

NEXT STEPS

CCT-RT DISCUSSION PAPER WORKSHEET

HIGH LEVEL QUESTION:

Has the expansion of gTLDs been effective at promoting non-price competition between TLD operators?

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SUB-QUESTIONS: *[what foundation questions need to be answered to fully address the high-level question; these should be as specific as possible]*

1. Do new gTLD registries secure privacy of the registrants in a proper way?
 - 1.1. Do they have published Privacy policy?
 - 1.2. Do they share registrant's data with third parties?
 - 1.3. Under what circumstances are they disclosing registrant's personal data?
 - 1.4. Do they use registrant's personal data for strict purpose of the domain name registrations or they can use that data to send to registrants different information non related to the registrations?
 - 1.5. What steps are they taking in order to protect personal data of the registrants?
 - 1.6. Do they collect other data such as DNS Traffic data?
2. How user oriented are registration policies for new gTLDs?
 - 2.1. Who is eligible to register domain name?
 - 2.2. Do they have compliant procedures or other protection mechanisms for abusive usage of domain names?
 - 2.3. Under what circumstances are they canceling domain name registration?
 - 2.4. Do they have strict policy related to domain name usage or content?
3. What PICs they have implemented?

FINDINGS: *[a list of relevant findings and supporting data; the presentation of the findings needs to correspond to the numbered subquestions]*

These findings are based on analysis of top 30 new gTLDs [by registration numbers](#) (.xyz, .top, .wang, .win, .club, .link, .site, .science, .bid, .xin, .red, .ren, .party, .online, .click, .loan, .xn--ses554g (网址), .date, .website, .space, .kim, .work, .tech, .lol, .webcam, .nyc, .realtor, .review, .news, .guru). [For comparison purposes, top five ccTLDs by registration numbers are included in this analysis \(.cn, .de, .uk, .nl, .ru.\)](#) It includes data privacy and general policy analysis in order to discover whether non-price competition is improved with new gTLD program. Analysis is based on data [compiled and](#) provided by ICANN staff.

Listed strings are managed by following companies: .XYZ, Jiangsu Bangning Science & Technology Co., Ltd, Zodiac Leo Limited, First Registry Limited, .Club Domains LLC, Uniregistry, Corp., Radix, Famous Four Media, Elegant Leader Limited, Afiliat, Beijing

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Qianxiang Wangjing Technology Development Co., Ltd, Hu Yi Global Information Resources (Holding) Company, (Minds + Machines) Top Level Domain Holdings Limited, Neustar + (The City of New York, a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of New York, by and through the New York City Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications), Real Estate Domains LLC, Rightside, Donuts.

1. Vast number of these registries (90%) have published Privacy policy. Generally, personal data protection is provided, 66,6% of these registries would not share those data with third parties, except in cases proscribed by law and regarding to Whois policy. Many of them strictly underline that they are not selling personal data to third parties. 6,6% of these registries has strict policy that they can share personal data with third parties. 13,3% of them will ask for registrant consent before sharing it's personal data. Most of these registries (43,3%) have strict obligation in their policies that they will take reasonable measures to provide the security of personal data. 33,3% registries have information in their policies regarding collecting of cookies. [Five compared ccTLDs have rules under which they are not sharing personal data with third parties. On the other hand, there are differences among them regarding data that they are publishing through Whois. -ccTLDs don't have unique Whois policies, so that is the reason for those differences. Three of those ccTLDs have information about collecting of cookies. Regarding content, three of them have no applicable rules, the remaining two have certain rules for dealing with illegal content. For three of those registrations are open to anyone, the remaining two require at least local address.](#)

2. There are no jurisdiction requirements, except for .nyc (businesses and organizations with an NYC address and individuals with a primary residence in NYC can register a .nyc domain name). Regarding eligibility to register, 20% of registries are referring to TMCH for registration priority. All of these registries have compliance procedure for a abusive behavior or other violation of policy, it's not totally clear for .nyc registry, they are referring to URS policy. Registries have provided online form for filling the compliant or specific address for this purpose. Also, all of them have right to act in a case of abusive usage of domain name. ~~Neither~~ [None of these registries have no policies which regulates parked domain names. For three of compared ccTLDs registrations are open to anyone, the remaining two require at least local address. All of five ccTLDs have compliance procedure for a abusive behavior or other violation of policy. In relation to abusive usage of domain name all them are referring to relevant policy or law. Besides that, one of them has black name list database, domains on that list are not allowed to be repeatedly registered or utilized. Regarding parked domain names, ccTLDs don't have any concrete policy.](#)

2-3. _____

3-4. _____ 73% of these registries have different PICs, such as security issues, abuse prevention, additional right protection mechanisms, etc.

CAUSES:

Commented [EA1]: Does this mean that sunrise registration is the only "priority" registration they provide? All new gTLDs are required to have a sunrise period.

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Most of these registries were already involved in domain name industry, so they developed policies based on their previous experience and background. Besides that, for some issues rules are already set by ICANN or they are part of a accreditation process.

PRIORITY TO ADDRESS: *[ex. Prior to Subsequent Procedures, Mid-term, Long-term
This is an important area for community input]*

RECOMMENDATIONS: *[recommendations to ICANN. For each, specify: 1. Target of recommendation (i.e. Staff, Board, SubProc PDP); 2. Nature of recommendation; 3. Implementation details, exceptional costs, etc.]*

REVIEW: *[how the effectiveness of these recommendations will be reviewed; e.g. data source recommended for review and recommended timeframe for review]*