**Goal:** Create a minimum standard of legal criteria for granting IGO-INGO Identifier Protections that is objective, verifiable, and measureable.

**Working Qualification Criteria Proposals:**

*Model Alpha:*

Organizations that serve the global public interest, that are international in scope and operations, and whose primary mission is of such public importance that some form of special protection for its name and acronym can be justified.

Meeting two of the following criteria is deemed to be sufficient evidence of the above requirements for an organization to be eligible for protections. The protection encompasses the name and the acronym of the respective organization as well as designations that - as the case may be - are explicitly mentioned in a treaty as a protected designation.

* + Protection by treaty
	+ Protection in multiple national jurisdictions (either by virtue of a specific law or treaty protection that is enforceable in a multiple jurisdictions without the requirement of a specific enactment
	+ Mission serving the global public interest
	+ inclusion in the Ecosoc list

*Model Bravo:*

striving to get to is a minimum standard to qualify for special protections (of whatever nature), and that many of those that have been suggested already, e.g. treaties, national laws, organizational mandates etc., are a form of proxy for the vague concept that:

* + "an organization [must] be
		- international in scope and operations, and
		- its primary mission be of such public importance
		- that it receives multilateral or multinational protection beyond ordinary trademark laws, and
		- that some form of special protection for its name and acronym can be justified."

**QC Framework History:**

* Claudia MacMaster Tamarit (27 FEB 2013)
	+ [General Consultative Status with the UN ECOSOC](http://esango.un.org/paperless/Web?page=static&content=intro); Apparently to be eligible for consultative status
		- an NGO must have been in existence (officially registered with the appropriate government authorities as an NGO/non-profit) for at least two years;
		- must have an established headquarters;
		- a democratically adopted constitution;
		- authority to speak for its members;
		- a representative structure;
		- appropriate mechanisms of accountability; and,
		- democratic and transparent decision-making processes;
		- The basic resources of the organization must be derived in the main part from contributions of the national affiliates or other components or from individual members.
* Jim Bikoff (26 FEB 2013)
	+ "an organization [must] be
		- international in scope and operations, and
		- its primary mission be of such public importance
		- that it receives multilateral or multinational protection beyond ordinary trademark laws, and
		- that some form of special protection for its name and acronym can be justified."
* Mary Wong (13 FEB 2013)
	+ "an organization be
		- international in scope and operations, and
		- its primary mission be of such public importance
		- that some form of special protection for its name and acronym can be justified." [bullets added.]
* Thomas Rickert (7 FEB 2013)
	+ Option A: Protection of a name or an organization by virtue of an international treaty AND protection in multiple jurisdictions. (*large support for option A via list*)
	+ Option B: The existence of a name, acronym or designation by virtue of an international treaty AND the requirement of the organization to be mandated to work in the global public interest. (Note: It was proposed that the global public interest can be shown by existing protection under multiple national laws).
* Claudia MacMaster Tamarit (30 JAN 2013)
	+ Existence of national laws or treaties that prohibit the unauthorized use of the words/designations in question;
	+ Status of the international organization as a non-profit institution;
	+ Membership (number of member countries in the international organization, including percentage of governmental/public members) to be weighed as a part of a multi-factored analysis where numbers may be considered flexible benchmarks, e.g., over 50 countries or representational 25% of the world's population, etc.);
	+ Organizational mandate for international public service (e.g., Statutes, Bylaws, Treaty, etc.);
	+ Work/serve on international level: Number of countries in which the international organization has operations or provides services and/or products; Nature and extent of collaborations with governments and other international organizations (again, to be weighed in a multi-factored analysis);
	+ Engage individuals globally: Nature and impact of work, services and/or products on an international level in regards to communities, industries, etc.
* IOC (30 JAN 2013)
	+ National laws and/or treaties that prohibit the unauthorized use of the words/designations in question
	+ Not-for-profit status
* Claudia MacMaster Tamarit (23 JAN 2013)
	+ Membership (e.g., 1+ country represented)
	+ Organizational mandate to serve the international public good (e.g., Statutes, Bylaws, Treaty, etc.)
	+ Character string to be protected is already protected in law (e.g., trademark law, Article 6ter)
	+ Non-profit status
	+ Work/serve on international level (e.g., 1+ countries or 1+ international organization)
	+ Engage individuals globally (e.g., involving persons from 1+ country)
	+ Internet presence (e.g., at least 1 domain name)
* Alain Berranger (16 JAN 2013)
	+ "Possess a justified and documented International Legal Personality"
		- proposal is for Qualification No. 3 ONLY as Qualification No. 1 (and 2) would exclude truly international organizations that are not established by treaty
* Claudia MacMaster Tamarit (19 DEC 2012)
	+ Summarized Qualification Criteria;
		- Structure. Special international nature/composition
			* Membership composition (countries/governments represented/involved);
			* Protection/creation by Treaty, including use of .int;
			* Protection/recognition by National Laws, including non-profit status;
			* Years in existence;
		- Work. International scope/impact of work for public good
			* Work in/ provides service to a number of countries;
			* Recognized relationships with/ services to countries, IGOS and INGOs;
			* Recognized relationships with/ services to the public/individuals;
		- Harm. Risk/scope of harm in domain name abuse
			* Recognition/use of names/acronyms/designations;
			* Extent of existing and future abusive domain name registrations, including recognizing ad hoc domain name uses;
			* Organization can use RPMs.
* Claudia MacMaster Tamarit (18 DEC 2012)
	+ Number of member countries in the international organization;
	+ Percentage of governmental or public members in the international organization;
	+ Number of countries in which the international organization has operations or provides services and/or products;
	+ Nature and impact of work, services and/or products on an international level;
	+ Nature and extent of collaborations with governments and other international organizations;
	+ Status of international organization under international and/or domestic law;
	+ Duration of international organization’s existence;
	+ Status of the international organization as a non-profit institution and/or operating in the public interest;
	+ Recognition/use of name or acronym with/by the international organization;
	+ Number and extent of existing abusive domain name registrations relating to the name or acronym.
* Evan Liebovitch (18 DEC 2012)
	+ What is the charitable status of the organization in the countries in which it operates?
	+ What is the current incidence of fraudulent or misleading domains related to the organization?
	+ Does the organization work and communicate directly to the public, or rather through affiliates, governments and partners?
	+ Does the organization, or its subsidiaries, engage in ad-hoc domain creation to deal with unforeseen needs (ie, disaster relief)
	+ Does the organization currently use a domain under .int?
* From the Work Package Spreadsheet:
	+ Protection by treaty
	+ Protection by national law
	+ Protection in 30 jurisdictions required
	+ Recognized relationships with countries, IGOs and INGOs
	+ Work in/provides services to a number of countries
	+ Recognized relationships with/services to the public/individuals
	+ Organizations serve a public good
	+ Organization can use RPMs
	+ What is the charitable status of the organization in the countries in which it operates?
	+ Does the organization work and communicate directly to the public, or rather through affiliates, governments and partners?
	+ Membership Composition
	+ Years in Existence
* From the IGO-INGO Final Issue Report, **GAC Proposal**:
	+ the criteria that the GAC established for proposing special protection for the RCRC and IOC, i.e. non-profit, humanitarian organizations whose names are currently protected by existing international treaties and national laws in multiple jurisdictions.
* From the IGO-INGO Final Issue Report, **.INT Criteria: the criteria for an international organization to register a .INT domain name:**
	+ an international treaty between or among national governments must have established the organization; and
	+ the organization that is established must be widely considered to have independent international legal personality and must be the subject of and governed by international law;
* From the IGO-INGO Final Issue Report, **Staff Proposal in Preliminary Issue Report**:
	+ the duration of an international organization’s existence;
	+ the number of member states in the international organization;
	+ how frequently its symbols and names are utilized in public media;
	+ the number of countries in which the international organization has offices and operations.
* From the IGO-INGO Final Issue Report, **IGO Commentator Proposal**:
	+ the status of the organizations under public international law;
	+ privileges and immunities enjoyed by the organizations;
	+ the principle source of financing for those organizations;
	+ the protection of common goods including market principles, the rule of law, and freedom of expression.
* From the IGO-INGO Final Issue Report, **Staff Singapore Proposal**:
	+ The Board Workshop Paper in support of the Singapore Resolution included the following set of criteria:
		- The Movement or Organization requesting that one or more of its Intellectual Properties (“Properties”) be place on the Reserved Names list must have been well established long before (such as 50 or 100 years) the new gTLD policy was adopted by the Board on 26 June 2008.
		- The names are widely recognized and closely associated with the Movement or Organization.
		- One or more Properties of the Movement or Organization must be protected by legislation in at least 30 countries, on at least four continents.
		- One or more Properties of the Movement or Organization must be protected by one or more treaties adopted by at least 60 countries.
		- The Movement or Organization must be a non-profit institution (or the equivalent) operating in the public interest and the reservations of names must serve the public interest.
	+ GAC advice must have been received indicating the GAC’s strong support for the Movement’s or Organization’s request to have one or more of its Properties placed on a Reserved Names list.