0.81 In its Helsinki Communiqué the GAC advised the ICANN Board that:

1. The starting point for development of policy on further releases of new gTLDs should first take into consideration the results of all relevant reviews of the new gTLD round and determine which aspects and elements need adjustment. In addition, the following should be addressed:
   a. Requirements with regard to interoperability, security, stability and resiliency can be met.
   b. An objective and independent analysis of costs and benefits is conducted beforehand, drawing on experience with and outcomes from the recent round; and
   c. There is an agreed policy and administrative framework that is supported by all stakeholders.

2. All measures available to the Board should be used to ensure that a comprehensive and measured approach to further releases of new gTLDs is taken in a logical, sequential and coordinated way rather than through parallel and overlapping efforts and/or timeframes that may not be agreed by all relevant interests.

In your letter you ask that the GAC consider and clarify the extent to which a range of work across the community should be considered by the PDP WG during its deliberations. The GAC notes that there is currently a range of interconnected reviews and policy development processes relevant to new gTLDs. With regard to those identified in your letter, the GAC notes that:

- Work by ICANN and some PDPs and reviews to develop and maintain metrics to support both policy development and ongoing implementation should be considered as a specific stream of work.

- While the GAC is addressing some relevant issues through the GAC Working Groups that you list in your letter, input to PDPs and other forums will be coordinated through the GAC membership as a whole.

- The GAC’s response to the questions from the Subsequent Procedures PDP WG should be seen in the context of the broader policy development landscape. Public policy issues will be addressed by the GAC through all appropriate forums, and the GAC will continue to participate in this PDP. However, it is essential that a comprehensive and measured approach to new gTLD policy be taken in a sequential and coordinated way rather than through too many parallel and overlapping efforts.

With regard to existing GAC consensus advice related to new gTLDs, I have separately responded on 18 May 2016 to your request for a historical record of advice or statements relevant to this work. Do not hesitate to come back to us if you have any questions on any of the advice given by the GAC up to now.

RySG Principles:

1. Additional new gTLDs that the ICANN Board that:

- Categorisation or differentiation of gTLDs into different categories (for example, brand, geographical, or supported/community) should be in line with the existing new gTLD mechanisms.

- The RySG supports the continuation of the categorisation of gTLDs as outlined in the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook and the inclusion of brands in any ongoing mechanisms.

- Future new gTLDs will be assessed in rounds. The strategic goal for future applications should be the implementation of a continuous process on a first-come, first-served basis. However, the RySG appreciates that there may be one or two further 'application rounds' imposed before this goal can be realistically achieved. In this respect, the RySG recommends that a clear commitment is given to a phased approach to further application rounds, with shorter timeframes between each round, in line with the original target of one year (AGB section 1.1.6).

- Pre-determining the level of effort required to dispose of subjects, as identified in the charter.

- The Board thanks the RySG for its comments. The WG will address bullets 1-6 in the course of reviewing the specific subjects. In relation to bullet 7, each of the Work Track 1 intends to review the scope of its subjects and determine how best to sequence the subjects, as well as to determine the level of effort required to dispose of subjects, as identified in the charter. If the WG were to narrow the scope of its work, or to identify a set of subjects that should be addressed via a separate effort, it may need to seek to amend the charter through the GNSO Council.

No action required at this time, unless the GNSO Council and the WG were to determine that a phased approach (e.g., similar to the Work Stream approach for CCWG-Accountability) were to be employed for the work of this WG.

RySG Comments:

- No action required.

0.82 The WG thanks the RySG for its comment. While the WG has begun deliberations, it intends to consider inputs from relevant reviews, other PDPs, and other relevant efforts, as dictated by this WG’s charter.
Preliminarily, the WG has agreed that there should be additional new gTLDs in the future. No changes anticipated to existing policy.

### 1a.R1

**GAC Comments**

An Economic Framework for the Analysis of the Expansion of gTLDs:

**RySG Comments**

GAC Economic Considerations in the Expansion of gTLDs:

The WG welcomes analysis on the effects of the New gTLD Program on competition, diversity, innovation, trust, etc. which may be provided by the CCT-RT.

The WG thanks the ccNSO for its comments. This subject will be considered during the deliberations of Work Track 2 on the subject of Reserved Names.

---

### 1b: Would the absence of an ongoing mechanism have an anti-competitive effect for potential applicants?

**IPC Comments**

The WG has not agreed upon a set of arguments or data points that would suggest that the existing policy should be overwritten to cease the provision of new gTLDs in the future.

---

**GAC Comments**

The WG thanks the ccNSO for its comments. This subject will be considered during the deliberations of Work Track 2 on the subject of Reserved Names.

**RySG Comments**

Preliminarily, the WG anticipates that the existing policy of additional new gTLDs will continue in the future. No action needed at this time.

---

**IPC Comments**

The WG has not agreed upon a set of arguments or data points that would suggest that the existing policy should be overwritten to cease the provision of new gTLDs in the future.

Preliminarily, the WG anticipates that the existing policy of additional new gTLDs will continue in the future. No action needed at this time.
1.c.1: Are ongoing mechanisms for the introduction of additional new gTLDs necessary to achieving sufficient diversity (e.g., choice and trust) in terms of domain extensions? Please explain.

GAC Comments

Final Issue Report on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures:

It may be valuable for the WG to further clarify and unpack the meaning of diversity in this context and include a section on diversity factor/requirements in the Draft Report. For example, registrant diversity is one form of diversity and diversity of usage is another.

Develop an overall framework within the full working group on the issue of diversity. Continue the discussion within subteams on specific aspects of the diversity issue as they apply to sub team topics, perhaps utilizing the framework created by the full working group. If applicable, consider in the context of W7 on communications.

1.c.2: Yes. We believe that the widespread participation in the 2012 round made a broader, more diverse set of prospective applicants aware of the potential benefits to launching a new gTLD. By preserving an ongoing mechanism, these parties, including communities, brands and geographic TLD operators, could more readily participate increasing overall choice for registrants and, potentially new and innovative uses of the DNS.


Discussions in sub team 1 regarding communication and outreach will be closely linked to this point. Develop an overall framework within the full working group on the issue of diversity. Continue the discussion within subteams on specific aspects of the diversity issue as they apply to sub team topics, perhaps utilizing the framework created by the full working group. If applicable, consider in the context of W7 on communications.

1.c.3: We offer no substantive comment on this, other than to refer you to our response to 1.b above. That said, we do believe that a streamlined approach for brands has the potential to quickly enhance consumer trust in the domain name space.

PC Comments

Further discussion about the link between diversity, trust, and expansion of brands may be needed. Develop an overall framework within the full working group on the issue of diversity. Continue the discussion within subteams on specific aspects of the diversity issue as they apply to sub team topics, perhaps utilizing the framework created by the full working group. If applicable, consider in the context of W7 on communications.

1.d.1: It is too early in the review cycle of the previous round to determine the full range of benefits of the 2012 round of new gTLDs? Should that impact the decision to introduce additional new gTLDs and/or the timing of ongoing mechanisms for new gTLDs?

GAC Comments

Please see general comments above. The PDP should be conscious that evidence from the recent round is still being gathered, and note that development and agreement of indicators alone collection of relevant metrics appear to be spread across several processes and far from complete.

While it may be too early to evaluate the full range of benefits and challenges, there is currently no indication that policy around ongoing mechanisms needs to be changed.

Continue discussion on this topic within the Working Group, taking into account these comments.

1.d.2: It is early to determine the full range of benefits of the current round, but that doesn’t mean that studies of their impact should not be commenced, nor that the introduction of additional new gTLDs should be delayed further. The CCT-RT has already begun to assess the impact of new gTLDs on competition, choice, and consumer trust and ICANN’s proposed marketplace health indicators will also track progress on these indicators based on prior commitments to an ongoing process it is clear that these studies were not intended to gate the commencement of a future application process. Further, we believe that initial indicators, particularly the widespread participation in the 2012 round and the growth in second level registrations in new gTLDs, suggest that there is no reason to change course from the original intention of introducing an ongoing application process. We would also note that multiple TLDs have gone through the application, objection, GAC advice, evaluation, re-evaluation, IRP, private auction, ICANN-auction, pre-delegation testing, delegation, TMCH sunrise, landrush/premium auctions, specialty periods, general availability, renewal cycles, and EBERO. Each anticipated phase of a TLD lifecycle has been experienced by one or more applicants. As a result, ICANN and the community has considerable information available to make operational and process improvements in the implementation of ongoing mechanisms.


While it may be too early to evaluate the full range of benefits and challenges, there is currently no indication that policy around ongoing mechanisms needs to be changed.

Continue discussion on this topic within the Working Group, taking into account these comments.

1.d.3: While it may be too early in the review cycle to fully determine the full range of benefits (and harms) of the 2012 round, we refer you to our responses to 1.b and 1.c above. We also note that it is too early in the lifecycle of the "previous" round to make such determinations, since the "previous" round is still in many respects, and should properly be viewed as the "current" round at this time. While these timing issues cannot be ignored in considering how and when to introduce additional new gTLDs, these are factors to consider and not absolute bars to moving forward.

PC Comments

While it may be too early to evaluate the full range of benefits and challenges, there is currently no indication that policy around ongoing mechanisms needs to be changed.

Continue discussion on this topic within the Working Group, taking into account these comments.

1.e: What additional considerations should be taken into account before deciding on ongoing mechanisms for new gTLDs (e.g., to cancel ongoing mechanisms for new gTLDs via policy changes)?

GAC Comments

The GAC suggests that there needs to be a commitment by ICANN, registries and registrars to gather the most appropriate data on security and consumer safety issues and ensure that this is fully transparent.

The WG welcomes analysis on security and consumer safety issues, which may be provided by the CCT-RT.

The WG will consider this comment in W7A.
### 1e: Should subsequent procedures be structured to account for different categories of gTLDs?

#### Preliminary Findings/Conclusions:

Categories were considered in the original policy development process, but were deemed too challenging to identify, differentiate, and implement with only hypothetical scenarios to consider. No existing policy recommendations exist in regards to categories of gTLDs. The 2012 round of the New gTLD Program provides real world examples of possible categories. Specification 13 provides evidence that different requirements may be necessary based on the usage and purpose of TLDs. Categorization or differentiation of gTLDs is anticipated to have effects on other mechanisms within the New gTLD Program (e.g., application requirements, evaluation, base agreement, post-delegation activities, etc.) Categories should not be established just for the sake of creating them - there should be a tangible difference in the application process, Registry Agreement, or other factor that creates a need to carve out a category. Different categories of TLDs may have differing levels of complexity, some of which could be taken into account for determining if certain categories could be carved out for a discrete application window.

**Anticipated Outcomes:**

Preliminarily, the WG has agreed at a high level that there are likely benefits to maintaining the existing categories as defined in the AGB and possibly establishing additional categories of TLDs. If additional categories are identified, the WG agrees that it should create, in the overarching process, a set of candidate categories to discuss in the Work Track Sub Teams - such as the AGB plus de facto ones. However, the WG has not agreed on:

- The specifics of the categories.
- The related changes to the application process that would likely be necessary and perhaps unique to certain categories.
- Any enforcement mechanisms that may be needed as a result of establishing different paths to obtaining a new gTLD.

With so many downstream effects, the substantive work on developing the parameters for categories will be pushed further out in the schedule.

**GAC Comments**

The GAC advised in its Communiqué from the Nairobi meeting (March 2010) as follows:

Finally, the GAC reiterates the importance of fully exploring the potential benefits of further categories (or track differentiation) that could simplify rather than add complexity to the management of the new TLD program and in that way help to accelerate the new gTLD program. In particular, the GAC believes that:

1. This could create greater flexibility in the application procedures to address the needs of a diversity of categories or types of string - including common nouns (e.g., “music”); cultural/linguistic communities, brand names and geographical strings - would likely make application processes more predictable and create greater efficiencies for ICANN, both in ASCII and IDN spaces.
2. Taking into account that applicants and users of new TLDs of a high public interest for a specific community, such as city TLDs or country-region and other geographical TLDs, may expect the legal framework of the territory in which the community is located to be applicable to the TLD, ICANN should allow for ways to respect the specific legal framework under which the respective community is operating in the TLD regime. This will also help ICANN, the applicants and national or local public authorities to avoid the risk of large scale legal challenges.
3. Instead of the currently proposed single-fre criterion, a cost-based structure of fees appropriate to each category of TLD would a) prevent cross subsidisation and b) better reflect the project scale, logistical requirements and financial position of local community and developing country stakeholders who should not be disenfranchised from the new TLD round.

These issues remain relevant to future new gTLD processes.

**IPC Comments**

Balance is needed between issues that are reasonably foreseeable and those that could theoretically occur. The WG will assess which issues need to be addressed, taking into account the level of risk.

#### 2a: Should subsequent procedures be structured to account for different categories of gTLDs?

**Note:** Several possible categories have been suggested by PDP WG members, including: Open Registries; Geographic; Brand (Specification 13); Intergovernmental Organization; Community; Validated - Restricted Registries with qualification criteria that must be verified; Not-for-profit or non-profit gTLDs; NGOs; Highly Regulated or "Sensitive" TLDs; Exclusive Use Registries (Keyword Registry limited to one registrant & affiliates) or closed generics; TLD with applicant self-validated restrictions and enforcement via Charter Eligibility Dispute Resolution Policy.

**GAC Sub Group Report on the Protection of Geographic Names in the New gTLDs Process:**

https://gacweb.icann.org/download/attachments/5543503/GAC_37_Nairobi_Communique.pdf\?version=1\&modificationDate=1312226773000&api=v2

GAC Sub Group on the Protection of Geographic Names in the New gTLDs Process:

https://gacweb.icann.org/download/attachments/35455403/GAC_subgroup%20names%20report%20on%20geographic%20names%20in%20the%20new%20gTLD\%20process?\&api=v2

**Community Input on the Report:**

https://gacweb.icann.org/display/gacweb/Community+input+-+The+protection+of+Geographic+Names+in+the+New+gTLD+process

**Nairobi Communiqué:**

https://gacweb.icann.org/display/attachments/27131983/GAC_37_Nairobi_Communique.pdf\?version=1\&modificationDate=1312226773000&api=v2

There is preliminary agreement within the Working Group that categories currently listed in the Applicant Guidebook should continue to be used. Different perspectives have been raised within the working group regarding additional categories. There is not yet consensus as to whether additional categories should be included.

The WG agreed that it should create, in the overarching issues process, the need for candidate categories to discuss in the Work Track Sub Teams – such as the AGB plus de facto ones.
| 2a.R2 | There are different views within the RySG about whether additional categories of TLDs should be defined. Therefore, this response provides the responses for and against new categories. Despite the differences of opinion, we do reiterate that the RySG does support the continuation of the categorization of gTLDs as outlined in the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook and the inclusion of brands in any ongoing mechanisms.

**RySG Comments:** There is preliminary agreement within the Working Group that categories currently listed in the Applicant Guidebook should continue to be used. Different perspectives have been raised within the working group regarding additional categories. There is not yet consensus as to whether additional categories should be included.

**The WG agreed that it should create, in the overarching issues process, the set of candidate categories to discuss in the Work Track Sub Teams – such as the AGA plus de facto ones.** |

| 2a.R3 | As mentioned above, we see some benefit in a streamlined process for .brand (Specification 13) applicants, since brands provide protection for consumers and do not raise many of the concerns of open gTLDs. We also believe that ICANN should consider a more substantial approach to subsidizing applications from underserved jurisdictions, which would be a highly appropriate use of the auction proceeds which ICANN is currently holding from the 2012 round.

**PC Comments:** There is preliminary agreement within the Working Group that categories currently listed in the Applicant Guidebook should continue to be used. Different perspectives have been raised within the working group regarding additional categories. There is not yet consensus as to whether additional categories should be included.

**The WG agreed that it should create, in the overarching issues process, the set of candidate categories to discuss in the Work Track Sub Teams – such as the AGA plus de facto ones.** |

| 2b.1 | Are additional categories missing from the list? If so, what categories should be added?

**2b.R1** The list appears to be a good basis for further analysis of this concept. The 2007 GAC Principles on new gTLDs already include a series of specific types or characteristics of TLDs (terms with national, cultural, geographic and religious significance; country, territory or place names and descriptions; ISO names and acronyms; etc.), and subsequent GAC Advice, such as i.e. the 2013 Durban Communiqué, has put emphasis on certain types of TLDs (generic; geographic names; community based; sensitive strings; highly regulated sectors), which may well deserve a differentiated treatment.

**GAC Comments:** There is preliminary agreement within the Working Group that categories currently listed in the Applicant Guidebook should continue to be used. Different perspectives have been raised within the working group regarding additional categories. There is not yet consensus as to whether additional categories should be included.

**The WG agreed that it should create, in the overarching issues process, the set of candidate categories to discuss in the Work Track Sub Teams – such as the AGA plus de facto ones.**

**2b.R2** No.

**RySG Comments:** The WG will take into account feedback received in CC1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.

**The WG will examine different elements: 1. specific purpose; 2. set of specific requirements for the applicant; 3. specific procedures to go through; 4. special conditions in the Registry Agreement.**

| 2b.R3 | None noted at this time.

**PC Comments:** The WG will take into account feedback received in CC1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.

**For each potential category, the WG will examine different elements: 1. specific purpose; 2. set of specific requirements for the applicant; 3. specific procedures to go through; 4. special conditions in the Registry Agreement.**

| 2.c | Do all categories identified by the PDP WG members belong in the list?

| 2.c.R1 | There is preliminary agreement within the Working Group that categories currently listed in the Applicant Guidebook should continue to be used. Different perspectives have been raised within the working group regarding additional categories. There is not yet consensus as to whether additional categories should be included.

**The WG agreed that it should create, in the overarching issues process, the set of candidate categories to discuss in the Work Track Sub Teams – such as the AGA plus de facto ones.**
## 2.c. If different categories of gTLDs are defined, should all types be offered in each application window? Is it acceptable for an application window to open for only one or a limited subset of categories of gTLDs (e.g. .brands only application window)

### 2.c.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No comments at this stage.</th>
<th>GAC Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The WG will take into account feedback received in C1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.c.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No, the list has few mistakes, different forms of legal bodies have not and should not be treated as a distinct category of TLDs. Similarly, ICANN did not distinguish in the 2012 round between “not-for-profit” TLDs. It is also possible that a TLD may fall into more than one of the proposed classifications; for example at least one of the current GEO TLDs also is not-for-profit. We do not believe that regulated and highly-regulated TLDs should be treated as a separate category of TLDs from the application process as these categories were solely derived from GAC Advice and not self-designation by the applicant.</th>
<th>GOG Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The WG will take into account feedback received in C1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.c.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes. There is no reason to narrow this list. Having this list does not necessarily mean that each type of TLD will have its own special process.</th>
<th>IPC Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The WG will take into account feedback received in C1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2.d: If categories are recognized, in what areas of the application, evaluation, contention resolution and/or contracting processes would the introduction of categories have a likely impact?

### 2.d.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The appropriate treatment of different types of TLD applications may require different tracks for the applications and/or different procedures, rules and criteria for their handling. This need is highlighted for instance by the unforeseen consequences for community applicants of recourse by competing applicants to other accountability mechanisms; and the specific challenges faced by some community applicants in auctions when in competition with commercial applicants. These issues should be further explored based also on the data still to be gathered.</th>
<th>GAC Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The WG will take into account feedback received in C1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.d.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The impact of a category depends on the nature of the category, how it is identified, and any benefits or special procedures made available to those applicants. By way of example, contention resolution was relevant for community applicants that successfully completed CPE, but is less relevant for other TLD types. We don’t believe that it is useful to link TLD types to application phases in this manner, nor to excessively fixate on application categories in general.</th>
<th>GOG Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The WG will take into account feedback received in C1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.d.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We believe that financial review would be affected since open, unrestricted TLDs, for example, would have more impact on consumers who build businesses on them than completely closed TLDs such as .brands. More generally, a number of aspects of the application requirements and the base registry contract were of little practical relevance to, or even were unduly onerous for, a .brand application and would merit review, which may well lead to the elimination or streamlining of these processes. The original process was largely “one size fits all” other than the community process. More attention to fitting the process to specific types is encouraged.</th>
<th>IPC Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The WG will take into account feedback received in C1 responses as it examines the potential scope and impact of possible categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is another area where there were differences of opinion within the RySG:

In case of the ‘window/rounds’ model:
All kinds of approved categories should be offered at the same time to avoid unnecessary gaming when companies try to manipulate their applications in another format only because the window is open, and to grant equal access to the possibility of application processing. Though this should not lead to longer time between the application windows in case where “window” model is going to be used.

In case of the continuous application process:
The “application windows” should not exist, as the subsequent procedures should allow a rolling application period (as is the case for second-level domain names). We also discourage the introduction of restrictions on which applicants can participate in future application processes in general. We would discourage windows that gave priority to one category of applicants over another.

Alternative view:
It could prove more flexible and possibly more practical to manage operationally, if “windows” opened up for specific categories. For instance, using the three main categories identified in the last round (commercial, brands and GEOs), there could be an application window assigned to each category during a year. This could simplify the post application processes, particularly the objection process, GAC early warning, contention sets and the contracting process, as well as spread the demand on resources, both within GDD and the community. This approach could also work as an interim measure prior to establishing a continuous application process.

We note that this question reverts to the old approach of “each application window” as opposed to the more inclusive “ongoing mechanism” found earlier in the document.

 Whilst not specifically advocating at this stage for a special early entry for .brands, very few of the .brand applications were subject to the challenging issues encountered in the 2012 round which this PDP might be expected to seek to review and revise, for example string contention, singular/plural, GAC advice, RPMs issues etc. If the required policy work to create a streamlined process for .brands were to be completed whilst other aspects of the PDP working group’s work remained ongoing there may be no good reasons to hold up those .brand applications which are uncontroversial.

2f.R3
We believe that the prior rights dispute mechanisms at the top level set forth in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook were inadequate and needs to be fixed in advance of the opening of any ongoing application mechaninism. We also note significant ongoing concerns regarding processes relating to community applications, in particular the CEP. These need to be fixed before further community applications are considered.

Resources related to specific categories of new gTLDs (submitted following WG Request for Advice relating to the 2012 New gTLD Round):
- ccNSO Letter to the Board on Meaningful Representations of Country and Territory Names in the gTLD Space: goo.gl/38mRU
- ALAC Statement on the Use of Country and Territory Names as Top-Level Domains: goo.gl/7yMrAz
- ALAC Correspondence on the Study Group on Sensitive New gTLDs: goo.gl/03am2
- ALAC Statement on the Community Expertise in Community Priority Evaluation: goo.gl/8Hyqhp
- ALAC Statement on the Preferential Treatment for Community Applications in String Contention: goo.gl/9cvaW
- ALAC Statement on the Public Interest Commitments: goo.gl/751S1 and Follow-up Statement on the Public Interest Commitments: goo.gl/7T3xh
- Proposal for the Use of Mandatory Policy Advisory Boards for Regulated Industry Sector and Consumer-Trust Sensitive New gTLD Strings: goo.gl/13CufB

Not at this stage.

We believe that the prior rights dispute mechanisms at the top level set forth in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook were inadequate and needs to be fixed in advance of the opening of any ongoing application mechaninism. We also note significant ongoing concerns regarding processes relating to community applications, in particular the CEP. These need to be fixed before further community applications are considered.

Subject 3. Future new gTLDs assessed in “rounds.”
Should we continue to assess applications for new gTLDs in "rounds." If not, how could you structure an alternative application window for accepting and assessing applications while at the same time taking into consideration public comments, objections, evaluation, contention resolution, etc.?  

Rounds are the gTLD allocation method identified in the GNSO’s 2007 Final Report (recommendation 13). Evaluation, objections, string contention, and other New gTLD Program mechanisms were designed for the concept of rounds and if another mechanism were determined, these mechanisms would need to be reassessed. Rounds may have an impact on demand and market behavior. Rounds are a somewhat unique mechanism in the ICANN environment for the allocation of contracts and resources, though gTLD strings are a unique and scarce resource as opposed to say, a RAA. A round does not necessarily have to mean an application acceptance window followed by a review cycle; it could mean for instance, an ongoing steady state cycle of annual “windows” (e.g., three months of application acceptance, remaining 9 months to complete evaluation, repeat each year).

Anticipated Outcomes:

The WS agreed that there should be an ongoing process that is clearly defined, with the understanding that there may be one or two rounds. The WS further agreed that following these preliminary rounds the process will go to a steady state of first come, first served.

IPC Comments

RySG Comments

GAC Comments

3a.R1

This will depend in part on the evaluations made of relevant aspects of the recent round.

While the GAC has not yet considered the merits of all options, it should be noted for the sake of discussion that one alternative to "rounds" is a permanent process of ICANN accepting applications for new gTLDs within an agreed policy and operational framework: in effect, "continuous delegation." This could provide long-term certainty, reduce opportunities for gaming the system and enable more efficient allocation of resources by ICANN, the community and applicants. There are several aspects of this to be worked through should it be explored further, including:

- A capacity for timely adjustment to the framework to respond to emerging issues, including public policy issues.
- A possible mechanism to ensure that when there is an application for a certain string, communities or other stakeholders that have an interest in the same string are (a) alerted to the application and (b) have an opportunity to apply for the string within a specified window, and/or (c) have some say on determining what uses the string will be put to should it be delegated.
- An objective analysis of relative resource demands on ICANN, the community and applicants.

3a.R2

Yes. Allowing for subsequent procedures that contemplate a "rolling" first-come, first-served open period allows all applicants—now and future—the opportunity to apply when they want to. A continuous process will prevent bottlenecks in application processing and allow applicants to apply for a gTLD when it is right for their business, rather than when a short window allows. While we support a "rolling period," we understand that there has to be a way to deal with contention for the same string if there is pent-up demand since the 2012 round. A hybrid approach might be considered by the Working Group (e.g. a short window followed by an immediate rolling period).

3a.R3

We believe that "rounds" have the potential to create false demand as they can create fear that a future round may not come promptly in the future (such fear is duly based on the actual history of ICANN’s various new gTLD efforts). On the presumption that there will be subsequent new gTLD application procedures, we believe that it is important to create an application process, and timing, that provides greater certainty, especially for the development of new brands and their corresponding brands. IPC Member Paul McGrady states it this way in his treatise: "It would be beneficial to brand owners for ICANN to normalize the schedule for future rounds as quickly as practical. It is conceivable that multinational brand launches could be scheduled around the application period of future rounds in order to ensure that a new "mega-brand" could, in fact, be expressed in a new gTLD. It is likely that counsel will need to "clear" new brands against the list of pre-existing TLDs in order to ensure that the brand will not encounter string preclusion. A brand owner who invests millions to launch a new mega-brand could be quite unhappy to learn later that its new brand is incapable of being expressed as a new gTLD registry because a pre-existing TLD precludes the new brand from being expressed as a "brand gTLD." 1-3 McGrady on Domain Names § 3.02

Having said this, we can envisage significant challenges were ICANN to move to a continuously open, transparent, first-come first-served application process, including administrative burdens on potential applicants, ICANN staff and all other members of the community who would wish to review and comment on applications, as well as significant technical challenges in dealing with the anticipated demand to be first, were such an application process to open. We believe that a suitable balance would best be achieved by having a series of discrete open application windows followed by discrete closed evaluation windows, before the application window opens back up. A potential timing of 3 months for an application window, followed by a 3 month evaluation window seems practical, although the timing of the windows could be longer and would be a matter for discussion. Such a series of rolling application windows would give certainty of timing for all members of the community, helping to reduce the artificial demand created by an individual round where there is no certainty on when the next one will be. It would remove some of the administrative burden on applicants that a first-come first-served application process would likely cause and certainty would reduce the technical risks. Further, this would allow ICANN some time to react to application volumes and to gear up resources for the next cycle if demand in a previous cycle proves high. It would also be respectful of the resource constraints of the wider ICANN community, some of whom might have difficulty reviewing applications on an ongoing basis if the application window were a permanently-open one.
An open question in establishing a continuous process is how to deal with multiple potential applicants for a single gTLD. In the current round, these are grouped into “contention sets.” A true “first come, first served” process would eliminate contention sets, which would lead to a number of consequences that need to be identified and evaluated. Alternatively, an ongoing process that held applications (similar to some Sunrise periods) for a period of time could be considered, which would provide an opportunity for additional applicants to apply for the same string (particularly if applications are public record). This would, of course, lead to different consequences that would also need to be identified and evaluated.

Whilst the IPC would favor moving to such a process as quickly as possible, given the length of time that there will have been since the 2012 round before new applications open, it might be necessary first to have another application round. If so, the intention to move to a rolling open phase and the timing should be committed to at the outset.

3.1: How would the assessment of applications in a method other than “rounds” impact rights holders, if at all?

3l.R1 No comments at this stage. GAC Comments

3l.R2 We believe that a continuous process would have a slight positive impact on brands. Even in a rolling process, a defined period would be applied to each application during which rights holders could object to a string that they believed infringed on their legal rights (e.g., via the Legal Rights Objection). Brand protection costs associated with participation in applicable sunrise periods would be steadier and more predictable where the number of new gTLDs grew steadily with demand rather than mushrooming suddenly due to a short application window.

RySG Comments

3l.R3 If the applications in an ongoing application mechanism such as the rolling open process referred to above, were published for opposition, brand owners whose business models do not require a gTLD registry would have the ability to oppose the application without having to spend the money to block an abusive application and/or compete against that application in an auction process. In this regard, the ability to oppose an application should be clarified and potentially expanded. As mentioned in 3.a above, the ongoing application mechanism would allow for greater certainty in clearing new brands.

IPC Comments

3.2: Does restricting applications to “rounds” or other cyclical application models lead to more consistent treatment of applicants?

3l.R1 Not necessarily. An ongoing process of accepting applications within an agreed framework could presumably treat applicants equally consistently. GAC Comments

3l.R2 We do not believe that there is a relationship between the type of process (continuous vs. discrete) and consistent treatment. Having standard rules that are applied across the board by evaluators will lead to consistent treatment. One requirement of transitioning to a continuous process will be ensuring that panels and other bodies engaged in evaluation, objection, and other procedures can execute against objective policies and procedures over time.

RySG Comments

3l.R3 As mentioned above “rounds”, as we currently understand and experience them, have the potential to create false demand since they encourage the filing of applications by brands purely for defensive purposes. Rounds may also encourage other applicants to rush to apply due to lack of certainty over when or if a future opportunity will arise. On the other hand, rounds (for better or worse) do create contention sets, which can lead to more consistent treatment of applicants. It may be worth considering “open” filings for rounds, rather than the “Black Box plus Reveal” approach taken in the current round.

IPC Comments

3.3: Should “rounds” or other cyclical application models be used to facilitate reviews and process improvement?

3l.R1 No comments at this stage. GAC Comments

3l.R2 No. If things are not working, it is possible to fix them during a continuous process through the GNSO policy development process, while allowing other applications to proceed without delay.

RySG Comments

3l.R3 Reviews and process improvements should not be used as a justification for preferential rounds or other cyclical application models.

IPC Comments

3 a Do “rounds” lead to greater predictability for applicants and other interested parties?

3a.R1 No comments at this stage. GAC Comments

3a.R2 We believe that rounds have a serious negative impact on business predictability for applicants. In particular, because a round-based model requires a fairly elaborate process to resolve contention, both the timing and probability of a given application is unknown at the time of submission. Similarly, when more than one applicant applies for a particular string, other interested parties may be uncertain of how to respond without knowing which applicant will prevail and may end up wasting resources objecting to or tracking an application that was unlikely to prevail in the contention process.

In contrast, a continuous process allows businesses to make business-driven decisions about whether it makes sense to apply for a gTLD, without the pressure to apply preemptively for fear of being locked out of the market. Consequently, it allows businesses to develop their applications more organically and robustly prior to submission, as applications can be linked to developed business plans.

RySG Comments

3a.R3 Not necessarily. They are likely to lead to less predictability in many respects, as discussed above, as compared to an ongoing application mechanism such as the rolling open process proposed above.

IPC Comments

3.1: Do “rounds” add latency to the evaluation and approval of an application, leading to longer times to market?

3l.R1 No comments at this stage. GAC Comments

3l.R2 Yes, moving to a continuous process would dramatically lessen the vast time and resources spent on contention during the 2012 round. More than four years from the closure of the 2012 round, several strings remain in contention and their timeline for launch is unclear.

RySG Comments

3l.R3 We do not have sufficient data to determine this since there has never been an ongoing application mechanism against which to compare it. However, pooling applications into arbitrary groups would appear, at least facially, to lead to bottlenecks and resultant delays.

IPC Comments

3.3: Do “rounds” create artificial demand and/or artificial scarcity?

3a.R1 No comments at this stage. GAC Comments
4a.R2 Yes. Having a "window" leads to a scramble to apply for any-and-all potentially lucrative string or to secure your brand name for fear of being indefinitely locked out of the market. A continuous application procedure is fairer because it allows businesses to make the determination of whether to apply once they have fleshed out their use cases and business plans for the TLD.

4a.R3 Yes, please see above.

3h. Does time between "rounds" lead to pent up demand?

3h.R1 No comments at this stage.

3h.R2 Yes, the unexpectedly high demand seen in the 2012 round evidences the pent up demand generated by opening up otherwise closed processes for short, discrete periods. RySG Comments

3h.R3 We do not have sufficient data to determine this since there has never been an ongoing application mechanism against which to compare it. However, it is conceivable that artificially inhibiting applications through "rounds" could lead to pent up demand, as suggested in 3c above. IPC Comments

3 i. What is an ideal interval between "rounds?" Please explain.

3i.R1 No comments at this stage.

3i.R2 We reiterate that the strategic goal for future applications should be the implementation of a continuous process on a first-come, first-served basis. However, the RySG appreciates that there may be one or two further "application rounds" imposed before this goal can be realistically achieved. In this respect, the RySG recommends that a clear commitment is given to a schedule of further application rounds, with shorter time periods between each round, in line with the original target of one year (AGB section 1.16).

3i.R3 See answer to 3a above.

3j. Any other issues related to this overarching subject:

3j.R1 No comments at this stage.

3j.R2 No

3j.R3 In order for an ongoing application mechanism to function appropriately and predictably, reasonable and appropriate timeframes for each of the "public comments, objections, evaluation, contention resolution" etc., would need to be determined and then strictly adhered to in advance of the opening of the application mechanism, with little to no exceptions being made.

Anticipated Outcomes:

Preliminarily, the WG has determined that a framework for predictability may be beneficial, and could be the basis for policy development, though substantive work remains if the WG continues to favor this approach.

Some elements of the framework could include determining what factors should be predictable (e.g., community, etc.), expectations for what could cause change and the scope of any acceptable levels of change, how fundamental changes are dealt with, etc.

See also discussion of rounds in ALAC Comments on the Preliminary Issue Report on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures:

https://atlarge.icann.org/advice_statements/9715

IPC Comments

4a.R1 The GAC appreciates the importance of predictability at the pre-application, application and ongoing post-application stages, especially during the 2012 round – the first of its kind, a fact that may have justified a number of adjustments during the implementation phase. However, this should not be the prime or only consideration. It is difficult for the GAC (or anyone else) to assess whether the round was "sufficiently predictable." The GAC responded to and advised on emerging issues on their merits. Such a large-scale exercise, with what turned out to be few useful precedents, was always going to require flexibility and adjustment.

GAC Comments

4a.R2 No. The timeline was highly unpredictable, and the process saw several last moment changes, which did not follow from the GNSO policy recommendations and were not reflected in the applicant guidebook (e.g. Strawman, Spec 11, Name Collisions, and the unilateral amendment provisions in the ICANN Registry Agreement). Apparent inconsistencies in objection and community priority determinations further contributed to applicant uncertainty. Now that the 2012 round is over and we can glean lessons from it, we will know how to fix it in a future, always open subsequent procedure.

RySG Comments

4a.R3 No. There were significant variations from the program as published in the Applicant Guidebook vs. how it was actually implemented by staff. For example, the midstream prohibition against closed generics, the announcement of and corresponding demise of digital archery as a prioritization methodology, the requirement to develop "on the fly" a process to address rights protections on the release of name collision names, and the ongoing challenges with creating a process for the treatment of country names and codes at the second level, etc.

IPC Comments
4.b. Do the changes implemented as a result of the establishment of Cross Community Working Groups and the adoption of the principles and processes from the Policy and Implementation Working Group suffice to maintain predictability of the application process while at the same time provide for the needed flexibility to address changes of circumstances?

4b.R1 A cross-community working environment is essential to the development of policies that are both workable and maximise benefits to all relevant stakeholders. The GAC is committed to participating in cross-community processes to the extent that its resources permit. Cross-community work also means the involvement of all relevant SIDs and ACs, performing their roles as defined in the ICANN framework. The GNSO PDP processes provide for early and continuing engagement of other SO/AC participants. However, it remains a GNSO process, which needs to be complemented by the input from other SIDs and ACs, including input to the Board when prior feedback from such constituencies has not been appropriately reflected in the results of the PDP process.

4b.R2 We don’t know since those items were not in place in the 2012 round and they have not been applied to any future application process.

4b.R3 Yes, we believe that those frameworks should allow for gradual improvements to be made to new gTLD application processes without having to gate the initiation of a subsequent application process.

4c. What are the impacts on applicants, users and related parties from a process that lacks predictability?

4c.R1 It would seem appropriate to ask the applicants, both successful and unsuccessful, e.g. those who submitted community based applications.

4c.R2 We restate Principle 4. The 2012 round suffered from too many unforeseen post-application rule changes and delays as ICANN struggled to implement the process. These changes and delays took their toll on a number of applicants, and as a result many suffered financial or other issues while some had to eventually withdraw from the process. For example, green, a community applicant with a clearly defined mission was forced to abandon its application as resources were exhausted due to significant delays and complications with the application process. Predictability for applicants of any future mechanisms should be a high priority.

4c.R3 Real businesses are frustrated at long delays, aborted investments, and inexplicable changes of direction by ICANN. While businesses bear the costs of such unpredictable actions and outcomes, ICANN also bears the cost to its own credibility and reputation, which were at an extremely low point during the early days of the 2012 application process. The lack of predictability also creates an ongoing skepticism and distrust by applicants, users and others – not least, potential applicants.

4d. Any other issues related to this overarching subject:

4d.R1 Many gTLD policy issues require resolution at the global rather than the national level. For many purposes, in practice this means resolution within ICANN processes to ensure consistency, as application of national laws country-by-country may not be sufficient. The GAC – and others – need a degree of flexibility to respond to emerging issues in this global space which is operated by ICANN and the community according to contractual arrangements and community-developed policies and procedures. The need for such flexibility continues after the conclusion of a GNSO PDP.

4d.R2 No.

4d.R3 N/A

Subject 5. Community engagement in new gTLD application processes.

Initial Analysis/Conclusions:
Community engagement is one factor that has an impact on the predictability of the New gTLD Program. There are new community engagement mechanisms in place that were not in existence or as well formed during the development of the GNSO’s 2007 Final Report, such as liaisons between community organizations, required outreach points as part of the POP, POPs being open to any interested participants, Implementation Review Teams, etc. No matter how robust and inclusive the POP and policy implementation processes may be, it’s likely impossible to account for every possible scenario. Reliable and predictable mechanisms need to be in place to highlight unforeseen issues, determine the scope of the issue, designate mechanisms to mitigate the issue, implement the solution(s), perhaps among other factors.

Anticipated Outcomes:
Preliminarily, the WS has determined that it may be beneficial to establish a change control framework that can help mitigate the destabilizing effect from unforeseen circumstances.

5.a: Are there circumstances in which the application window should be frozen while unforeseen policy issues are considered and resolved? If so, should there be a threshold or standard that must be reached before considering freezing an application window?

5a.R1 No comment at this stage.

5a.R2 Unlikely. It would be better to continue to evaluate and accept applications to keep from disenfranchising potential applicants. This would also throw more unpredictability into the mix.

5a.R3 First, this question presupposes "windows," which should not be assumed. Second, policy questions arise with some regularity, and cannot be dealt with in the context of an ongoing process. The lightweight policy processes developed by the Policy & Implementation Working Group should help deal with these in a timely and orderly fashion. We can foresee no reason to freeze the application process for a policy issue. Any threshold to do so would have to be incredibly high – essentially catastrophic. However, there may be operational issues of a severity sufficient to freeze a round; for example, financial failure by ICANN, disaster and recovery, or external force majeure.

5b. If the Board is faced with questions that cannot be addressed by the policy recommendations they were sent, must the Board bring the issue back to the GNSO and PDP process (e.g., the GNSO Expedited PDP or GNSO Guidance Process)?

5b.R1 N/A

See also discussion of predictability in ALAC Comments on the Preliminary Issue Report on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures: https://atlarge.icann.org/advice_statements/9715
1.c: Should a standard be established to discriminate between issues that must be solved during an open application window and those that can be postponed until a subsequent application window? Please give an example.

2.4: Any other issues related to this overarching subject.

Subject 6. Limiting applications in total and/or per entity during an application window.

Initial Findings/Conclusions:

There are no policy recommendations from the GNSO’s 2007 Final Report that establishes limits on the number of applications a single applicant can submit. The scope of the application limits was expanded to consider a limit on the total number of applications during the application window, which could be total accepted, total strings allowed, etc. Limiting the number of applications that an entity can submit may be considered anti-competitive. However, limiting the number of applications that an entity can submit, could allow for a more even playing field, possibly spreading the allocation of a scarce resource over a wider pool of applicants.

Applying an application limit for an entity was determined to be extremely difficult to implement and enforce. Applying any sort of limit may have unforeseen consequences.

Anticipated Outcomes:

Preliminarily, the WG has agreed that the establishing application limits are seemingly anti-competitive and possibly contrary to the original principles of competition. In addition, enforcing any sort of limit is seen as unrealistic to implement. Therefore, no policy recommendations are envisioned.

6.4: Should a limit for the total number of applications for an application window and/or from a single entity be established? If so, what should be the limiting factor (e.g., total application, total number of strings, etc.) and why?

6.b: If a limit for the total number of applications for an application window and/or from a single entity is established, how would the appropriate amount of applications be set to establish this limit?

6.c: If a limit for the total number of applications for an application window and/or from a single entity is established, what mechanism(s) could be used to enforce limit?
6.f: Would limits to the total number of applications for an application window and/or from a single entity be considered anti-competition? Please explain.

| 6.f.R1 | No comments at this stage. |
| 6.f.R2 | Potentially. We believe that limitations of this nature could prevent registries from succeeding through diverse business models. |
| 6.f.R3 | Please see our response to 3.b above. |

6.d: Do limits to the total number of applications for an application window and/or from a single entity favor "insiders"?

| 6.d.R1 | No comments at this stage. |
| 6.d.R2 | It is unclear whether application limits would favor insiders. We believe that an open, unrestricted, and continuous process would be generally beneficial to "insiders" and new applicants alike. |
| 6.d.R3 | If there is a closed window process similar to the 2012 window, it would definitely favor "insiders." More broadly, any process that is complex and subject to rules that can be game will favor "insiders." |

6.e: How would a limit on the total number of applications for an application window and/or from a single entity impact fees?

| 6.e.R1 | No comments at this stage. |
| 6.e.R2 | Regardless of the number of applications, ICANN's standard is to look at the financial stability of the company, including all applied-for and currently-owned TLDs. There is no rational basis to change this. |
| 6.e.R3 | Fees would have to increase as ICANN may have to defend itself against an antitrust claim. However, we note that the current round fees appear to have included a very significant allocation for legal defense, so perhaps it is more accurate to say that fees may not decrease as they otherwise should. |

Open Questions

1. Are there further overarching issues or considerations that should be discussed in the New gTLDs Subsequent Procedures PDP WG?

| 01.R1 | Based upon the depth of work outlined during the Helsinki meeting, we believe that the working group should tailor its efforts to only the most significant policy issues that must be addressed before a future application process can open and defer other issues to staff to develop implementation guidance or to other policy efforts that need not gate the PDP. Otherwise, we believe that the process will be hamstrung, both in terms of time and the ability to reach community consensus. |
| 01.R2 | The IPC has no further overarching issues or considerations to provide at this time, but may do so as the process progresses. |

2. Are there additional steps the PDP WG should take during the PDP process to better enable community engagement?

| 02.R1 | No comments at this moment of time. |
| 02.R2 | The IPC has no additional steps to propose to better enable community engagement at this time, but may do so as the process progresses. |

Additional Resources

| AR.R2 | RSSAC provided links to two resources in their response (https://community.icann.org/display/NSSGIP/Recent+Requests+for+Information+and+Advice+to+the+2012+Round+of+the+New+TLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59647675/RSSAC%20Response%20to%20the%20New%20TLD%20Subsequent%20Procedures%20Outreach.pdf) |

"On 25 November 2010, Jun Murai, then RSSAC Chair, sent comments via email to the ICANN Board of Directors on behalf of the RSSAC. These comments outlined a series of steps and recommendations that RSSAC, on behalf of the root server operators, would take to define the parameters of desired root zone system service." (https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/murai-to-board-25nov10-en.pdf) |

"The RSSAC also agreed to further technical studies and performance monitoring to ensure the stability and robustness of the root name server system. The culmination of this effort resulted in the publication of RSSAC002: Advisory on Measurements of the Root Server System." (https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/rssac-publications-2014-05-12-en) |
| AR.R3 | NCUC Provided the following historical documents for consideration (summary document at NCUC Response)
A full historical record of GAC advice and statements on this topic is available at https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648234/Retrospective%20Summary%20of%20GAC%20statements%20on%20new%20gTLDs.doc.

30 Mar 2013 letter to Steve Crocker from NCUC Chair on GNSO motion on Red Cross and IOC name protections: Urges board not to approve GNSO motion because public comments were ignored. (https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648231/NCUC-Boardletteron%20IOC-RC-clean.pdf)

27 Feb 2012 NCUC comment on defensive registrations: The current framework for the protection of trademarks in the domain name space is more than adequate. Calls for additional protection at the top and second level are unjustifiable. (https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648232/Defensive%20Registrations-Feb2012.pdf)

Feb 2011 NCUC statement on USG proposal on GAC veto of TLDs: Opposes US proposal to eliminate limited public interest objection in favor of a right to veto a TLD “for any reason.” (https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648229/ncuc%20statement%20on%20gAC%20veto%20of%20new%20gTLDs-final-12-2008.pdf)


20 Jul 2007 NCUC statement with dissenting on Recommendation 6: NCUC supports most of the recommendations in the GNSO’s Final Report, but not #6, which exceeds the scope of ICANN’s mission. It asks ICANN to create rules and adjudicate disputes about permissible expression and enables it to censor expression in domain names that would be lawful in some countries. (https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648232/NCUC-Dissenting%20View%20on%20Rec6-Jul7-2007.pdf)

12 Jun 2007 NCUC comment on the GNSO New TLD Committee’s Draft Final Report on the Introduction of New Generic Top Level Domains: Goes through each of the recommendations of the New TLD Committee final report and expresses support or opposition. Emphasis is on protecting free expression rights. (https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648233/PDF-Occ05-NCUC-Const-Stmt-June2007.pdf)

A full historical record of ALAC statements on new gTLDs is available at https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1BxO0mK7GJpYpawk5o0Gk2G3EmW8tSb40X8mbCMbIkJHA/edit#gid=305222389. Topics include IDNs, PICs, objection procedures, geographic names and other subjects that may be addressed in the PDP but were not the focus of specific questions in CC1. (https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Historical+Record+of+Statements+and+Advice+to+the+2012+round+of+the+New+gTLD+Program?preview=/59645657/59648228/ALAC%20comments%20on%20new%20gTLDs.doc)