
KELVIN WONG:

Good morning, good afternoon everyone. Thank you for your patience. We're starting a bit late, trying to upload the slides. But for those that are here, thank you for joining us again. This is the APRALO APAC Hub Webinar Series, under the APAC, well APRALO APAC Hub collaboration framework. So we're rolling out a series of webinars.

This is the fourth one already. And for today, we'll be talking about new gTLD program. We are very lucky to have Steve Chan, senior policy manager, policy development in ICANN. He will go through the background to the new gTLD program. [Inaudible] policy development process.

So for those who are unsure of the PDP behind this, please stay tuned to the presentation. After that, we'll have Yoshitaka Murakami, who is the senior consultant from [Brice consulting], based in Japan. He will give us a case study, or several case studies, and examples of how the communities are using the new gTLDs.

So this will be very interesting for everyone to see how people around the world are using these gTLDs, from [marketing ideas], that people can come up with. So without further ado, I'm not sure if the slides are up yet, but I think I can go ahead with some of the housekeeping rules before we go to the speakers. There we go.

So let me just scroll down. Okay. Just some housekeep rules. And if you have some questions during the webinar, we will actually have a Q&A part you can put your questions in, and we'll have dedicated time at the end of the webinar to answer your questions.

Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

If there is not enough time to answer your questions, we'll send it back to the speakers, and we'll have them answer it and post them online on the webinar's Wiki page. We will also have pop quiz as per usual in this webinar series. And so stay tuned to that. At the survey, we started implemented this in the last webinar.

We will have a few questions, and we will ask you to answer them. I think that we will give you about a minute or two for each question. Your answers will be anonymous. So please stay to the end, right to the end of the webinar to fill in this survey, to send your feedback and see how to make this webinar series better.

And so, that's it. And without further ado, let me pass the mic to Steve Chang. Steve, over to you.

STEVE CHANG:

Thanks Kelvin. This is Steve Chang from ICANN staff, support the GNSO policy team. Just hold on, oh, here there are.

So the first slide is the agenda. We'll start with a little bit of background to the new gTLD program. We'll talk about the original policy and how we got to the launch of the new gTLD program, and be very brief. So moving on from there, we will talk about the plan for the next round and where we are right now.

Basically an overview of what the policy development process, where it is in the steps right now. And agenda item three will give you a kind of a hint of where we are. We're, in three we'll be talking about the preliminary issue part. Agenda item four, we will talk about the next

steps, and timeline to get there. And then, number five, we'll talk about how you all can participate in the process.

Actually before I, I just wanted to say thank you for having me, and it's nice to get out of the GNSO bubble and talk to some other folks, so I'm looking forward to hearing from you all.

So without further ado, moving on to the first slide. This is the background to the new gTLD program. There is a GNSO final report on new gTLDs in 2007. And it provided the principles, and recommendations, and implementation guidelines for the implementation of the new gTLD program.

So that final report was adopted by the GNSO Council in September of 2007. And it was subsequently approved by the ICANN Board in June 2008. So upon approval, the implementation took place via the applicant guidebook, which some of you are many of you will know went through many, many versions.

I think it was, and I believe... So it was irately designed with quite a bit of community input through ICANN meetings and public comments. In June 2011 the ICANN Board approved the final version of the AGB, or the applicant guidebook, as well as the launch of the program for implementation.

Or sorry, for the launch of the program. On the right hand of the slide, we have the actual launch of the program, which took place in January 2012. And there were 1,930 complete applications. And the application period closed in June of 2012. And in March of 2013, the first sets of initial evaluation results for release. And if you're not familiar with

initial evaluation, it was a series of reviews looking at an applicant, or an application string, as well as the applicant to make sure that they met the qualifications, or the criteria and the applicant guidebook.

All of the initial evaluation results were released for all applications that had not withdrawn or left the program for any other reason by May of 2014. And the current book, as of 18 September 2015, there are 750 TLDs delegated to the root zone, or to the DNS, and there are about 600, or I guess a little less than 600, still proceeding through the program. And you'll see a link there that provides current program status for applications.

And so I didn't see the gTLD or the global domains domain division has made quite a bit of progress in the program so far.

So, looks like the title of the slide got cut off, but planning for the next round in where are we now? So if you look at the red circle on this page, we're at the gathering of public comments step. And the public comment is in regards to the preliminary issue report, or new gTLD subsequent [inaudible].

And as you can tell from this graphic, you know, it's pretty early in this process. So we have quite a few steps left, but just to give you a little more context that the GNSO is the sole body responsible for developing policy in regards to generic top level domains.

So just looking forward beyond the red circle of gathering public comments. The next step once the public comment period was over, staff would summarize and analyze the public comments, and then make any necessary changes to the issue report. That issue report

would then go to the GNSO Council for consideration and the possible initiation of a PDP.

And then if and when a PDP was actually initiated for new gTLDs, that's actually the stage where there would be a call for volunteers and the substantive work of developing policy would begin. I know you guys can't see all of the text maybe, or you don't have enough time to read this, but if you're curious about the process, I will, at the end of my presentation, put the link in the AC room, so you guys can do a little bit more research if you would like to.

So, still talking about the, where we are now, starting with background. The community determined that enough progress had been made in the 2012 round of the new gTLD program. And the GNSO Council what was known, or I guess, what is known as a discussion group, whose job was to talk about the 2012 round and their experiences with that round, and to start identifying issues, or what's going to be the scope for a...

Actually, the scope ended up being for the preliminary issue report, which will subsequently, possibly be the scope for a policy development process. So that discussion group, their final deliverable, that served as the basis for the preliminary issue report, which the GNSO Council requested in June of 2015, which was in Buenos Aires. And so that preliminary issue report is now currently available for public comment with a close date of 30 October.

And you can see the link to the public comment page at the bottom of the slide. And so just to provide a little more context about what a preliminary issue report is for. First of all, it's primarily to assist the

GNSO Council in making a determination, if a policy development process is necessary, but it's also for, in the event that policy development process is initiated, it's intended to set the stage or provide background and additional information so that the PDP [inaudible] part with some level of progress, and also allow newcomers to the process to have sort of an equal footing, so to speak.

So it's intended to accelerate the process once it does start. And so another point I wanted to make is that, as this policy development process is slated to begin, there is a principle from the 2007 final report on new gTLDs, that basically says the original recommendations were designed to produce a systemized and ongoing mechanism for applicants who rose new top level domains, which in essence means that... Or [inaudible] rounds of new gTLD programs, that there is an assumption that there will be additional rounds unless the GNSO Council will determine otherwise, or if they would seek to modify the existing recommendations.

So the recommendations from the 2007 final report, they stand unless they are modified by the GNSO Council. Next slide. So this slide, it provides a quick overview of what's actually in the preliminary issue report. So from the slide, you can tell there are five preliminary groupings that were actually provided discussion group. So underneath each of these groupings, are a number of discreet subjects. And so the discussion group actually identified 38 total subjects.

So I'll just, I'll run quickly through the groupings and then a few exemplary objects under each one. So the first grouping is overall process and outreach issues. And some of the subjects identified were

predictability of the process for the applicants, community engagement, in particular, with regards to the GAC, and ALAC, and SSAC, etc. Whether or not applications should be assessed rounds or some other mechanism should be explored further in the support for applicants from developing countries.

And there were actually a number of other subjects under this heading. The second subject was legal and regulatory issues. The subjects here are the base contract, registrant protections. In particular, when a registry not meet its obligations under its registry agreement, or if misses its SLAs, or service level agreements. Registrar and non-discrimination, global public interest, and closed generic.

Grouping three is string contention, objection, and disputes. And underneath there, we have subjects such as string similarity, objections, accountability mechanisms, community applications, and a few more. Grouping five is internationalized domain names which has a single category, or a single subject which was internationalized domain names and universal acceptance.

And then finally we have technical and operations which focus on security and stability, applicant reviews, and name collisions. So each of these 38 total subjects, each of them had detailed analysis. They have four basic sections. One was to talk about and explain the subject. The second was to analyze the issue as observed by the discussion group, by staff, as well as what we've heard from the community.

The third category for each subject was providing reference materials which may be taken into account by GNSO Council, and those who read

the report for public comments. And finally, there is a preliminary suggestion on whether subjects warrant policy development.

What we tried to do was identify also related work for each subject. And possible [inaudible] that might actually proceed or perhaps be a better home for certain subjects. And also certain subjects staff identified that might be beyond this policy development process. And a very quick example might be the global public interest, which is probably more far reaching than just a new gTLD program.

So additional things in the preliminary issue report, it talks, has an executive summary, of course, and some background. But it also has some initial thoughts on how all of these 30 subjects should be organized. So for example, the work could be sequential. Each of the 30 subjects could be handled sequentially, one through 38, which would probably take a long time.

However, you could also look at the work and perform it concurrently perhaps the five groups could go simultaneously. Perhaps you could focus on certain topics, particularly the policy development related subjects. Perhaps some could also be broken out for subgroup work. For example, it could be support for applicants from developing countries, which may not have [inaudible] on other subjects.

So if you have not looked at this report, which I wouldn't be surprised, it's a significant body of work. It's about 140 plus pages of content. And like I said, it's very detailed and it's full of analysis. And the primary reason is to allow, if and when there is a policy development process, to

allow to be [inaudible], and go off and running, and allow newcomers to contribute.

And so once again, this report is open for public comment. So I encourage everyone to comment individually or as part of the ALAC, or just read it, or whatever might be preferable to you. So I think there is actually a pop quiz question now.

TERRI AGNEW:

Thank you. We'll go ahead and begin our pop quiz question. The question appears, will appear in the top right hand pod for you.

And the pop quick question is, has the policy development process for new gTLD subsequent rounds begun? Yes or no. Please vote now.

Once again, has the policy development process for new gTLD subsequent rounds begun? Yes or no.

Steve, if you could go ahead and share the answer.

STEVE CHAN:

Thanks Terri. So I guess this question is a bit of a trick question. So the policy development process, it has distinct phases and definitions for where it is within the process. So we actually haven't started the policy development process as defined in the GNSO policy development process manual. So the answer is actually no here. We have not actually reached that stage.

Again, I'll provide a link to the GNSO procedures, just so you guys can get a better understanding of the process. So on to the next slide. There is next steps and timeline. As I have mentioned earlier, the preliminary issue report has been published for public comment at the end of August. And it's set to close for the public comment period at the end of October, or more specifically the end of October.

That would result in a possible delivery of an [annual?] report as well as the public comments summary and analysis, which would all be developed by ICANN staff. And that would be delivered to the GNSO for public action, which basically would be the initiation of the policy development process for new gTLD subsequent rounds.

So, if you look a little bit to the right, there is the question mark bubbles where we're not sure when they're going to happen, so as I mentioned, the start of the policy development process has not begun. So we don't know when and if it will begin. And then if it does begin, there is an initial report of the working group signings, followed by a public comment period, and then the eventual final report.

If and when a policy development process started. So just to reiterate, we are in the early stages of the process, and so it makes it a little bit difficult to determine when the meeting for milestones will be reached. But beyond these unknowns, there are also these other efforts within the community that are also underway. And so these gray balloons aren't in any particular order, and they're not intended to present themselves as dependencies in any particular order.

But we have things like the affirmation of commitment reviews, we have a possible PDP on rights protection mechanisms. We have the CCWG on accountability, and then there are actually other new gTLD related efforts from support organizations and advisory communities. So I think it's really important. It's going to be something that the ICANN community, probably working in conjunction with the ICANN Board, we're going to have to come together and determine what the critical path looks like for not only completing the policy development process within the GNSO, but also looking further down the road, what steps need to be done and perhaps in what order for also launching the second round.

So, how can you participate? I already mentioned, there is a public comment for the preliminary issue report that is currently ongoing, and just to close on October 30th, so I encourage you all to at least glance through the report, and maybe read through the executive summary.

And so if and when it is initiated, they all, all GNSO PDPs are open, and transparent, and available to anyone who wants to contribute. I had already mentioned that if the PDP is an issue, there will be an initial report that will be subject to public comment. And then also I had mentioned that there are SO and AC efforts underway, which a PDP on a new gTLD subsequent procedures would be expected to take into account.

And then as I also mentioned, we'll have to figure out how all of these pieces fit together and how we move together as a community.

[Inaudible] a few links and additional information for you to take into account. The first is the archive page for the discussion group, which completed its work and provided its deliverable to the GNSO Council. And again, that's what actually served as the basis for the preliminary issue report. So there is the link again for the issue report.

And finally, there is a face to face session scheduled for ICANN 54. It's tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, Wednesday 10:45 in local time in [inaudible]. So for all of those that are in Dublin, I look forward to seeing you there. And I think that's actually the last slide.

And Terri, I think there is the other pop quiz question here.

TERRI AGNEW:

Thank you Steve. I'll go ahead and project the next pop quiz question. Just one moment please.

Which of the activities below is most important to complete before the next round of the new gTLD program can be launched? GNSO policy development, affirmation of commitment review, SO AC parallel efforts, all the above, unknown at this stage. Please vote now.

Once again, which of the activities below is most important to complete before the next round of the new gTLD program can be launched? The poll is open now.

And Steve, if you could go ahead and share the correct answer.

STEVE CHAN:

Thanks Terri. So the answer is unknown at this stage. And I apologize for [inaudible] again. So I think I had mentioned, at this stage, the ICANN Board and the community, they need to figure out amongst all of these efforts in the community, what are, how they should be sequenced, which ones need to be completed before perhaps the GNSO policy development [inaudible], and also when the second round could actually launch.

But I think that's very critical for the community and the ICANN Board to determine. So at this stage, it's actually [inaudible]. And I would also say that, you know, all steps are actually important along the way. So I don't think there is, we're going to end up with any most important. I think every step that's part of the critical passage is going to be important.

I think that actually concludes my part, so I think I'll hand it back over to, I would guess, Kelvin.

KELVIN WONG:

Sure. Steve, thanks for the very informative update on the policy development process as far as the new gTLD program. Now for the [inaudible] I will pass the mic to Yoshi from [Brights]. Yoshi, over to you.

YOSHITAKA MURAKAMI:

Hi, thank you. My name is Yoshi Murakami of [Bright] Consulting. [Inaudible]... in Japan. I actually would like to present the case studies of the new gTLDs, how it's going to be used. And you know, I also

would like to show [inaudible] many domains change from region TLDs, [community] TLDs.

I actually have three sections. The first one, new [inaudible] of the TLDs. And the second one is the case study, pure case study of how [inaudible] names being used with the new gTLDs. And the third one is outlook of TLDs reach is the trend of the market, and the companies and communities every change their TLDs for the new ones.

Okay, move on to the first one, new identity. Since new gTLDs were introduced into the market, companies and the communities have more options of domain names. I actually have three examples here. The top one is actually a specific names [inaudible] dot [inaudible] dot [green], that especially if you are doing the [SMEs] or if you'd like to show what you're doing in the market, you can actually choose those specific domain names.

And this is the very important category of the new gTLD like 1400, and many of them are like this, and I'll show you the example later on. The second one is identifying on the way we use. This could have used larger enterprises, and if it's the right ones, say dot web, dot global, and dot xyz, each... You can actually guess like this is for the website for use of a global companies, or xyz.

It doesn't really mean anything, but actually when the end user actually sees these domain names, you can actually guess the companies are pretty big, not everything explain what they do, but you can just say, for the businesses we're into the website or the equal [inaudible] or the global company showing the identity or something like that.

And the third one is brand TLD. And this is brand specialized TLDs and we can [inaudible]... But I guess about 600, 700 brand TLDs are being introduced finally. And I'm actually the [inaudible] brand TLDs, but I'll show you the examples later. Next one. Examples.

This is the case study. Okay. Started with dot ICANN dot green, they took one, it actually said www dot [inaudible], and you can see dot [inaudible]. And this [inaudible] written, that says [merchandise] [inaudible]. It actually has a [inaudible] with some [inaudible] and stuff like that.

And when end users see the domain name, [inaudible] they can actually get that, [inaudible] there is something related to [bike]. So if you're actually doing that, that something special business like [inaudible], or if you're a [SME] you can easily show what it do, what it actually didn't do it before, where the approach into the market, and stuff like that.

So this is a very good example of it. [Inaudible] www dot General Motors dot [green]. I guess everyone knows who General Motors is. And in thinking about the TLDs dot green, in some languages, green actually means the environment or [inaudible]. And in Japan it actually means environmental [inaudible]. So when registered dot green domain name, a part of the registration fee will be donated to an environmental conservation groups.

So this is a pure [eco] domain name. And General Motors have a domain name under dot green, which is this one, and you can actually show dot green website, I mean, General Motors dot green is, we are ecofriendly information and stuff like that. And you can actually see the

picture, this is the picture with General Motors are [inaudible] vehicle, sorry, yeah. You can actually easily guess what this domain name and the websites are appealing to the market and to the customers.

Next one is showing global [inaudible] which is [inaudible] dot xyz. Probably note that Alphabet, Inc. which is the holding company of Google, [August] 2015, which was about two months ago. And how do you see on the website, say G is for Google, you can guess like, say alphabet is like A to Z. And A to Z actually the phrase means everything.

And we actually go back to the website, ABC dot XYZ. This actually start with A, and end with Z. So it can easily show that ABC dot XYZ equals everything. And [inaudible] to the company name Alphabet dot INC.

Okay, the next one. I'm talking about the brand TLDs here. The first two examples about the Brand TLDs in Europe. The top one is www dot [inaudible]. This is a British banking corporation. And they've actually been using the dot brand from dot brand domain name since May this year.

And before that, they actually did a press release of changing the domain name. So people are constantly accessing to dot [inaudible] website on the dot com website now. And the [inaudible], which is a French banking corporation. And [inaudible] bank actually means My Bank in French. And website, everything is showing in French as well. Sorry.

If you actually go back to the [inaudible], they actually is one domain name which is [inaudible], and everything comes back to this website. But if you see the [inaudible], this is like ccTLD use. So only their French

speakers can actually access this website. Knowing it introduce, but if they do English websites, or Japanese websites, or whatever, it will be like [inaudible] by bank dot [inaudible]. So the top one is actually getting all the access to the centralized website, which is the [inaudible].

But if you use the domain names like [inaudible], these seem to be like ccTLD use, and they actually seeing orders of accessed by different people, like if you ever get access from Japan, [inaudible] website, and from English speaking countries, go to the English sites and stuff like that.

Next one is an example, BMW. BMW is one of the first company that are using the brand TLDs, but [inaudible] to the existing websites. And the top one is actually their French site, it's [inaudible] dot BMW, but it goes to the normal website. And just campaigning the R3 BMW car in French language, and in the German ones.

So I guess BMW wants to move to using the dot BMW, but seeing testing by starting to the [inaudible] websites.

Next one is the example of the company in Japan. We actually have around 50 brand TLDs that are here. But I'll just show you two examples. The top one is [inaudible] dot Suzuki. Suzuki is a motor corporation, famous for small cars and motorcycles. And there is, I think it is a famous motorcycle world championship happening in two months ago.

And just before that, they started this website, team dot Suzuki, which wasn't promoted press release or anything like that, but I think some of my motorcycles needs [inaudible]. But team dot Suzuki is the only one

page, just the [inaudible] global [inaudible] it goes to other global sites or Japanese site.

And [inaudible] is 2020 dot [inaudible], [NTT] is actually a telecommunications company, the biggest one in Japan, and they also sponsoring the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. But [inaudible] Olympics, we can't actually use that, so I think they actually change to 2020. And this is just my guess, [NTT] may actually start wanting to use [NTT], but we move onto the real website, they might actually have an unexpected problems and stuff like that.

So they wanted to test, say because they're sponsoring the Olympics, I think it has no large impact for any program happens, so they start using 2020 dot [NTT] as a test website, I guess.

So next section is outlook of TLDs. This is my guess of how the domain names will be changing. In this slide, I'm just showing the examples of the Japanese trend TLD change before the 2000 dot [inaudible] dot JP domain was really popular. And as I said, a domain name it has to be registered in Japan. It could only have one domain name.

So if you see dot [inaudible] dot JP domain name, that's genuine. And it's a [inaudible] website, so people had [inaudible] [safety] to access that website. And after, in the year 2000, dot JP domain name was introduced. This is not that strict that dot [inaudible] dot JP, and it's not only for business use, but the string in Japan, or maybe in the world, like domain name, shortened that would be better.

So shortened dot JP domain name is really popular. So [inaudible] incorporate out here, [inaudible] dot JP, dot [inaudible] dot JP, domain

websites. And this one isn't actually so long, but from 2010 to now, the corporates actually started using dot com domain names, because dot com is the identifier of the global enterprise, and so a company here doesn't have to say they are a Japanese company, or the identity of the company, or where they are located. It's not that important.

But other than that, showing the identity on the website, dot com would have been better if you can show the global companies. And the form last year, new gTLD actually had started. And some companies [inaudible] new gTLDs as a protection, but it's not that popular yet. So my questions, could these changes happen to new gTLDs?

I mean, Japan actually started dot [inaudible] dot JP, [inaudible] dot JP and then the company changed to dot com, then some of them may apply to use the new gTLDs.

Okay. The next slide. Talk [inaudible] taken from [inaudible] domain and industry brief [inaudible] September 2015, which is a publish day recently. And this shows only 2% of the whole domain registration name, it's on the new gTLDs. So it is a very small number there. However, the domain name registration in the last 12 months, through the number of registrations are constantly growing, which is [inaudible], we actually made this comment to TLD [inaudible] com, but you can actually see [inaudible] last here, in the same time, it's more than double the domain names registered.

But in the last 12 months, many TLDs [inaudible] were actually [interviewed]. So if you see each TLD, the registration number is not

that big, but this also means there [inaudible] and options are [inaudible] into so many domain names.

So many companies from [inaudible] to the large companies, they have better options now. So it's, you know, a small number use, but if you see that string of what happened in Japan, a company and companies and individuals made, you realize [inaudible] of the new gTLD registration, then they probably change it to those [inaudible] in the near future.

That's all about it. Thank you very much. If there are any questions, just contact us. So take it back to Kelvin.

KELVIN WONG:

Okay, thank you Yoshi. Thank you Yoshi for the very interesting presentation. I've seen Yoshi do this a few times, and every time he throws up interesting examples and fresh [inaudible] on how people are using the new gTLD. So thank you so much Yoshi.

Now I will pass this segment to Silvia now for the reason of the Q&As, I think there are questions here. So over to you.

SILVIA VIVANCO:

Hello. Thank you very much Kelvin. Yes, we are going to start the Q&A. So first we have Ali AlMeshal for a question for Yoshi. For the brand TLDs, what are the benefits for those, for example the banks, for the cost getting these TLDs justifiable? Yoshi.

YOSHITAKA MURAKAMI: The benefits of brand TLDs? I guess it was two different [strategies]. Domain name for corporate use, used to be only for protection that many gTLDs [inaudible] in the market. They just need to protect and protect for [further use]. But if you are a brand TLD, that's only one unique [face] that a company can have.

And it also protects your right from taking that [inaudible] but the marketplace is bigger than ever, I think. Some of the perspective of the end users, it's usually the company the end of the domain name, URL that genuine website. So for protection reasons, and providing a safety environment for end users, and for the marketing [inaudible]. I think this is a very beneficial TLDs for corporate use.

ALI ALMESHAL: Silvia, may I ask a question?

SILVIA VIVANCO: Yes. Please, go ahead.

ALI ALMESHAL: This is Ali AlMeshal for the record. Thanks for the representation. Actually my point is looking for the financial impact on that or any commercial [inaudible]. I don't have an exact idea about the cost of getting this [inaudible] TLD, but is the bank getting any benefit other than the one you just mentioned, which is the protection and the confidence of their clients?

If we take the bank example as a specific. I don't know the cost they will put in just to get that TLD. And then what would be the financial return on that?

YOSHITAKA MURAKAMI: I'm not sure about that, but there must be a benefit, financial benefit as well. [Inaudible]. I don't know, I don't know this is really [inaudible] companies and what actually think about the market, but if you have a brand TLD, you can't actually, you do not have to use the other domain names.

This doesn't mean they have to register it, [inaudible] for the protection. But you don't actually have to activate it, so it might look better in finance. [CROSSTALK]

SILVIA VIVANCO: Thank you very much.

ALI ALMESHAL: Thanks Yoshi.

SILVIA VIVANCO: [Inaudible], until today, how many TLDs have registered? This is, I think, for Steven Chan.

STEVE CHAN: Thanks Silvia. Thanks for the question. So to date, there have been 750 TLDs delegated to the DNS.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Okay, great, thank you. I have another question, it's a question for YJ Parks. What is the reaction from all the brand companies in Japan regarding this brand TLDs? Are they getting interested? This is for Yoshi.

YOSHITAKA MURAKAMI: Okay. We seem to promote a lot in this country, but those that registrar brand TLDs, they actively started use it. The companies like [NEC], [inaudible], and some others, are actively using it. Those companies actually are spreading their website to the market, which is good for the market that people actually represent it.

And because of that, they also realize that so many domains that, it's [inaudible] dot green, so people are starting to use it. So I think the promotion that we have to organize, but the recognition is getting bigger and bigger all of the time.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Thank you very much. I have another question from Holly Raiche. She says, how many of the new gTLDs in use have registered outside of the US and Europe? I think this could be answered by Steve.

STEVE CHANG: Hi Silvia and Holly, thanks for the question. I don't think I actually know the answer to that question. I think I'll come back to you on that. But I think you did have a question about how many IDNs there are. In terms of how many were delegated, there are two delegated IDNs, and actually just one other quick comment.

There are a total of [inaudible] IDNs [inaudible], some of which were actually identical. And what I'll also do is put a link into the Adobe Connect room, so that you can see the program status, the statistics, yourself.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Great. Thank you very much. I have another question for Steve, from YJ Park. Steve, how is the community going to restrict the rest 583 TLDs, which were not included after the evaluation?

STEVE CHANG: Silvia, I'm not sure I understand the question exactly, but... So you're talking about the applications that are still in the evaluation process. The simple answer is that they will continue through the process, whatever remaining steps there are remaining. As Omar in contracting, Omar in contention resolution. I think that's what you asked me, but I'm not sure. Feel free to follow-up on the question if I didn't answer that properly.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Thank you Steve. I don't know if [inaudible] would like to reply or clarify?

In the meantime, you can [inaudible]. Okay, she will follow-up later. Thank you. I don't see more questions. Okay. Somebody would like to ask some questions to the speakers?

Okay, I don't see more questions, and we are at the top of the hour. So we think... I would like to thank you very much, and ask you please to remain for just five minutes to complete our evaluation survey, which we will post it right now on the screen.

And this will help us [inaudible] to design our webinars. So you have the two questions. Yes please, start answering. Question one, in your opinion, is the webinar well structured? Please go ahead.

We are recording all of this [inaudible]...

Okay. You can go to the next one I believe.

We have all the answers, everyone has answered. Thank you. Question two, overall, were you satisfied with this webinar?

Okay. I think we have all the participants answered. [Inaudible] We can go to the next one.

Question three, what topics would you like to ICANN to cover for future webinars?

Great. Thank you. Next one please.

Any other comments? Please type in your thoughts. We are all [inaudible]...

Thank you [inaudible] for developing more webinars. Good. Thank you. Okay, great. I think we're finished. I will leave, people are still answering for feedback. Excellent. Okay. Excellent. Thank you so much again, and thank you, special thanks to Yoshi and Steve, our great speakers, and all the activities from APRALO. Thank you so much for joining me. And of course Kelvin, and Terri, and Ariel for a great job organizing the webinar.

And to all of you, have a good day in Asia and good afternoon in the rest of the world. Thank you. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]