申请向ICANN理事会提供的建议。
GAC Early Warning	A notice issued by the GAC concerning a gTLD application indicating that the application is seen as potentially sensitive or problematic by one or more governments.	GAC早期预警	GAC发布的关于gTLD申请的通告，表明该申请被一国或多国政府认为存在潜在敏感性问题。
Geographic Names Panel (GNP)	A panel of experts charged by ICANN with reviewing applied-for TLD strings to identify, and confirm required documentation for geographic names.	地理名称专家组（GNP）	受ICANN委托审查所申请的TLD字符串，以识别和确认申请地理名称所需文件的专家组。
Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)	ICANN’s policy-development body for generic TLDs and the lead in developing the policy recommendations for the introduction of new gTLDs.	通用名称支持组织	ICANN 中针对通用 TLD 的政策制定机构，以及为引入新 gTLD 而制定政策建议的领导者。
Generic top-level domain	See gTLD	通用顶级域	请参见gTLD。
Glue record	An explicit notation of the IP address of a name server, placed in a zone outside of the zone that would ordinarily contain that information.	粘合记录	一种名称服务器IP地址的明确表示法，放置在通常会包含这些信息的区域以外的区域。
Governmental Advisory Committee	The Governmental Advisory Committee was formed to consider and provide advice on the activities of ICANN as they relate to concerns of governments, particularly matters where there may be an interaction between ICANN’s policies and various laws and international agreements or where they may affect public policy issues.	政府咨询委员会	政府咨询委员会的成立是为了就与政府关注内容相关的 ICANN 活动（特别是可能需要ICANN政策与各种法律及国际协议进行协调的事务或者可能会影响公共政策问题的事务）予以考虑并提出相关建议。
gTLD	A TLD that does not correspond to any country code.	通用顶级域	不对应任何国家和地区代码的顶级域。
Hyphen	The hyphen “-” (Unicode code point U+0029).	连字符	连字符“-”（Unicode码点 U+0029）。
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)	The IANA is the authority originally responsible for overseeing IP address allocation, coordinating the assignment of protocol parameters provided for in Internet technical standards, and managing the DNS, including delegating top-level domains, and overseeing the root name server system. Under ICANN, the IANA distributes addresses to the Regional Internet Registries, coordinates with the IETF and other technical bodies to assign protocol parameters, and oversees DNS operation.	互联网号码分配机构（IANA）	互联网号码分配机构最初是负责监督IP地址分配，协调互联网技术标准规定的协议参数分配，管理DNS（包括授权顶级域），以及监管根名称服务器系统的管理机构。IANA根据ICANN的规定，向区域互联网注册管理机构分配地址，与IETF和其他技术机构协调来分配协议参数，并监管DNS的运行。
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers	互联网名称与数字地址分配机构	互联网名称与数字地址分配机构
ICANN-accredited registrar	An entity that has entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement with ICANN. The registrar has access to make changes to a registry by adding, deleting, or updating domain name records.	ICANN认证注册服务机构	一个与ICANN签订了《注册服务机构认证协议》的实体。注册服务机构有权通过添加、删除或更新域名记录对注册表进行修改。

Internationalized Domain Name (IDN)	A domain name including characters used in the local representation of languages not written with the basic Latin alphabet (a - z), European-Arabic digits (0 - 9), and the hyphen (-).	国际化域名 ( IDN)	包含以非基本拉丁字母表 (a-z)、欧洲-阿拉伯数字 (0-9) 和连字符 (-) 书写但在本地语种中使用的字符的域名。
Internationalizing Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)	The technical protocol used for processing domain names containing non-ASCII characters in the DNS.	国际化域名的应用 ( IDNA)	用以处理DNS中包含的非ASCII字符的域名的技术协议。
IDN ccTLD Fast Track	The process for introducing a limited number of IDN ccTLDs associated with the ISO-3166 two-letter codes. See <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/topics/idn/fast-track/">http://www.icann.org/en/topics/idn/fast-track/</a> .	IDN ccTLD快速通道	旨在引入有限数量的与ISO-3166双字母代码相关联的IDN ccTLD的流程。请参阅： <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/topics/idn/fast-track/">http://www.icann.org/en/topics/idn/fast-track/</a> 。
IDN table	A table listing all those characters that a particular TLD registry supports. If some of these characters are considered variant characters, this is indicated next to those characters. The IDN tables usually hold characters representing a specific language, or they can be characters from a specific script. IDN tables may be alternately referred to as “language variant tables”, “language tables,” or “script tables.”	国际化域名字符变体一览表	列出所有特定TLD注册管理机构支持的字符的表格。如果这些字符中的一些被认为是变体字，它将在这些字符旁显示。IDN表格通常含有代表特定语言的字符，或是来自特定文字的字符。IDN表格还可称为“语言变体表”、“语言表格”或“文字表格”。
IGO	Inter-governmental organization.	国际政府间组织	国际政府间组织
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	The IETF is a large, open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet.	互联网工程任务组 ( IETF)	互联网工程任务组是一个由网络设计人员、运营商、供应商和研究人员组成的大型开放性国际机构社群，关注互联网架构的发展和互联网的顺利运行。
Initial Evaluation period	The period during which ICANN will review an applied-for gTLD string, an applicant’s technical and financial capabilities, and an applicant’s proposed registry services.	初始评估期	ICANN审查所申请的gTLD字符串，申请人的技术和财务能力，以及申请人计划开展的注册管理机构服务的时期。
International Phonetic Alphabet	A notational standard for phonetic representation in multiple languages. See <a href="http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/">http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/</a> .	国际音标字母表示法	一种多国语言音标表示法的标记标准。请参阅： <a href="http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/">http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/</a> 。
IP address	A unique identifier for a device on the Internet, used to accurately route traffic to that device.	IP地址	在互联网上的设备的唯一标识符，用于向该设备精确传递信息。
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4. Refers to the version of the Internet protocol that supports 32-bit IP addresses.	第4版互联网协议	第4版互联网协议，指支持32位IP地址的互联网协议版本。
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6. Refers to the version of the Internet protocol that supports 128-bit IP addresses.	第6版互联网协议	第6版互联网协议，指支持128位IP地址的互联网协议版本。
IXFR	Incremental Zone Transfer, a DNS protocol mechanism through which a partial copy of a DNS zone can be replicated to a remote DNS server.	增量区域传输	增量区域传输，通过一个DNS区域的部分副本，可以被复制到远程DNS服务器的一种DNS协议机制。
LDH (Letter Digit Hyphen)	The hostname convention defined in RFC 952, as modified by RFC 1123.	LDH (字母、数字、连字符)	根据RFC 952定义，由RFC 1123修改的主机名公约。
Legal Rights objection	An objection made on the grounds that the applied-for gTLD string infringes existing legal rights of the objector.	合法权利异议	所申请的gTLD字符串侵犯了异议人既有的合法权利，因而提出异议。
Letter	Any character between “a” and “z”(Unicode code points U+0061 to U+007A or U+0041 to U+005A).	字母	“a”和“z”之间的任何字符 ( Unicode 代码点 U+0061 至 U+007A 或者 U+0041 至 U+005A) 。
Limited Public Interest objection	An objection made on the grounds that the applied-for gTLD string is contrary to generally accepted legal norms of morality and public order that are recognized under principles of international law.	有限公众利益异议	所申请的 gTLD 字符串违背了人们普遍接受且受到国际法律原则认可并与道德和公共秩序相关的法律规范，因而提出异议。
NS record	A type of record in a DNS zone that signifies that part of that zone is delegated to a different set of authoritative name servers.	NS记录	DNS区域的一种记录，标志着该区域的一部分被授权给一系列不同的权威名称服务器。
Objection	A formal objection filed with a Dispute Resolution Service Provider in accordance with that provider’s procedures.	异议	根据争议解决服务机构的程序向其提交的正式异议。
Objection filing period	The period during which formal objections may be filed concerning a gTLD application submitted to ICANN.	异议提交期	可以向已提交至 ICANN 的 gTLD 申请提出正式异议的时期。
Objector	A person or entity that has filed a formal objection against a new gTLD application with the appropriate DRSP.	异议人	根据适当的 DRSP，向新 gTLD 申请提出正式异议的个人或实体。
PDDRP	See Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure.	授权后争议解决程序	请参阅授权后争议解决程序。
Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure	The Trademark Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure (PDDRP) provides trademark holders opportunity to seek redress from new gTLD registry operators exhibiting a bad faith intent to profit from the systemic registration of infringing domain names. Remedies vary and may include termination.	授权后争议解决程序	商标授权后争议解决程序 (PDDRP) 向商标持有人提供了一个机会，可以向新 gTLD 注册管理执行机构申诉展示了恶意的、试图通过系统的域名侵权注册盈利的行为。补救措施各不相同，可能包括终止。
Pre-delegation test	A technical test required of applicants before delegation of the applied-for gTLD string into the root zone.	预授权测试	在授权所申请的 gTLD 进入根区域前要求申请人做的一种技术测试。
Primary contact	The person named by the applicant as the main contact for the application, and having authority to execute decisions concerning the application.	主要联系人	由申请人任命为申请的主要联系人的人，其有权执行关于申请的决定。
Principal place of business	The location of the head office of a business or organization.	主要办公场所	企业或者机构的总部位置。
Registrant	An entity that has registered a domain name.	注册人	已注册域名的实体。
Registrar	See ICANN-accredited registrar.	注册服务机构	请参阅 ICANN 认证注册服务机构。

Registry	The authoritative master database of all domain names registered in each top-level domain. The registry operator keeps the master database and also generates the zone file that allows computers to route Internet traffic to and from top-level domains anywhere in the world.	注册管理机构	囊括了在每个顶级域内注册的所有域名的权威主数据库。注册管理机构运营商负责维护主数据库并生成区域文件，从而让计算机可以与世界各地的顶级域进行互联网通信。
Registry Agreement	The agreement executed between ICANN and successful gTLD applicants, which appears as an attachment to Module 5 of the Applicant Guidebook.	注册管理机构协议	ICANN 与成功获得 gTLD 的申请人之间签订的协议，以附录形式出现在《申请人指导手册》第 5 单元。
Registry operator	The entity entering into the Registry Agreement with ICANN, responsible for setting up and maintaining the operation of the registry.	注册管理机构运营商	与 ICANN 签订注册管理机构协议的实体，负责建立和维护注册管理机构的运行。
Registry services	(1) Operations of the registry critical to the following tasks: (i) the receipt of data from registrars concerning registrations of domain names and name servers; (ii) provision to registrars of status information relating to the zone servers for the TLD; (iii) dissemination of TLD zone files; (iv) operation of the registry zone servers; and (v) dissemination of contact and other information concerning domain name server registrations in the TLD as required by the registry agreement; and (2) other products or services that the registry operator is required to provide because of the establishment of a consensus policy; and (3) any other products or services that only a registry operator is capable of providing, by reason of its designation as the registry operator. See <a href="http://icann.org/en/registries/rsep/rsep.html">http://icann.org/en/registries/rsep/rsep.html</a> for a full definition of Registry Services.	注册管理机构服务	(1) 注册管理机构的运营对下列任务的顺利完成至关重要：(i) 从注册服务机构处接收有关域名和名称服务器注册的数据；(ii) 向注册服务机构提供与 TLD 区域服务器有关的状态信息；(iii) 传播 TLD 区域文件；(iv) 运行注册管理机构区域服务器；(v) 根据注册管理机构协议的要求传播与 TLD 域名服务器注册有关的联系信息以及其他信息；(2) 出于制定共识性政策的目的，而需要注册管理机构运营商提供的其他产品或服务；(3) 其他任何只有注册管理机构运营商（因为其被指定为注册管理机构运营商）能够提供的产品或服务。关于注册管理机构服务的完整定义，请参阅 <a href="http://icann.org/en/registries/rsep/rsep.html">http://icann.org/en/registries/rsep/rsep.html</a> 。
Registry Services Technical Evaluation Panel (RSTEP)	The Registry Services Technical Evaluation Panel is a group of experts in the design, management, and implementation of the complex systems and standards-protocols used in the Internet infrastructure and DNS. RSTEP members are selected by its chair. All RSTEP members and the chair have executed an agreement requiring that they consider the issues before the panel neutrally and according to the specified definitions of security and stability.	注册管理机构服务技术评估小组 (RSTEP)	注册管理机构服务技术评估小组是一个由互联网基础架构及 DNS 所用的综合系统和标准协议的设计、管理和执行方面的专家组成的小组。RSTEP 的成员由主席选取。所有 RSTEP 的成员和主席已经签订了一份协议，要求他们在小组前保持中立，并根据指定的安全和稳定的定义考虑问题。
Reserved Name	A string included on the Top-Level Reserved Names List (Refer to Module 2 of the Applicant Guidebook).	保留名称	顶级保留名称列表中包含的字符串（请参阅《申请人指导手册》第二单元）
Request for Comments (RFC)	The RFC document series is the official publication channel for Internet standards documents and other publications of the IESG, IAB, and Internet community.	意见征询 (RFC)	征求意见文件系列是互联网标准文件和 IESG、IAB 和互联网机构群体的其他出版物的官方发布渠道。
Rightsholder	The person or entity that maintains a set of rights to a certain piece of property.	权利持有人	对特定财产保有某些权利的个人或实体。
Root Zone	The root zone database represents the delegation details of top-level domains, including gTLDs and ccTLDs. As manager of the DNS root zone, IANA is responsible for coordinating these delegations in accordance with its policy and procedures.	根区	根区数据库代表顶级域，包括 gTLD 和 ccTLD 的授权细节。作为 DNS 根区域的管理者，IANA 负责根据它的政策和程序协调这些授权。
Round	See application round.	轮次	请参阅申请轮次。
Script	A collection of symbols used for writing a language. There are three basic kinds of scripts. One is the alphabetic (e.g. Arabic, Cyrillic, Latin), with individual elements termed "letters." A second is ideographic (e.g. Chinese), the elements of which are "ideographs." The third is termed a syllabary (e.g. Hangul), with its individual elements representing syllables. The writing systems of most languages use only one script but there are exceptions such as for example, Japanese, which uses four different scripts, representing all three of the categories listed here.	文字	书写某种语言时使用的符号集。文字有三种基本类型。一种是字母文字（例如，阿拉伯文、西里尔字母、拉丁文），包含称为“字母”的单个元素。第二种是象形文字（例如，中文），包含“象形”元素。第三种称为音节文字（例如，韩文），包含代表音节的单个元素。大多数语言的书写系统只使用一种文字符号，但也有例外，比如，日语就使用代表所有三种文字类型的四种不同文字符号。
Second level name	A domain name that has been registered in a given top-level domain. For example, <icann.org> is a second-level name. "ICANN" is the second-level label.	二级域名	已在一个给定的顶级域中注册的域名。例如：<icann.org>便是二级域名。“ICANN”是二级标签。
Security	In relation to a proposed registry service, an effect on security by the proposed Registry Service means (1) unauthorized disclosure, alteration, insertion, or destruction of registry data, or (2) unauthorized access to or disclosure of information or resources on the Internet by systems operating in accordance with all applicable standards.	安全性	有关计划开展的拟定注册管理机构服务对安全性的影响是指：( 1 ) 出现未经授权而泄露、篡改、插入或销毁注册管理机构数据的情况，或 ( 2 ) 遵照适用标准运行的系统出现未经授权而访问或泄露互联网信息或资源的情况。
Shared Registry System (SRS)	A system that allows multiple registrars to make changes to a registry simultaneously.	共享注册系统 ( SRS )	一个允许多个注册服务机构同时修改注册管理机构的系统。
Slot request	A step within the application submission period in which the applicant submits a deposit for each requested slot in the TLD Application System. One slot is designated per application.	插槽要求	申请提交期内的一个步骤。申请人为 TLD 申请系统中的每个指定插槽缴纳一定的定金。每个申请指定一个插槽。

Stability	In relation to a proposed registry service, an effect on stability means that the proposed registry service (1) does not comply with applicable relevant standards that are authoritative and published by a well-established, recognized, and authoritative standards body, such as relevant standards-track or best current practice RFCs sponsored by the IETF; or (2) creates a condition that adversely affects the throughput, response time, consistency, or coherence of responses to Internet servers or end systems, operating in accordance with applicable relevant standards that are authoritative and published by a well-established, recognized and authoritative standards body, such as relevant standards-track or best current practice RFCs and relying on registry operator’s delegation information or provisioning services.	稳定性	有关计划开展的注册管理机构服务中，对稳定性的影响是指计划开展的注册管理机构服务 (1) 不符合由信誉卓著、业界公认的权威标准组织授权发布的相关适用标准，例如，IETF 提出的相关标准通道或最新的 RFC 最佳做法；或 (2) 对于遵守由信誉卓著、业界公认的权威标准组织授权发布的相关适用标准（例如，IETF 提出的相关标准通道或最新的 RFC 最佳做法），并依赖于注册管理机构运营商的授权信息或提供的服务而运行的互联网服务器或终端系统，给其吞吐能力、响应时间、一致性或连贯性带来负面影响。
Standard application	An application that has not been designated by the applicant as community-based.	标准申请	申请人尚未将其指定为基于社群的申请。
String	The string of characters comprising an applied-for gTLD.	字符串	包含构成所申请的 gTLD 的字符的字符串。
String confusion objection	An objection made on the grounds that the applied-for gTLD string is confusingly similar to an existing TLD or to another applied-for gTLD.	字符串混淆异议	所申请的 gTLD 字符串与一个既存的 TLD 或另一个所申请的 gTLD 具有令人混淆的相似性，因而提出异议。
String Similarity Algorithm	An algorithmic tool used to help identify applied-for gTLD strings that may result in string confusion.	字符串相似性算法	一种用来帮助确定所申请的 gTLD 字符串可能造成字符串混淆的算法工具。
String Similarity Panel	A panel charged with assessing whether applied-for gTLD strings create a probability of user confusion due to similarity with other specified strings.	字符串相似性审核专家组	一个负责评估所申请的 gTLD 字符串是否会因与其他指定的字符串相似而导致用户混淆的小组。
String contention	The scenario in which there is more than one qualified applicant for the same gTLD or for gTLDs that are so similar that they create a probability of user confusion if more than one of the strings is delegated into the root zone.	字符串争用	字符串争用所指的情况是，有多个合格的申请人申请同一个 gTLD 字符串，或者他们申请的 gTLD 字符串过于相似，以至于如果将多个此类 gTLD 字符串授权到根区域将可能导致用户混淆。
Sunrise	A pre-launch phase providing mark holders the opportunity to register domain names in a TLD before registration is generally available to the public. Mandatory in all new gTLDs.	日升期；优先注册阶段	在注册逐渐向公众开放前，向商标持有人提供在 TLD 中优先注册域名的阶段。所有的新 gTLD 都必须如此。
TAS	See TLD Application System.	TLD 申请系统	请参阅 TLD 申请系统。
TLD	See Top-Level Domain.	顶级域	请参阅顶级域。
TLD Application System	The online interface for submission of gTLD applications to ICANN.	TLD 申请系统	向 ICANN 提交 gTLD 申请的在线界面。
Top-Level Domain	Top-Level Domains (TLDs) are the names at the top of the DNS naming hierarchy. They appear in domain names as the string of letters following the last dot, such as “NET” in www.example.net. The TLD administrator controls what second-level names are recognized in that TLD. The administrators of the root domain or root zone control what TLDs are recognized by the DNS.	顶级域	顶级域（TLD）是 DNS 命名级别中最高层次的域名。在域名中，它是最后一个圆点分隔符后的字符串，例如，“www.example.net”中的“net”。TLD 的管理者负责控制哪些二级域名能在该 TLD 下识别。根区或根区域的管理者负责控制哪些 TLD 能被 DNS 识别。
Trademark Claims	Generates real-time notice to someone attempting to register a domain name if it matches a trademark in the Clearinghouse. Also notifies trademark holders when domain names are registered that match marks in the Clearinghouse. Mandatory in all new gTLDs.	商标通知服务	如果有人尝试注册的域名与商标信息交换中心的商标记录匹配，则向域名申请人发出实时通知。同时，当注册的域名与商标信息交换中心的商标记录匹配，则通知商标持有人。所有的新 gTLD 都必须如此。
Trademark Clearinghouse	A repository for trademark data supporting rights-protection services offered by new gTLD registries.	商标信息交换中心	一个由新 gTLD 注册管理机构提供的，支持权利保护服务的商标数据存储库。
U-Label	The Unicode form of an IDN label, i.e., the string which a user expects to see displayed in applications.	U-标签	一个 Unicode 形式的 IDN 标签，即用户希望在应用程序中显示的字符串。
Unicode	A standard describing a repertoire of characters used to represent most of the world’s languages in written form. The Unicode standard contains tables that list the “code points” (unique numbers) for each local character identified. The collection of scripts used to do this is maintained by the Unicode Consortium.	统一域名编码（Unicode）	描述一个以书面形式代表世界上大多数国家语言的字符集的标准。Unicode 标准中包含所有已识别的当地字符的“码点”（唯一编码）的列表。之前代表这些语言的文字集合由 Unicode 协会保存。
Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)	A policy for resolving disputes arising from alleged abusive registrations of domain names (for example, cybersquatting), allowing expedited administrative proceedings that a trademark rights holder initiates by filing a complaint with an approved dispute resolution service provider.	统一域名争议解决政策（UDRP）	一种解决由所谓的滥用域名注册（比如，恶意域名抢注）引起的争议，允许商标权利持有人和批准的争议解决服务提供商通过提交“投诉”启动快速行政诉讼程序的政策。
Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS)	Provides trademark holders with a rapid and efficient mechanism to “take down” undeniably infringing domain names. A successful proceeding will result in suspension of the domain name. Compliance with results mandatory for all new gTLD operators.	统一快速中止程序（URS）	向商标持有人提供一个快速有效的机制来“中止”不可否认的侵权性质的注册。一个成功的投诉将导致域名注册中止。所有新 gTLD 运营商都要强制遵守该结果。
Variant characters	Variant characters occur where two or more characters can be used interchangeably.	变体字	变体字出现在两个或多个字符可以用来互换的场合。
Variant TLDs	TLD strings resulting from the substitution of one or more characters in a string with variant characters from an IDN table.	变体字顶级域	TLD 字符串是使用 IDN 表中的变体字替换字符串中的一个或多个字符后获得的字符。

WHOIS	Records containing registration information about registered domain names.	域名查询数据库 (WHOIS)	包含已注册域名的注册信息的记录。
Reverse DNS		反向域名解析	
Internet routing		互联网路由	
I-Root Server Instance		I-根服务器镜像	
routing table		路由表	
RAA Amendments		RAA修订案	
blocked data elements		禁用数据元素	
Two-Character Domain Names		双字符域名	
Name Collision Assessment		域名冲突评估	
Clearinghouse		信息交换中心	
Sponsorship Agreement		赞助商协议	
start-up period		启动期	
Landrush		抢滩期	
pre-registration		预注册	
Brand Registry Group		品牌注册管理机构团体	
Approved Launch Program		批准启动项目	
waiver		弃权书、弃权声明	
domain name unlocking		域名解锁	
domain name status		域名状态	
EPP status code		可扩展供应协议 (EPP) 状态编码	
multihoming requirement		多路要求	
Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms		全球互联网合作与治理机制	
bulk transfer		批量迁移	
gaining registrar		接手注册服务机构	
open source toolkit		开放源工具包	
backwards compatibility		向后兼容	
DNS Industry Engagement		DNS行业合作	
DNSSEC signing		DNSSEC 签署	
Recusal		取消资格	