

# At-Large Rights Protection Mechanism (RPM)

## Requirements Workspace

Comment Close Date	Statement Name	Status	Assignee (s) and RALO(s)	Call for Comments	Call for Comments Close	Vote Announcement	Vote Open	Vote Reminder	Vote Close	Date of Submission	Staff Contact and Email	Statement Number
27.08.2013	<a href="#">Rights Protection Mechanism (RPM) Requirements</a>	Adopted 13Y, 0N, 0A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rinalia Abdul Rahim (APRA LO)</li> <li>Hong Xue (APRA LO)</li> </ul>	26.08.2013	02.09.2013	04.09.2013 00:01 UTC	04.09.2013 00:01 UTC	09.09.2013	10.09.2013	11.09.2013	Karen Lentz <a href="mailto:karen.lentz@icann.org">karen.lentz@icann.org</a>	AL-ALAC-ST-0913-03-01-EN

### Comment / Reply Periods (\*)

Comment Open Date:  
6 August 2013  
Comment Close Date:  
27 August 2013 - 23:59 UTC  
Reply Open Date:  
28 August 2013  
Reply Close Date:  
18 September 2013 - 23:59 UTC

### Important Information Links

[Public Comment Announcement](#)  
[To Submit Your Comments \(Forum\)](#)  
[View Comments Submitted](#)

### Brief Overview

Originating Organization:  
ICANN  
Categories/Tags:

- Contracted Party Agreements
- Intellectual Property
- Top-Level Domains

### Purpose (Brief):

The operational requirements for implementation of the Sunrise and Trademark Claims processes in new gTLDs, and a set of community-proposed revisions, are being posted for comment to give an opportunity for the community to review and provide feedback on these requirements.

### Current Status:

This revised version of the RPM Requirements reflects updates based on community consultations, and a set of proposals from the community are being posted to allow affected stakeholders to review and provide input.

### Next Steps:

Public comment will be analyzed and taken into account by ICANN.

### Staff Contact:

Karen Lentz  
[Email Staff Contact](#)

### Detailed Information

#### Section I: Description, Explanation, and Purpose:

ICANN has published both [technical requirements](#) and operational requirements for implementation of the Sunrise and Trademark Claims services required in the New gTLD Program. The [operational requirements](#) [PDF, 349 KB] were published in draft form on 6 April 2013. A variety of feedback and comment was provided on this draft, including an [open consultation](#) [PDF, 216 KB] for interested stakeholders to provide feedback. ICANN has considered the input received and has created a [revised version of the RPM Requirements](#) [PDF, 234 KB] that is being published for comment.

A group of community stakeholders including a number of applicants has also engaged with ICANN on some identified issues and has proposed a [set of revisions](#) [PDF, 83 KB] for inclusion in the RPM Requirements, to provide greater flexibility and support for certain business objectives.

#### Section II: Background:

Certain trademark protections were built into the [New gTLD Program](#) in accordance with community discussions throughout the development of the program. As specified in the [gTLD Applicant Guidebook](#), all new gTLD registries are required to offer a set of rights protection mechanisms, including a Sunrise period and a Trademark Claims service. These are minimum requirements, to support enhanced trademark protections in the new gTLD space.

The sunrise and trademark claims services have been implemented in accordance with the goal of providing protection for verified legal rights. Registry operators have discretion to implement their TLD startup phases in accordance with their individual business and operational models, so long as the minimum requirements are met.

#### Section III: Document and Resource Links:

- [Revised RPM Requirements](#) [PDF, 234 KB] (6 Aug 2013)
- [Memorandum on Revisions to RPM Requirements](#) [PDF, 83 KB] (6 Aug 2013)
- [Draft RPM Requirements](#) [PDF, 349 KB] (6 Apr 2013)
- [Registry Agreement](#) [PDF, 2.15 MB]

#### Section IV: Additional Information:

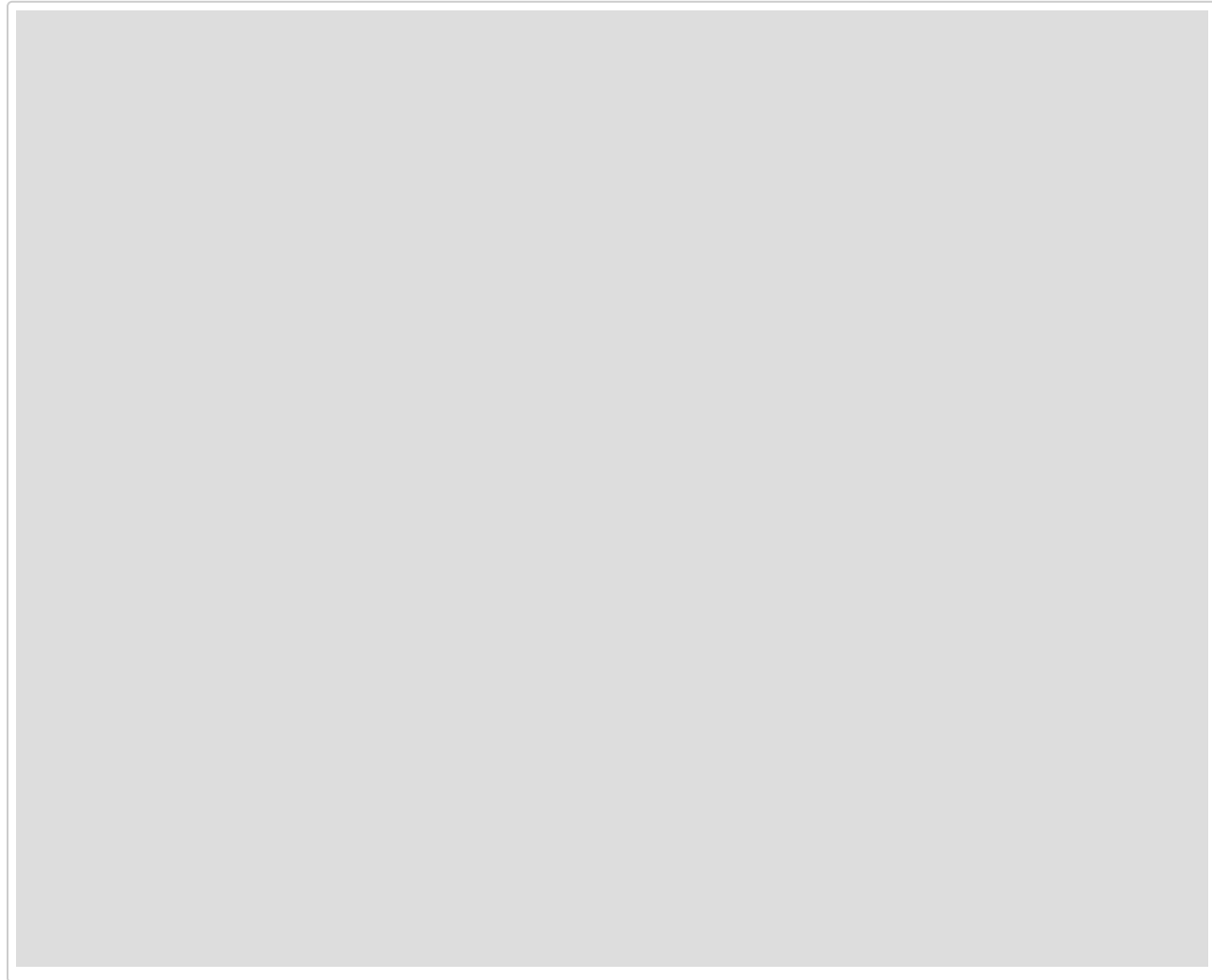
None

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(\*) Comments submitted after the posted Close Date/Time are not guaranteed to be considered in any final summary, analysis, reporting, or decision-making that takes place once this period lapses.

## FINAL VERSION TO BE SUBMITTED IF RATIFIED

Please [click here](#) to download a copy of the PDF below.



## FINAL DRAFT VERSION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE ALAC

The At-Large community appreciates the improvements [made by ICANN in the revised Rights Protection Mechanism Requirements \(RPM\) released on 6 August 2013](#).

Under the revised Requirements for the Sunrise Registration, a new gTLD Registry Operator that “has implemented IDN variant registration policies for the TLD” MAY register the IDN variant(s) as far as the corresponding trademark data has been generated by the Trademark Clearinghouse. This revision reflects the IDN user community’s persistent request on removal of the unreasonable restriction on the registration of the IDN variant(s) of a valid trademark data over the Sunrise Period.

[The ALAC has emphasized in its previous advice](#) that the At-Large Community firmly believes that “ICANN’s Rights Protection Measures should treat the trademarks in any language or character set equally, the principle being that Internet users in any language community should be equally protected against confusion.” The variant support of the Rights Protection Mechanism must thus have universal applicability and yield a consistent user experience for all users.

Noting the SSAC opinion that “[centralizing variant generation and checking would bring consistency to the variants generated](#),” we hereby advise ICANN to require the Trademark Clearinghouse to implement IDN variant policies itself to ensure the integrity and consistency of user experience across new gTLDs and across scripts.

The option of relying on the TLD Registry Operator’s “IDN variant policies” has the disadvantage of resulting in differentiating IDN variant treatment for the same trademark across TLDs, which will cause inconsistent user experience as well as user confusion. Furthermore, the revised requirements for Trademark Claims as they are currently formulated will serve only part of the global IDN user community (see Annex A for elaboration).

## **Annex A: Why the Trademark Claims Requirement Serves Only Part of the Global IDN User Community**

Under the revised Requirements for Trademark Claims, a Registry Operator that has established IDN variant policies for allocation of domain names in the TLD “must check all labels in a variant set against the Domain Name Label List for Trademark Claims before any domain names in the set are registered.” This requirement serves the needs of only part of the global IDN community. For example, it serves the needs of the Chinese script community, but not the needs of the Arabic script community. [Note: For the purpose of this elaboration, an example focusing on the Arabic script is provided below to serve as an illustration of a script that is shared across multiple languages where there is no cohesion in IDN Tables among them. This case is applicable to other scripts in a similar situation such as Latin, Cyrillic, etcetera.]

When a Registry Operator is obliged to ensure “all labels in a variant set against the Domain Name Label List” be availed for Trademark purposes, in the case of the Chinese language, the variant set generated will be the full variant set. In the case of the Arabic script, the variant set generated may only be a sub-set of possible variants of a label. The reason for the difference is that the Han script has cohesive IDN Tables or Label Generation Rules across registries and levels whereas the Arabic script does not. [Note: The Han script that is used by the Chinese language has the distinction of being the only script with cohesive IDN Tables at the present time]. The use of different IDN Tables (such as in the case of the Arabic script) can cause user confusion as well as “security, stability, or resiliency concerns or result in squatting and other issues” (see SAC 060).

Requiring the Arabic script community to develop cohesive IDN Tables or Label Generation Rules (LGR) is not a realistic option in the short term. The Arabic script is the second most widely used alphabetic writing system in the world after the Latin script. It is used not only for the Arabic language, but also for non-Arabic languages such as Malay, Farsi, Urdu, Sindhi, Pashto, Punjabi, and more. The diversity of the global Arabic Script community is such that it will require time for them to agree on cohesive IDN Tables or Label Generation Rules (and agreement is not guaranteed). As a basis for comparison, it should be noted that the Han script community, which comprises the Chinese, Korean and Japanese languages communities, required more than a year to agree on cohesive IDN Tables and Label Generation Rules. The implementation of the Trademark Clearinghouse cannot wait for this longer-term solution as it is uncertain how long it would take to resolve the linguistic differences. Nevertheless, all script communities should still be encouraged to develop cohesive IDN Tables and Label Generation Rules to address issues that will arise beyond the Trademark Claims period.

Relying on the TLD Registry Operator’s “IDN variant policies” for the Arabic script in a situation where IDN Tables or Label Generation Rules are not cohesive will require an amendment to the revised Requirements. Registry Operators must be required to generate a variant set against each label applied for during the sunrise period and to check against the entire variant set applicable for the script (i.e., variant superset and not just a possible sub-set of the variant labels). Moreover, where there is a match with a single label in the variant set, the relevant process should be triggered for the complete set of variants generated (i.e., if the rights claim is accepted, it should be accepted for the whole set, and if the rights claim is rejected, it should be rejected for the whole variant set en bloc). The operational challenge with this reliance on Registry Operators is Registry compliance. Non-compliance on the part of Registries and / or lack of enforcement by ICANN will result in user confusion and affect the consistency of user experience across TLDs for the implicated script.

## **FIRST DRAFT SUBMITTED**

The At-Large community supports the improvements made by ICANN in the revised Rights Protection Mechanism Requirements (RPM), released on 6 Aug 2013, in response to the IDN user community’s persistent requests to take action in order to prevent user confusion through the appropriate management of the IDN variants that are involved in the trademark measures.

Under the revised Requirements for the Sunrise Registration, a new gTLD Registry Operator that “has implemented IDN variant registration policies for the TLD” MAY register the IDN variant(s) as far as the corresponding trademark data has been generated by the Trademark Clearinghouse. At-Large community notes that the revision reflects the IDN user community’s request on removal of the unreasonable restriction on the registration of the IDN variant(s) of a valid trademark data over the Sunrise Period.

Under the revised Requirements for the Trademark Claims, a Registry Operator that “has established IDN variant policies for allocation of domain names in the TLD” MUST check all labels in a variant set against the Domain Name Label List for Trademark Claims before any domain names in the set are registered. At-Large community hails the revision the most significant improvement to prevent the user confusion that may be caused by the IDN variants that are not available in the trademark data generated by the Trademark Clearinghouse. The Revision is completely consistent with the purpose of the Trademark Claims, i.e. provision of clear notice to the prospective domain name registrant of the scope of the Trademark Holder’s rights. Even without the informational support from the Trademark Clearinghouse, the Registry Operator are obliged to ensure “all labels in a variant set against the Domain Name Label List” be availed for Trademark Claims.

Notwithstanding all the important improvements that have been made, At-Large community finds that the implementation of the revisions regarding the IDN variants completely relies on the TLD Registry Operator’s “IDN variant policies”, which will result in differentiating treatment for the same trademark in the IDN characters involving variants across the TLDs. The complexity can still potentially cause the user confusion in the IDN community. At-Large therefore calls for the ICANN to encourage the Registry Operators to implement the coherent IDN variant policies in consultation with the corresponding IDN user community.