

Draft Initial Report on the Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in All gTLDs Policy Development Process

STATUS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is ~~at the draft~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Initial Report on the Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in all gTLDs, prepared by ICANN Staff and the Working Group for public comment on the proposed policy recommendations currently under consideration by the PDP Working Group (“WG”). **This Initial Report has also been submitted to the GNSO Council on [Date].** ~~An Initial A-Final-Report, with proposed final recommendations~~ will be prepared by ICANN Staff for an additional public comment following review of the public comment received on this Draft Initial Report and prior to submission of the Final Report to the GNSO Council.

SUMMARY

This report is submitted to the GNSO Council and posted for public comment as a required step in this GNSO Policy Development Process on the Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in ~~All~~ ~~gTLDs~~ gTLDs.

Comment [AG1]: Not sure why we need this phrase. Is the alternative to write the Final Report *AFTER* submission to the GNSO?

Comment [AG2]: Ignoring the semantics, my recollection is that if the initial report does not include definitive recommendations, then the a draft report that does include definitive recommendations must be issued for public comment prior to submission to the GNSO. Or at least, that is what we have done in the recent past (PEDNR being one example).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2. OBJECTIVE AND NEXT STEPS	6
3. BACKGROUND	7
4. DELIBERATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP	14
5. COMMUNITY INPUT	32
6. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS	37
ANNEX 1 – GNSO COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON 23 MARCH 2012	38
ANNEX 2 – PDP WG CHARTER	42
ANNEX 3 – WORKING GROUP MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE	50
ANNEX 4 – COMMUNITY INPUT STATEMENT REQUEST TEMPLATE	53
ANNEX 5 – ICANN GENERAL COUNSEL OFFICE RESEARCH REPORT	56

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Background

- Providing special protections for the names and acronyms of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, (“RCRC”), International Olympic Committee (“IOC”), International Government Organizations (“IGOs”) and ~~other~~ International Non-Governmental Organizations (“INGOs”) from third party domain name registrations at the top and second levels of new gTLDs has been a long-standing issue over the course of the New gTLD Program.
- The GAC has advised the ICANN Board to provide special permanent protections for the RCRC and IOC names at the top and second levels of new gTLDs, and special protections against inappropriate third party registration for the names and acronyms of 195 IGOs ~~at the second level of new gTLDs, ,~~ and at the top level in any future new gTLD rounds. In the case of IGOs, the GAC has further stated advised that, “[i]n the public interest, implementation of such protection at the IGO names and acronyms may not be acquired by any third party as a domain name at either the top or the second level must be accomplished prior to the delegation of any new gTLDs, and in future rounds of gTLDs, at the second and top level, at the second level of new gTLDs, unless express written permission is obtained from the concerned IGO¹. The ICANN Board has adopted motions to provide interim such protections following the GAC advice until any policy recommendations from the GNSO would require further and/or different action. In particular, the New gTLD Program Committee Board resolution referred to second-level protections for certain IGO names and acronyms by inclusion on a Reserved Names List in section 2.2.1.2.3 of the Applicant Guidebook, applicable in all new gTLD registries approved in the first round of the New gTLD Program.

Comment [J3]: IOC/RCRC WG should be mentioned in the background section.

Comment [ICRC4]: RCRC: We feel that the work of the antecedent WG on IOC/RCRC names would merit here a mention (especially considering that one of the latter’s outcomes is annexed to the Report, namely the GNSO Council Resolution on 23 March 2012). Furthermore, several submissions of the RCRC to ICANN’s Constituencies and to ICANN Board precede the establishment of the IGO/INGO WG, should remain among the references and resources within this process (in particular the Position Paper of 13th June 2012 submitted to ICANN’s Board (and subsequently circulated to Working Group members).

Comment [AG5]: Is that correct? The last motion that I found is on the 26 Nov 2012 where they served notice that they would protect names eligible for .int that explicitly applied to ICANN by a certain date, pending input from the GNSO on stability, security or the public interest. I do not recall the Board actually protecting those names, or acting on the GAC list of names.

¹ See Letter and Annexes from Heather Dryden to Steve Crocker and Cherine Chalaby: <http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/dryden-to-crocker-chalaby-22mar13-en>
<http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/dryden-to-crocker-chalaby-annex1-22mar13-en.pdf>
<http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/dryden-to-crocker-chalaby-annex2-22mar13-en.pdf>

- The GNSO Council considered the Final GNSO Issue Report on the Protection of International Organization Names in New gTLDs, and approved a motion to initiate a Policy Development Process (“PDP”) for the protection of certain international organization names and acronyms in all gTLDs. The Working Group (“WG”) was formed on 31 October 2012 and the WG Charter was approved by the GNSO Council on 15 November 2012. The decision was taken in this context to subsume the issues of the IOC and Red Cross and Red Crescent designations and names under the new Working Group and PDP process.

1.2 Deliberations of the Working Group

- The Protection of IGO, INGO, IOC and RCRC Identifiers in All gTLDs Working Group started its deliberations on 31 October ~~2013~~2012 where it was decided to continue the work primarily through weekly conference calls, in addition to e-mail exchanges.
- Section 4 provides an overview of the deliberations of the Working Group conducted both by conference calls as well as e-mail threads.
- Section 4 also includes a brief summary of the ICANN General Counsel’s survey of the protections provided to certain international organizations under international treaties and a sampling of national jurisdictions, prepared in response to specific questions submitted by the Working Group regarding whether there were any treaties or national laws that would prohibit the domain name registration of RCRC, IOC, IGO and/or INGO identifiers.

1.3 WG Preliminary Potential Policy Recommendations

- The proposed potential policy recommendations for the protection of IGO and INGO (including RCRC and IOC) identifiers in all gTLDs presented in this Initial Report do not represent a consensus position by the Working Group members; but rather, are they constitute are are options being considered by the Working Group. -The objective of this Initial Report is to present the proposed potential policy recommendations currently under consideration to solicit feedback from the community on these specific policy recommendations.
- The proposed potential policy recommendation options are presented in Sections 4.3-4.6.

1.4 Stakeholder Group / Constituency Statements & Initial Public Comment Period

- The WG requested input from the GNSO Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies, as well as other ICANN Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees. Further information on the community input received, as well as a brief summary of the positions of international organizations is available in Section 5.

1.5 Conclusions and Next Steps

- This Initial Report is being posted for public comment for 21 days, plus a 21-day Reply Period, after which ~~the comments received will be summarized and analysed. Then the~~ PDP WG will ~~1) take into account the input received, 2) conduct a formal consensus call on the proposed policy recommendations and - The comments received from the public comment forum will be analysed and taken into account for redrafting-3) redraft~~ the Initial Report into a Final Report to be considered by the GNSO Council for further action.
- The WG will provide a conclusion and complete this section of the report in the second phase of the PDP, following the public comment period on this Initial Report

Comment [AG6]: This seems to either presume that there will be reasonable consensus at this time, or the WG is willing to submit an inconclusive report to the GNSO.

Comment [CG7]: What happens if the consensus call does not result in firm recommendations? It seems to me that we should address this. I assume the WG would continue working to reach some recommendations if possible.

2. Objective and Next Steps

This Initial Report on the Protection of IGO, INGO, IOC and RCRC Identifiers in all gTLDs PDP is being published as required by the GNSO Policy Development Process under the ICANN Bylaws (see <http://www.icann.org/general/bylaws.htm#AnnexA>). ~~The~~As already stated in Section 1 above, ~~the~~The proposed potential policy recommendations for the protection of IGO and INGO (including RCRC and IOC) identifiers in all gTLDs presented in this Initial Report do not represent a consensus position by the Working Group members; ~~but rather, are they constitute~~ options being considered by the Working Group. The objective of this Initial Report is to present the proposed potential policy recommendations currently under consideration to solicit feedback from the community on these specific policy recommendations. In addition, the Working Group would welcome comments on the following questions:

- 1) Which recommendation options for the protection of certain IGO ~~and INGO~~ (including RCRC and IOC) identifiers at the top and/or second levels as listed in Sections 4.3 to 4.6 would you support?
- 2) If you do not support any of the recommendation options, please suggest any reasonable alternatives as delineated between top and second-level protections you may have.

This Initial Report will be open to public comment for 21 days, plus a 21-day reply period, after which the PDP Working Group will conduct a formal consensus call on the proposed policy recommendations. The comments received from the public comment forum will be analysed and taken into account for redrafting the Initial Report into a Final Report to be considered by the GNSO Council for further action.

Comment [AG8]: See my comments on the title page.

3. Background

For a detailed background and history of the issue on whether to protect certain IGO and INGO identifiers including the RCRC and IOC prior to the initiation of this PDP, please see the [Final GNSO Issue Report on the Protection of International Organization Names in New gTLDs](#)² (“Final Issue Report”). The scope of the Final Issue Report included an evaluation of whether to protect the names of both international government and non-government organizations at the top level and second level in all gTLDs.

Upon receiving the Final Issue Report, the GNSO Council approved a motion to initiate a Policy Development Process for the protection of certain International Organization Names in all gTLDs. The Working group was formed 31 October 2012 and their Charter was approved by the GNSO Council on 15 November 2012.³

At its 26 November 2012 meeting, the ICANN Board New gTLD Committee adopted a resolution to protect, on an interim basis, certain IGO names and acronyms based on .int registration criteria at the second level of the initial round of new gTLDs, by including these names on the Reserved Names list; and for the GNSO to continue its policy development efforts on the protection of IGO names, particularly on... It also requested advice from the GNSO Council about whether to include second-level protections for certain IGO names and acronyms by inclusion on a Reserved Names List in section 2.2.1.2.3 of the Applicant Guidebook for the first-initial round of new gTLDs.⁴

At the same meeting, the New gTLD Committee also adopted a resolution regarding the protection of RCRC and IOC names. The Board resolved that restrictions on the registration of RCRC and IOC names for new gTLDs at the second level (i.e., the IOC and RCRC names listed in the Reserved Names

Comment [bac9]: See footer change by Ricardo, change did not translate in merge

² Final Issue Report: <http://gns0.icann.org/en/node/34529>. Further background information in this regard may be found in the various submissions made to the Working Group by various IGOs, the IOC and the RCRC.

³ The GNSO Council Resolution for IGO-INGO PDP initiation:

<http://gns0.icann.org/en/council/resolutions#20121017-2>.

⁴ The ICANN Board Resolution and Rationale for the Protection of IGO names are posted at:

<http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26nov12-en.htm>.

List under section 2.2.1.2.3 of the Applicant Guidebook applicable in all new gTLD registries approved in the first round of the New gTLD Program) will be in place until such time as a policy is adopted that may require further action.⁵

On 20 December 2012, the GNSO Council adopted a resolution to provide special protection for RCRC and IOC names at the second level of the initial round of new gTLDs in a manner consistent with the Board resolution to protect such names.⁶

In response to the ICANN Board's request for advice on the protection of IOC/RCRC names, the GNSO Council Chair sent a letter⁷ on 31 January 2013 to the ICANN Board and GAC with its advice on this issue. Although the GNSO did not dispute the advice provided by the GAC, it also recognized that the issue exceeded the scope of implementation and required further policy development to for a long-term approach/solution.

On 28 February 2013, the GNSO Council sent a letter⁸ to the ICANN Board in response to the Board's request for advice on the temporary protection of IGO-~~INGO~~ names in the first round. The GNSO made reference to the temporary protections of the IOC and RCRC names, and noted that the IGO-INGO PDP had not completed ~~its~~ work. The letter also noted a minority position that the global public interest could possibly be harmed by such temporary protections for IGO identifiers. The Council advised that the Working Group assigned to this issue will maintain its sense of urgency to develop policy recommendations which the GNSO can provide to the ICANN Board with respect to IGOs.

Comment [J10]: The letter is in reference to protections specifically for IGOs, and does not refer, other than in analogizing to the protections afforded to IOC/RCRC identifiers, to INGOs or IOC/RCRC.

⁵ The ICANN Board Resolution and Rationale for the Protection of IOC/RCRC names are posted at: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26nov12-en.htm#1>.

⁶ The GNSO Council Resolution for the Protection of IOC/RCRC names: <http://gns0.icann.org/en/council/resolutions#201212>.

⁷ GNSO Council letter of advice to the ICANN Board and GAC: <http://gns0.icann.org/en/correspondence/robinson-to-dryden-31jan13-en.pdf>.

⁸ GNSO Council letter of advice to the ICANN Board: <http://gns0.icann.org/en/correspondence/robinson-to-crocker-chalaby-28feb13-en.pdf>.

On 22 March 2013, the GAC submitted to the Board a list of 195 IGO names and acronyms to be protected at the second level of the first round of new gTLDs, which indicated that but was somewhat ambiguous in their advice with regard to the scope of languages for the names and acronyms to be protected; in remained to be determined, as well as whether such protections should be extended beyond the first round of new gTLDs.⁹

During the ICANN Board/GAC joint session on 9 April 2013 in Beijing, the Board flagged a number of issues still to be addressed including languages to be protected, the mechanism envisaged for any periodic review of the list, and expressed concern over the lack of clarity in the GAC advice as well as that certain several of the acronyms listed for special protection include common words, trademarked terms, acronyms used by multiple organizations, and acronyms that are problematic for other reasons. The Board requested that the GAC clarify their advice with regard to the specific languages to be protected and the mechanism envisaged for any periodic review of the list, and flagged for consideration the issue of acronyms for which there may be competing claims. the protection of IGO acronyms, scope of languages for the 195 IGO names and acronyms, and the term of protection beyond the first round of new gTLDs. The Board indicated that clarification would be required to permit the Board to implement the GAC advice.¹⁰

In its 11 April 2013 Beijing GAC Communique, the GAC reiterated its advice to the ICANN Board that “appropriate preventative initial protection for the IGO names and acronyms on the provided list be in place before any new gTLDs would launch.” but;” but and -noted that it “is mindful of outstanding implementation issues and commits to actively working with IGOs, the Board, and ICANN Staff to find a workable and timely way forward pending the resolution of these implementation issues.” With regard to the RCRC and IOC names, the GAC advised the ICANN Board to amend the provisions in the new gTLD Registry Agreement pertaining to the IOC/RCRC names to

⁹ See Letter and Annexes from Heather Dryden to Steve Crocker and Cherine Chalaby: <http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/dryden-to-crocker-chalaby-22mar13-en>
<http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/dryden-to-crocker-chalaby-annex1-22mar13-en.pdf>
<http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/dryden-to-crocker-chalaby-annex2-22mar13-en.pdf>

¹⁰ See Letter from Steve Crocker to Heather Dryden on IGO Name Protection: <http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/crocker-to-dryden-01apr13-en.pdf>

Comment [bac11]: DRI: [Comment - The Toronto GAC advice makes clear that “...such protections at the second level must be accomplished prior to the delegation of any new gTLDs, and in future rounds of gTLDs, at the second and top level.” – emphasis added. The GAC-submitted list to Board also clearly indicated languages as an issue “TBD”. “Somewhat ambiguous” thus may not be the most apt descriptor.]

confirm that the protections will be made permanent prior to the delegation of any new gTLDs¹¹.

The Board accordingly amended the provisions of the proposed final new gTLD Registry Agreement to make permanent the IOC/RCRC protections. The proposed agreement is open for public comment until June 11, 2013.

3.1 Protections Available to International Organizations Under the Current Version of the Applicant Guidebook (AGB)

In addition to the protections adopted by the ICANN Board for the IOC and RCRC names at the top and second levels, and any protection which may be adopted by the ICANN Board for IGO names and acronyms at the second level of the first round of new gTLDs, international organizations may in principle (to the extent that, in the case of the IGOs, their specific status under international law is not infringed upon) potentially utilize some of the several existing protections available to other entities under the New gTLD Program¹², including including which are discussed further below. In the case of IGOs, there are also several ICANN protection mechanisms which IGOs in general may not be able to utilize, such as the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), the Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS), and the Trademark Clearinghouse, all of which require trademarks. IGO names and acronyms may be protected as such under international and domestic law, but are not and should not be regarded as synonymous with trademarks.

Comment [AG12]: As noted already, I see no evidence that this protection has actually been granted at this time.

Top-Level Protections

Information on applied-for strings was made publicly available after the close of the application window for the initial round of new gTLDs. Any party, including international organizations, has the ability to review the applied-for strings to determine if any raise concerns, and will have the opportunity to avail themselves of the objection processes if the applied-for string infringes on specific interests set out in the Applicant Guidebook "AGB", which include:

¹¹ Beijing GAC Communique:

https://gacweb.icann.org/download/attachments/27132037/Beijing%20Communique%20april2013_Final.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1365666376000&api=v2

¹² The latest Guidebook is posted on the ICANN website. Supporting documentation is available through the "New TLDs" button at www.icann.org.

- Infringement of legal rights, particularly intellectual property rights;
- Approval of new TLDs that are contrary to generally accepted legal norms of morality and public order as recognized under principles of international law; and
- Misappropriation of community names or labels.

In addition, an Independent Objector has been appointed, and has the ability to file objections in certain cases where an objection has not already been made to an application that will infringe on the latter two interests listed above. The Independent Objector will act solely in the best interest of the public. The Independent Objector does not, however, have the ability to bring an objection on the grounds of infringement of intellectual property rights.

The legal rights objection includes a specific ground for objection that may be applicable to many IGOs. An IGO is eligible to file a legal rights objection if it meets the criteria for registration of an .INT domain name. See Applicant Guidebook, section 3.2.2.2, at <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/agb/objection-procedures-11jan12-en.pdf>. Those criteria include:

- a) An international treaty between or among national governments must have established the organization; and
- b) 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.

The specialized agencies of the UN and the organizations having observer status at the UN General Assembly are also recognized as meeting these criteria. In addition, a holder of a word mark that is “specifically protected by statute or treaty” may also avail itself of the Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure (PDDRP), for use where it appears that a registry (at the top level) is affirmatively infringing the complainant’s mark. It should be noted that IGO names and acronyms are not word marks as such. More information on the PDDRP is available in Section 6.1 of the Applicant Guidebook.

Second Level Protections

Word marks that are specifically protected by a statute or treaty are eligible for protection through the mandatory Trademark Claims process and Sunrise protections in the New gTLD Program, both of which are supported by the Trademark Clearinghouse. In any case, it must be noted that, in accordance with international law and domestic statutes, the names and acronyms of IGOs are not to be equated with trademarks – instead, they are dealt with by international and local authorities as “non-registrable” terms. In the case of IGOs, as indicated, IGO names and acronyms, although protected under international treaty, are not word marks as such.

Through the Trademark Clearinghouse, mark holders will have the opportunity to register their marks in a single repository that will serve all new gTLDs. Currently, trademark holders go through similar rights authentication processes for each separate top-level domain that launches.

New gTLD registries are required to use the Trademark Clearinghouse in two ways. First, they must offer a “sunrise” period – a pre-launch opportunity for rights holders to register names in the new gTLD prior to general registration. Second, a Trademark Claims service will notify rights holders of domain name registrations that match records in the Clearinghouse for a period of time at the beginning of general registration.

The Trademark Clearinghouse is expected to support increased protections, as well as reduce costs for mark holders such as IGOs, such as IGOs. In the case of IGOs, which are in general not mark holders, any such benefits of the Trademark Clearinghouse would naturally not apply. The PDDRP, discussed in relation to the top level, also affords protection for activity at the second level. At the second level the PDDRP provides an avenue whereby mark holders can file a dispute against a registry, rather than a registrant, if through a registry’s affirmative conduct there is a pattern or practice of the registry’s bad faith intent to profit from the sale of infringing names and the registry’s bad faith intent to profit from systematic registration of names infringing the complainant’s mark.

The New gTLD Program also affords mark holders a new form of alternative dispute resolution for clear-cut cases of abuse by domain name registrants. The Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) is a streamlined version of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) process, providing trademark holders a quicker and simpler process through which infringing registrations at the second level can be “taken down.” Access to the URS in general requires access to the

Comment [Gf13]: Again: the names and acronyms of IGOs are NOT trademarks. This statement is only applicable to INGOs.

Trademark Clearinghouse. IGOs, which are in general not “trademark holders”, do not presently benefit from access to either mechanism.

4. Deliberations of the Working Group

The Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in all gTLDs WG began its deliberations on 31 October 2012 by defining the WG Charter which is included in Annex 2 of this report. The team also prepared a [work plan](#)¹³, which was reviewed on a regular basis. It outlines key deliverable work products used in research and analysis of the issues defined in the charter as well as how charter issues were handled. In order to facilitate the work of the constituencies and stakeholder groups, a template was developed that was used to provide input in response for the request for constituency and stakeholder group statements (see Annex 4). This template was also used to solicit input from other ICANN Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees early on in the process. Section 5 of this report provides the community input responses and a short summary.

4.1 Initial Fact-Finding and Research

In addition to soliciting community input, the WG formed five sub-teams to conduct an analysis on the nature of the problem, qualification criteria, eligibility process, admissions, and protections. A [matrix](#)¹⁴ was developed to document the attributes of each analysis with comparisons across the four groups of organizations (i.e., IGOs, RCRC, IOC, and other INGOs) seeking protection. In addition, ICANN's General Counsel Office was requested to research and report on possible legal prohibitions with respect to registration of domains. The next five sub-sections will provide details of each sub-team's findings.

4.1.1 Nature of the Problem

This sub-team's task was to review the specific problems that would be addressed if any protections were to be implemented. Sub-topics reviewed included, costs of combating infringement and abuse, infringement on public good, and discussion of existing Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs) and/or due process in applicable law. In principle it is understood by all stakeholders that use of domain names with malicious intent is a recognized problem within the DNS. However, degrees of

¹³ IGO-INGO WG work plan: <https://community.icann.org/display/GWGTCT/Work+Plan+Drafts>

¹⁴ Analysis Matrix: <https://community.icann.org/display/GWGTCT/IGO-INGO+Work+Package+Drafts>

harm suffered by organizations varied in the WG's deliberations. Essentially two views emerged in the analysis of this issue:

- View 1: Require organizations seeking protections to provide evidence of harm against it
- View 2: Harm does exist and resources consumed to mitigate the harm divert funds away from serving the global public interest

As mandated by the Charter and in order to provide more information to aid the WG's deliberations for this issue of establishing qualification criteria for special protection of international organization identifiers, the WG asked representatives from the IOC, RCRC and IGOs to provide evidence of abuse by third party domain name registrations of their respective organization's identifiers. A series of content sources came from prior policy reports, direct submissions from organizations seeking protection and WG analysis tools. Links to the evidence reviewed can be found at the [IGO-INGO Wiki Page](#)¹⁵. Concurrently, ICANN staff also compiled a [sampling of possible unauthorized domain name registrations](#)¹⁶ of international organization identifiers.

4.1.2 Qualification Criteria

The Qualification Criteria (QC) sub-team reviewed qualitative and quantitative attributes of how organization(s) may qualify for protections of their respective identifiers. Such attributes include how the organizations in question are protected by treaty or national law, and whether the quantity of jurisdictions providing protection had relevance to the scope and limitations of protection mechanisms. Access to current RPMs, not-for-profit status, nature of public mission, and duration of existence were other attributes explored.

The overall intent of the WG was to establish a set of objective criteria that was also stringent enough to appropriately limit the number of organizations which may qualify. With the GAC advice in its Beijing Communique, the scope of special protections for IGO ~~Organization~~ combined with the special protections previously provided to the IOC and RCRC became much more defined. However, to date, the issue of possible special protections for INGOs other than the RCRC and IOC has not

¹⁵ Abuse evidence: <https://community.icann.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=40931994>

¹⁶ Sampling of registrations: <https://community.icann.org/display/GWGTCT/IGO-INGO+Registration+Evaluation+Tool>

been addressed outside of the PDP WG and so, as mandated by the WG Charter, it is still an area the WG must explore. Section 4.5 of this report provides details of proposed qualification criteria for INGOs.

WG deliberations around qualification criteria quickly confirmed that a single framework to cover all four types of organizations was not possible. possible preferred by most. The IOC and RCRC may be are differentiated from each other and other INGOs given because on the basis of the unique given given the legal protections they they the IOC and RCRCy they they they they are afforded, under a framework of international treaties and national laws in multiple jurisdictions, while INGOs are have been are differentiated on the basis of the legal protections they are afforded, structured, organized, and funded in entirely different ways...

Comment [AG14]: This wording implies that the IOC and RCRC are substantively the same, which I do not think there is agreement on.

4.1.3 Eligibility Process

The Eligibility Process sub-team sought to delineate understand the circumstances by how and who would be tasked with determining whether an organization seeking special protections would meet the specified qualification criteria, and how this process would take place.... Initial discussions leaned toward a neutral entity that would make such determinations, but the sub-group again stressed the importance of an objective set of qualification criteria, which could include provided lists, provided by the GAC such as the list of 195 IGOs....

Comment [bac15]: CMT: [NB: We need to be careful here. INGOs for example may be protected by national laws (trademark and otherwise) in multiple jurisdictions (as well as those flowing from trademark treaties). Also the IOC and the RCRC do not have the same schema of protections as each other. Finally, the governance and funding of some INGOs may bear resemblance to IGOs, in so far as having member country representation and some governmental/public members and public funding.]

Comment [bac16]: CMT: [NB: Was this list submitted after the subgroup's work had closed?]

Ultimately, eligibility considerations are tightly coupled to qualification criteria. If the WG agrees on policy recommendations to provide special protection for the identifiers of INGOs, the QC framework and who manages it will have to be determined.

4.1.4 Admissions

Essentially, the Admissions sub-team was tasked to determine if additional criteria to receive protections were needed after an organization met the qualification criteria and eligibility checks. The sub-team was challenged by the idea of additional criteria. Deliberations became a problem of balancing various criteria and categories of criteria. Criteria beyond the type of organization and whether they applied for the status are not additional criteria, but rather necessary components in

any decision. The sub-team concluded that admission is a sub-component that falls within qualification criteria and the eligibility process referred to in the previous two sections above.

4.1.5 Protections

The last sub-team was formed to review the types of protections that may be available to IGOs and INGOs. The following preventative and curative protection mechanisms were reviewed:

- Reserved Names lists
- Modified Reserved Names lists with an exemption procedure to allow for registration by the organization or a legitimate right holder
- Trademark Clearinghouse Clearing House, Sunrise, and Claims
- UDRP
- URS
- Do not sell lists
- Limited Protective Registrations

Comment [AG17]: On the first substantive reference to the TMCH, we need a statement saying that we are using the TMCH as a placeholder. The strings that we are referring to are generally not TMs, and whether the new protected names will be entered into the TMCH, or some other vehicle is an implementation issue.

Comment [AG18]: Is this defined somewhere?

Comment [AG19]: Is this defined somewhere?

Sections 4.3 to 4.6 of this report outline in detail the policy recommendation options for special protections that the WG is considering.

4.1.6 Main Findings of ICANN’s General ~~Council~~~~Council~~~~Council~~~~Council~~~~Council~~ ~~Counsel~~~~Council~~~~Council~~ Office

~~In parallel to~~~~Parallel with~~~~to~~~~to~~~~to~~ the activities mentioned above, the Charter required the WG to evaluate the scope of existing protections under international treaties and national/laws~~national~~ ~~laws~~ for IGO, INGO, RCRC and IOC Names. In order to do so, the WG requested ICANN’s General Counsel to conduct research and report on whether ICANN is aware of any jurisdiction in which a statute, treaty or other applicable law prohibits either or both of the following actions by or under the authority of ICANN:

- a) the assignment by ICANN at the top level, or
- b) the registration by a registry or a registrar accredited by ICANN of a domain name requested by any party at the second level, of the name or acronym of an intergovernmental organization (IGO) or an international non-governmental organization receiving protections under treaties and statutes under multiple jurisdictions (INGO)

The WG requested the General Counsel to specify the jurisdiction(s) and cite the law if the answer to either of these questions was affirmative.

In summary, the research conducted by the General Counsel indicated that with the exception of one jurisdiction ~~(Brazil)~~, there is no international treaty or national law that specifically prohibits the allowing of a domain name registration of an IGO or (IOC / RCRC) INGO identifier by a third party.¹⁷ In the case of Brazil, the unauthorized registration of a domain name using the names OLYMPIC, OLYMPIAD, IOC or FIFA name brands is explicitly prohibited ~~on an interim basis, until the conclusion of the major sports events scheduled to occur in that country in 2013 (FIFA Confederations Cup), 2014 (FIFA World Cup) and 2016 (Olympic Games).~~

However, the General Counsel's response concluded that certain international treaties and national laws may provide causes of action to challenge such registrations, e.g., trademark infringement and unfair competition. ~~The General Counsel's response did not include research for other INGOs than~~ Nevertheless, such conclusions must also be read within than the IOC and RCRC. context of the June 2008 Board decision that adopted the GNSO's policy recommendations on the introduction of new gTLDs. On rights of others, the GNSO recommendation stated: e.g., trademark infringement and unfair competition.

Strings must not infringe the existing legal rights of others that are recognized or enforceable under generally accepted and internationally recognized principles of law. Examples of these legal rights that are internationally recognized include, but are not limited to, rights defined in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industry Property (in particular trademark rights), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (in particular freedom of expression rights).

4.2 Working Group Charter Deliberations

Charter Issue 1

¹⁷ Although Greece was not included in the research scope of the GC survey, the IOC provided information that Greece specifically prohibits the domain name registration of the Olympic words.

Comment [ICRC20]: RCRC: We believe that this is a restrictive reading of the conclusions of the General Counsel's Report. For example and as highlighted in the past, the protection of the RC and RC designations and names does not stem from their registration as a trademark. The Report should to our mind be read to recognize potential bases for challenges on the basis of the protections of the designations under domestic laws, or even in regard the basis of international law. The phrase "may provide causes of action to challenge such registrations, e.g., trademark infringement and unfair competition" is, we believe, restrictive of the Report's conclusions (at least in regard to the RC and RC designations and names).

Comment [J21]: In many of these countries, the prohibition on use of the names is absolute.

It is an independent statutory action, rather than a cause of action under trademark law. Therefore under IOC national laws such challenges would be primarily based on violation of a national statute, and are not limited to trademark infringement and unfair competition.

Comment [bac22]: MC: This is valid but the statement as crafted isn't neutrally presented and should be edited.

Whether there is a need for special protections at the top and second level in all existing and new gTLDs for the names and acronyms of the following types of international organizations:

International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) protected by international law and multiple domestic statutes, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) receiving protections under treaties and statutes under multiple jurisdictions, specifically including the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (RCRC), ~~and as well as the International Olympic Committee (IOC) with protection received under multiple domestic statutes.~~ In deliberating this issue, the WG should consider the following elements:

- Quantifying the Entities to be Considered for Special Protection
- Evaluating the Scope of Existing Protections under International Treaties/National Laws for IGO, RCRC and IOC Names
- Establishing Qualification Criteria for Special Protection of International Organization Names
- Distinguishing Any Substantive Differences Between the RCRC and IOC From Other International Organizations

This issue was first addressed by the request for legal research as noted in Section 4.1 and Annex 5.

Secondly, the WG performed the critical task of reviewing the qualification criteria which is documented in the work package mentioned in Section 4.1. It became evident from the WG

deliberations that a single framework of qualification criteria ~~could not be~~

~~defined defined was defined was not preferred defined preferred defined~~ given the different nature of IGOs and INGOs. ~~Further, the IOC, and RCRC, and other INGOs did differ from each other INGOs as well given their its~~ unique legal standing under international treaties and national laws in multiple

jurisdictions. The scope of the qualification criteria for these three types of organizations became defined and quantified by the list of IGO organizations eligible for protection submitted by the GAC and both the GAC's and ICANN Board's recognition of the international legal protections for the IOC and RCRC (all being temporarily protected by ICANN Board actions). Conversely, as noted in the proposed recommendations below, other INGO organizations have a set of proposed qualification criteria that will be essential for granting any protections for INGOs other than the RCRC and IOC.

Charter Issue 2

Comment [Gf23]: No matter how many times this statement is made in ICANN documents, this must be corrected again. Neither the IOC nor the "Olympic" term have EVER received any protection under international treaties. The Treaty of Nairobi refers solely to the Olympic symbol – there is no other international treaty protecting "Olympic" names or acronyms.

Comment [Gf24]: As indicated above and explained on several occasions, this statement, as applied to the IOC, is patently INCORRECT and must be removed from the document; otherwise, it may lead to inaccurate or discriminatory policy recommendations.

Comment [AG25]: Again, there is the implication here that the IOC and RCRC are substantively the same.

Comment [Gf26]: Once again, the IOC name/acronym and the "Olympic" term do NOT enjoy specific international legal protection.

If there is a need for special protections at the top and second level in all existing and new gTLDs for certain international organization names and acronyms, the PDP WG is expected to develop policy recommendations for such protections. Specifically, the PDP WG should:

- Determine whether the current special protections being provided to RCRC and IOC names at the top and second level of the initial round of new gTLDs should be made permanent for RCRC and IOC names in all gTLDs and if not, develop specific recommendations for appropriate special protections for these names.
- Develop specific recommendations for appropriate special protections for the names and acronyms of all other qualifying international organizations.

This charter issue is being addressed by the WG's creation and deliberation of the [IGO-INGO Protection Matrix tool](#)¹⁸ which can be found on the ICANN Wiki. Details of the proposed recommendation options can be found in Section 4.3 below.

¹⁸ IGO-INGO Protection Matrix: <https://community.icann.org/display/GWGTCT/IGO-INGO+Protections+Matrix>

4.3 Proposed Recommendations Matrix – Top-Level

The following is ~~the~~the range of options for possible policy recommendations for protection of IGO-INGO identifiers as discussed by the IGO-INGO PDP WG.

Identifier Definition:

The full name or acronym used by the organization seeking protection; its eligibility is established by an approved list or a set of qualification criteria.

Scope of Identifiers being considered:

- International Olympic Committee (IOC) - outlined in 2.2.1.2.3 of Applicant Guide Book
- Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) - outlined in 2.2.1.2.3 of Applicant Guide Book¹⁹
- International Governmental Organizations (IGO) – ~~pending deliberation~~outlined in GAC List (full name & acronym) submitted to ICANN Board 22 March 2013
- International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) – pending any final determination of qualification criteria by the WG

#	Recommendation Options	<u>Comments</u> <u>Rationale</u>
---	------------------------	----------------------------------

¹⁹ RCRC has requested that the list of designations and names to figure within the modified reserved list of Red Cross and Red Crescent designations and names be extended to include the full list of names of the respective components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the names of the 188 National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies be included at a minimum in English, as well as far as possible, in the respective official national languages of the National Societies concerned to also include the names of the two international components of the Movement and their respective acronyms, namely the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) – as a minimum in English and in French

#	Recommendation Options	CommentsRationale
1a	Top-Level protections of only <u>Exact Match, Full Name</u> identifiers are placed in <u>Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.2.3, of the Applicant Guidebook</u> , Strings "Ineligible for Delegation" (see option #3 <u>for a variation of this</u>)	ThisIt must be noted that tThisThis option is NOT entirely consistent with the ICANN Board actions <u>[Is it?]</u> and GAC advice for IOC <u>and</u> , RCRC <u>and</u> IGOs, as. It is only <u>partly consistent with GAC advice for IGO names and acronyms. [GAC advice covering both IGO names and acronyms must be protected underwould preclude inappropriate third party registration of exact match names and acronyms, but would allow registration by the above advice.concerned IGO itself, or by a third party with agreement of the concerned IGO. Rendering a string "ineligible for delegation"without a mechanism to remove listed names and acronyms in appropriate circumstances would appear to preclude either such possibility.]</u> <u>See also recommendation 8 with respect to possible mechanism for removal.</u>
1b	Top-Level protections of <u>Exact Match Acronym</u> identifiers are placed in <u>Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.2.3, of the Applicant Guidebook</u> , Strings "Ineligible for Delegation" (see option #4 <u>for a variation of this</u>)	<u>See rationale comment in #1a. [Agree with others here. Rather the ICANN Board has signalled serious issues with this.]</u>
2a	NO Top-Level protections or reservations will be created (i.e., <u>.....</u> identifiers of IGO-INGOs seeking protection will NOT be added to <u>Applicant Guidebook the-section 2.2.1.2.3, of the Applicant Guidebook</u> , Strings "Ineligible for Delegation")	<u>ExistingSomeSome suggest ExistingA number of Working Group members believe that eExistingExistingExisting objection procedures for gTLD applications appear to be adequate in preventingpreventingpreventingcould be used if applicable to preventpreventingpreventingpreventingpreve ntingpreventing an unauthorized application of an IGO-INGO's identifier. See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above.</u>
2b	IGO-INGO organizations be granted a fee waiver (for objection funding) for objections filed to applied-for gTLDs at the Top-Level	The GAC and ALAC have standing to object to any Top-Level domain application via the stated objection processes and <u>without incurring objection fees</u> . Given cost implications and diversion of funds from IGO-INGO organizations serving the public interest, granting a similar fee waiver may provide these organizations with the ability to object/defend their identifiers without preventing an application for similar strings with potential legitimate use.

Comment [CG27]: I know this is consistent with GAC advice; is it also consistent with Board action? If not, we cannot simply refer to the comments for 1a.

Comment [AG28]: I do not recall a strong position stating this. What I (and I think others) have said is that either existing objection process should suffice, OR we will need to craft a new one specifically aimed at this application. I do not believe that the issue of whether a new process is needed or not has been seriously explored.

Comment [CG29]: Is there a limit on the # of free objections? If not, this is fine. If so, we should note that.

#	Recommendation Options	<u>Comments</u> <u>Rationale</u>
3	IGO-INGO identifiers are reserved from any registration (as in option #1). requires Requires an exception procedure in cases where a protected organization wishes to apply for their protected string at the Top-Level	<p>Addition of identifiers to the strings “Ineligible for Delegation” in the Applicant Guidebook is likely to inhibit organizations from applying for their own top-level domain in the future if they should choose to do so.</p> <p>The exception process could likely take the form of the protected organization submitting a request for exemption or removal of the identifier from the Applicant Guidebook via a request to the ICANN Board and ICANN Staff upon such time when a new round of applications is being applied for. Other processes may include development of policy and implementation details which would be required to act on this recommendation.</p> <p><u>There have been serious concerns raised (including by the ICANN Board) about the implications of blocking identifiers that have and may be used legitimately and lawfully by other entities (including by other international organizations) and persons.</u></p>

Comment [AG30]: I do not recall this being discussed, but perhaps I missed it. This description is unclear with respect to when this would happen, and if the “removal” would then apply to all applicants.

4.4 Proposed Recommendations Matrix – Second-Level

#	Recommendation Options	CommentsRationale
4a	2nd-Level protections of only <u>Exact Match , Full Name</u> identifiers are placed in Specification 5 of Registry Agreement	This is it must be noted that this option is NOT entirely is consistent with the ICANN Board actions and GAC advice for IOC, and RCRC and IGOs, as. It is only partly consistent with GAC advice for IGO names and acronyms. [GAC advice covering both IGO names and acronyms must be protected under would preclude inappropriate third party registration of exact match names and acronyms, but would allow registration by the above advice This is it? consistent with <u>concerned IGO itself, or by a third party with agreement of the ICANN Board actions and GAC advice for IOC, RCRC and IGOs.</u> concerned IGO. Rendering a string "ineligible for delegation" without a mechanism to remove listed names and acronyms in appropriate circumstances would appear to preclude either such possibility.
4b	2nd-Level protections of <u>Exact Match Acronym</u> identifiers are placed in Specification 5 of Registry Agreement	This is consistent with GAC Advice ... <u>See rationale comment in #4a.</u> [Here again the ICANN Board has raised serious concerns for IGO acronyms.]
5	<u>NO</u> 2nd-Level reservations will be established (i.e., identifiers of IGO-INGOs seeking protection will NOT be added to Specification 5 of the Registry Agreement)	There are views within the community that existing RPMs (including a number to which IGOs in general do not have access) provide sufficient protection for identifiers at the 2nd-Level.
6a	2nd-Level protections of <u>Exact Match, Full Name</u> identifiers are applied for by the organization requesting protection and placed in a <u>Clearinghouse Model</u>	**Note that if identifiers are placed in Specification 5 of the Registry Agreement, this recommendation is not necessary. Requirements to post IGO-INGO identifiers to a central repository are similar to the requirements for traditional trademark identifier deposits into the TMCH. See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above.
6b	2nd-Level protections of <u>Exact Match, Full Name + Acronym</u> identifiers are applied for by the organization requesting protection and placed in a Clearinghouse Model	See <u>rationale comments</u> above in #6a

Comment [AG31]: This table requires some explanation regarding whether it is a "mix & match" where you can select various options in parallel or if some or all are mutually exclusive.

Comment [CG32]: I know this is consistent with GAC advice; is it also consistent with Board action? If not, we cannot simply refer to the comments for 4a.

Comment [AG33]: I think that the term "Clearinghouse Model" is an attempt to address what I said earlier, that this might or might not be the actual TMCH, but the term is not defined.

#	Recommendation Options	CommentsRationale
6c	IGO-INGOs allowed to participate in <u>Sunrise</u> phase of each new gTLD launch	<p>**This recommendation is only relevant if IGO-INGOs submit their identifiers to a Clearinghouse Model.</p> <p>If IGO-INGO protected organization wished to utilize a specific identifier within given new gTLDs, access to the Sunrise process & listing within the Clearinghouse Model will provide them with the capability of registering the name prior to general availability. <u>See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above.</u></p>
6d	IGO-INGOs allowed to participate in <u>90 Day Claims Notification</u> phase of each new gTLD launch	<p>**This recommendation is only relevant if IGO-INGOs submit their identifiers to a Clearinghouse Model.</p> <p>After in-scope identifiers of IGO-INGO names are entered into a Clearinghouse Model, the Claims Notification process will be used to inform IGO-INGO organizations about the registration of a protected identifier and possibly use other RPMs where a registration may be in bad faith. <u>See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above.</u></p>
6e	IGO-INGOs allowed to participate in <u>permanent Claims Notification</u> of each gTLD launch	See rationale-comments above in #6d
6f	Fee waivers or reduced pricing for registering into a Clearinghouse Model the identifiers of IGO-INGO organizations	<p>**This recommendation is only relevant if IGO-INGOs submit their identifiers to a Clearinghouse Model.</p> <p>An issue shared among all IGO-INGO organizations is costs associated with curative protection mechanisms for names. Primarily, the pursuit of this activity diverts funds used in serving the global public interest where funds are derived from taxes collected by governments or donations. <u>See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above.</u></p>

Comment [AG34]: We need to explicitly say that there is currently no such thing and whether it is practical or possible needs to be evaluated.

#	Recommendation Options	<u>Comments</u> <u>Rationale</u>
7a	Review and modify where necessary the curative rights protections of the URS and UDRP so that IGO-INGO organizations have access to these curative rights protection mechanisms.	<p>Direct match reservation are only one aspect in the protection of identifiers. Often the malicious registration of keywords+identifiers, typo squats, or other generic phrase combinations are popular among registrants with bad-faith intent. Access to curative Rights Protection Mechanisms can provide IGO-INGO organizations an additional tool to combat malicious use of their identifiers. Formal changes to the URS and UDRP are beyond the scope of the IGO-INGO WG. However, a series of proposed changes could be proposed for the a future Working Group to help inform their deliberations. See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above. future Working Group to help inform their deliberations. However, at present, the fact is that IGOs in general do not have access to the UDRP (which requires a trademark), or URS (which requires a TMCH-registered word mark), because IGO names and acronyms are not Trademarks. Any recommendation that IGOs should have to rely for protection on possible work by future Working Groups, especially in the context of pending DNS expansion, should take due account of this reality. There are reasons why the ICANN Board and GAC contemplate a need for interim protection for IGO names and acronyms pending any new gTLD expansion.</p>
7b	Fee waivers or reduced pricing for IGO-INGOs filing a URS or UDRP action	<p>An issue shared among all IGO-INGO organizations is the costs associated with curative protections of names. Primarily, the pursuit of this activity diverts funds used in serving the global public interest where funds are derived from taxes collected by governments or donations. See also the specific consideration on the specific status of IGOs and the non-registrability of IGO names and acronyms contained in section 3.1 above.</p>

#	Recommendation Options	CommentsRationale
8	<p>Create a registration exception procedure for IGO-INGOs wishing to register a 2nd-Level name or where 3rd party, legitimate use of domain may exist</p>	<p>** Note this recommendation is only relevant if IGO-INGO identifiers are placed in Specification 5 of Registry Agreement.</p> <p>(see section 4.6 for an outline of proposed exception procedure)</p> <p>Placement of identifiers on a Reserved Names list is not a flexible instrument for use of a name by organizations seeking protection if they ever wished to register it. The removal of a name from the Reserved Names list can only be performed via the RSEP process. Further, placement of the identifiers on the reserved names list may also prevent the registration of a domain name by a third party that may have legitimate use of the protected name. This proposed recommendation seeks to provide a framework for the protection of IGO-INGO identifiers that will simulate a permanent protection by gate-keeping the registration of domain names of said identifiers similar to and allowing their registration only where the prospective registrant is able to meet certain objective criteria demonstrating its right to register the domain name which corresponds exactly to a protected IGO name or acronym. Such objective criteria may include, for example, pre-existing rights in the relevant identifier, and any agreement of the concerned IGO. The envisaged framework may be similar in some respects to the framework of the Trademark Clearing House and its supporting processes.</p> <p>Initial research in the registration and use of IGO-INGO identifiers within existing gTLDs revealed that although there is clearly much abuse, legitimate use of the certain exact match identifiers is possible. If permanent protections for IGO-INGO identifiers were granted and a third party attempted to register a name, a process will be required to examine the bona fides of the prospective registrant and any rights they may have to register a domain corresponding to an exact match of a protected identifier, intent of legitimate use and if approved, by which the exact match domain name could then be registered. An To the extent that a concerned IGO would not already have given its agreement to a particular registration of a domain corresponding exactly to that IGO's name or acronym, An entity external to the protected IGO-INGO organization and to ICANN shouldshould be established to legislateadministerlegislate this exception procedure. A procedure would need to be developed to support this.</p>

Comment [AG35]: This explanation must include something related to the cost and delay associated with such a process. Both of these are impediments which to some or a large extent would make the exception process impractical and thus a sham. Perhaps the reference to 4.6 should be at the end where it may be followed more easily.

Comment [CG36]: It seems to me that this is one option but not the only one. For example, an entity with a name in the TMCH could be allowed to register that name if it committed to prevent confusion with the corresponding IGO/INGO name.

4.5 Proposed Recommendations Matrix – Qualification Criteria

#	Recommendation Options	CommentsRationale
9	IOC & RCRC QC-qualification <u>criteria (QC) is-are</u> based on international <u>(for the RCRC only)</u> and national legal protections as identified by the GAC, Board and ICANN General Counsel’s Office.	The scope of identifiers is outlined in 2.2.1.2.3 of Applicant Guide Book
10	IGO QC is-are defined by a list managed by the GAC	Pending deliberation —GAC List (full name & acronym) submitted to ICANN Board 22 March 2013, <u>noting that a further GAC response to the Board on language of protection, periodic review of the list, and treatment of potential coexistence claims is pending.</u>

Comment [CG37]: Has the GC identified criteria? If not, this should be deleted.

#	Recommendation Options	CommentsRationale
11	<p>INGO QC Proposal:</p> <p>i. The INGO benefits from some privileges, immunities or other protections in law on the basis of the INGO's proven (quasi-governmental) international status*;</p> <p>ii. The INGO enjoys existing legal protection (including trademark protection) for its name/acronym in over 50+ countries or in <u>five three</u> (of six six five six six five six) ICANN regions or alternatively using a percentage: more than 50%;</p> <p>iii. The INGO engages in recognized global public work shown by;</p> <p>a. inclusion on the General Consultative Status of the UN ECOSOC list, or</p> <p>b. membership of 50+ national representative entities, which themselves are governmental/ public agencies or non-governmental organizations that each fully and solely represent their respective national interests in the INGO's work and governance.</p>	<p>Some community members believe that INGOs <u>other than the IOC and RCRC have similar with formally recognised global public missions, including with privileges, immunities, or other protections in law on the basis of their quasi-governmental international status and extensive legal protection for their names but lack the legal protection provided to the IOC and RCRC and therefore,</u> should be afforded special protections if eligible based on an objective set of criteria. <u>The rationale is that such –non-profit INGOs with global public missions (including well-known INGOs) are unacceptably vulnerable when it comes to battling the increasing potential and impact of cybersquatting (and such efforts would divert from their global public service and public funds.)</u></p>

Comment [CG38]: I thought that some of them also have legal protection. Didn't Claudia say that? If so, we need to note that some also have legal protection and some do not. Note that QC ii requires legal protection so saying that they lack legal protection would make them ineligible.

4.6 Proposed Recommendations Matrix – Exception Procedure

Goal: Where an applicant claims a legitimate interest in a second-level domain name that is reserved from registration ~~either~~ in the Registry Agreement, the goal is to provide a procedure for determining whether the application should proceed to registration. Some members have expressed deep concern with the operability of process-heavy exemption procedures that may have a great potential to impede rights and legitimate interests unduly.

Comment [bac39]: MC: I think we should define "applicant." It could confuse the reader as the term usually refers to a gTLD applicant in the ICANN context. Perhaps "potential registrant."

General Principles: The procedure must:

- Provide immediate notification to the applicant and the protected organization when an application is refused registration because a name is protected.
- Provide a channel of communication between the applicant and the protected organization, including for purposes of any assessment and agreement which may be forthcoming from the protected organization itself at first instance;
- Provide an ~~impartial~~objective~~impartial~~, expeditious, and inexpensive process for determining if the applicant has a legitimate interest such that its application should proceed to registration;
- Use existing dispute resolution procedures where ~~ver~~ possible.

Comment [bac40]: MC: Perhaps “registration request” or something similar.

Comment [AG41]: These two bullets are pretty much mutually exclusive.

Comment [AG42]: Chuck proposed an alternative model. Although it has merits, not all entities that may have a legitimate use for an IGO acronym will be eligible for TMCH entry.

Outline of Procedure:

1. Notification of Conditional Refusal Based on Protected Name.

The applicant and protected organization will receive immediate electronic notification if an applied-for second level domain is conditionally refused registration because of a Protected Name on a Reserved list or in the Clearinghouse if applicable.

2. Declaration of Legitimate Use.

Each protected organization must record and maintain accurate contact information with the Clearinghouse designating a recipient and address to be notified electronically.

- Within ten (10) days of receiving a conditional refusal, an applicant may file a declaration with the Registry. The declaration must identify the applicant accurately, provide accurate contact information, and state that the applicant has a good faith, legitimate interest in using the domain name that does not violate any treaties, national laws or other legal entitlement of the protected organization. A standard form will be provided. The protected organization will receive a copy of the declaration electronically at its given address when the declaration is filed with the Registry.
- If, within ten (10) days after receipt of the above declaration, the protected organization does not file an objection with the Registry, the subject application will proceed to registration.
- If, within ten (10) days after receipt of the above declaration, the protected organization files an objection with the Registry, the conditional refusal will be reviewed by an independent Examiner.

Comment [CG43]: This assumes the Clearinghouse will be used. That may or may not be the case. We could replace ‘Clearinghouse’ with something like ‘Coordinating Body’. Depending on the process, the Clearinghouse may not be the right body.

Comment [CG44]: This should be shown as one option. A second option that I proposed several weeks ago and that I mentioned in my comment 5 above is this: “an entity with a name in the TMCH could be allowed to register that name if it committed to prevent confusion with the corresponding IGO/INGO name.”

3. Examination.

The examination procedure (which is under consideration and will be discussed before this section is filled in) must comply with the principles above. It must:

- Be ~~impartial~~impartial~~objective~~;
- Give both parties the opportunity to be heard;
- Be expeditious; ~~and~~
- Be ~~inexpensive~~; ~~and~~
- Use existing procedures whenever possible.

Comment [CG45]: This could be unnecessary if the simpler procedure I suggested was used.

4.7 Impact of Proposed Recommendations

Given that the WG is still considering the above options and therefore has not determined a final set of proposed recommendations, the WG is not in a position to provide a statement on the possible economic impact the recommendations would have, or the impact on other areas such as competition, operations, privacy and other rights, scalability and feasibility. The WG will provide an impact statement in the Final Report.

5. Community Input

5.1 Request for input from GNSO Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies

As required by the GNSO PDP Manual, a request for input was sent to all GNSO Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies at the end of January 2013. Contributions were received from the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, Registries Stakeholder Group and Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Constituency. Complete responses can be found at the IGO-INGO WIKI page:

<https://community.icann.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=40175441>

5.2 Request for input from other ICANN Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees

A request for input was sent to all ICANN Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees at the end of January 2013. One contribution was received from the At-Large Advisory Committee.

Complete responses can be found at the IGO-INGO WIKI page:

<https://community.icann.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=40175441>

5.3 Summary of Community Input

Among the responses received, there was general agreement that there are substantive differences ~~between among~~ the RCRC, ~~the and~~ IOC, ~~and IGOs and other INGOs, as well as and~~ between IGOs and INGOs which should be taken into account for determining what, if any, type of special protections are necessary and if so, what the qualifying criteria should be. With the exception of the NCSG, the other contributors generally agreed that amendments or modifications to existing Rights Protection Mechanisms (e.g UDRP, URS) available under the new gTLD Program are probably necessary to ~~be sufficiently adequate to~~ protect the interests of IGOs and INGOs in their identifiers. The NCSG believes that the existing RPMs are adequate.

The ALAC believes in general that if any special protections for IGOs and INGOs are to be provided, there must be real harms if the protections are not provided, and that the protections will actually ~~prohibit help prevent~~ such harms. In its response the ALAC stated that special protection at the top level is generally not needed, and that if necessary, the current objection process could be modified to provide sufficient protection for IGOs and INGOs. With regard to the second level, the ALAC

believes that any protections at this level be restricted to organizations that: 1) can demonstrate they have been subject to harms due to bad-faith attempts to use their names at the second level of existing TLDs; and 2) can demonstrate substantive harm to the public interest if their names are not protected in the future.

In its response the RySG stated the basic premise of the majority view that beyond the special protections for the RCRC and IOC adopted by the GNSO in its 20 December resolution, any other special protections are “inappropriate” for any select group of entities, and that existing RPMs along with any necessary modifications to make them available for IGOs and INGOs are sufficient.

The RySG response also included a Minority Position submitted by the Universal Postal Union, an IGO, which reflects and reiterates prior submissions made on behalf of IGOs. The Minority Position believes that special protections should be provided to the names and acronyms of IGOs because in their view: 1) IGOs are protected under international and domestic laws; 2) IGOs have a public mission and are funded by public money – therefore, any abuse of IGO names and acronyms that are remedied by fee-based curative mechanisms rather than preventive, comes at a cost to the public missions of IGOs; 3) existing RPMs which are trademark-based are insufficient in providing adequate protection for IGO identifiers; 4) GAC advice to protect IGO identifiers should be given appropriate weight and consideration.

The NCSG’s position is that special protections should only be provided to those groups that are legitimately entitled to have a preference over other users of a domain name and are not able to protect their interest through existing measures because they lack legal protections. At the time the NCSG submitted its response, it believed that no specific harm has been demonstrated to a group that is unique to that group and therefore, no special protections should be provided.

The ISPCP stated its general position of not being in favour of “special protections,” but recognized the GAC advice and therefore accepts that some type of protection may be granted. The ISPCP believes that no special protections are necessary at the top level. At the second level, the ISPCP’s position is that only the exact match of an identifier in different languages should be protected for IGOs and INGOs created under an international treaty and ratified by a sufficient number of

countries. Such protections should be granted in all gTLDs, and there should be some mechanisms to allow legitimate right holders to register such identifiers.

5.4 Summary of International Organizations' Positions

The RCRC, IOC, and IGOs have well-documented their positions and respective rationales for providing protection to their identifiers in the top and second levels of gTLDs. These positions are summarized in the [Final GNSO Issue Report on the Protection of International Organization Names in New gTLDs](#), and have been further elaborated upon through the mailing list of the PDP WG. Their respective positions are briefly summarized below.

The RCRC²⁰ cites the protection granted to the Red Cross and Red Crescent designations and names under universally agreed international humanitarian law treaties ([the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols](#)) and under the domestic laws in force ~~and laws~~ in multiple jurisdictions as establishing a *sui generis* case for permanent protection of the RCRC designations ~~from~~ and names from third party registration at both the top and second level in all gTLDs. The RCRC also underline that the proposed reservations and protections should be made to extend not only to the Red Cross and Red Crescent designations *per se* (as currently listed in the Applicant Guidebook and in Specification 5 of the revised Registry Agreement), but also to the full list of names of the respective components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (i.e. the 188 recognized National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies - e.g. German Red Cross, Afghan Red Crescent, Red Star of David, etc - and of the two international components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Such reservations should be foreseen as a minimum in English as well as, in regard to National Societies, in their respective national languages). Lastly, in accordance with the aforementioned international and legal regimes, the Red Cross and Red Crescent have asked that: ~~and that these~~ the Red Cross and Red Crescent designations and names ~~from from from from from from~~ from third party registration at both the top and second level in all

²⁰ RCRC 19 Apr 2013: <http://forum.icann.org/lists/gns0-igo-ingo/msg00555.html>

~~gTLDs; and that these designations should~~ remain available for registration by the appropriate RCRC organizations through a Modified Reserved Names list;²¹

~~- due consideration to be given to the establishment of a String Similarity Review at top as well as second levels, as far as technically possible, and thus in line with international law prohibiting not only the improper or unauthorised uses of the Red Cross and Red Crescent designations and related names, but also imitations thereof; and that~~

~~- the names and acronyms of the international components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, be added to the list of reserved IGO names, and thus, in consideration of the observer status of both organisations in the United Nations General Assembly.~~

~~W-~~ With regard to acronyms, the RCRC supports the modification of existing RPMs and the waiver of fees to allow the RCRC and other qualifying international organizations to utilize them for protecting their respective acronyms.

The IOC²¹ also cites the *sui generis* protection granted to IOC identifiers under ~~international treaties~~ and ~~national~~ laws in multiple jurisdictions (recognized by the GAC and the ICANN Board) as justification for establishing special permanent protection from third party registration of the IOC designations at both the top and second levels in all gTLDs~~;~~ and that the IOC designations be available for registration by the IOC or its authorized international and national organizations through a Modified Reserved Names list.

Comment [Gf46]: Again, there is NO international law protection for IOC identifiers.

The position of IGOs that special protections should be provided for IGO names and acronyms at both the top and second levels is summarized above in the Minority Position of the RySG submission. It is consistent with GAC advice on the need for protection of IGO names and acronyms against inappropriate third party registration, and with the Board's acknowledged need for interim protection being in place before any new gTLDs would launch. IGOs do not believe finalization of this Working Groups deliberations, or any other Working Group which may be required to consider granting IGOs access to UDRP, URS, TMCH or other ICANN mechanisms would remain on-going.

²¹ IOC 3029 Nov 20122013: <http://forum.icann.org/lists/gnso-igo-ingo/msg00133.html>

6. Conclusions and Next Steps

This Initial Report will be posted for public comment for 21 days, plus a 21-day reply period, after which the comments received will be summarized and analysed. Then the PDP WG will 1) take into account the input received, 2) conduct a formal consensus call on the proposed policy recommendations and 3) redraft the Initial Report into a Final Report to be considered by the GNSO Council for further action. ~~the PDP Working Group will conduct a formal consensus call on the proposed policy recommendations. The comments received from the public comment forum will be analysed and taken into account for redrafting the Initial Report into a Final Report to be considered by the GNSO Council for further action.~~

Comment [CG47]: What happens if the consensus call does not result in firm recommendations? It seems to me that we should address this. I assume the WG would continue working to reach some recommendations if possible.

The Working Group will provide a conclusion and complete this section of the report in the second phase of the PDP, following the public comment period on this Initial Report.

Annex 1 – GNSO Council Resolution on 23 March 2012

20120326-1

Motion to recommend to the Board a solution to protect certain Red Cross/Red Crescent (RCRC) and International Olympic Committee (IOC) names at the Top Level in New gTLDs

Whereas, the Board Resolution 2011.06.20.01, authorized “the President and CEO to implement the new gTLD program which includes . . . incorporation of text concerning protection for specific requested Red Cross and IOC names for the top level only during the initial application round, until the GNSO and GAC develop policy advice based on the global public interest, . . .”

<http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-20jun11-en.htm>)

Whereas, the IOC/RC Drafting Team established by the GNSO Council has considered a number of different options with respect to protections of both the IOC and the RCRC terms at the top level and has proposed a solution to modify the ICANN staff’s implementation of the Board Resolution as reflected in the Applicant Guidebook dated January 12, 2012

<http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/agb>);

Whereas, the IOC/RC Drafting Team has collaborated with the Government Advisory Committee (GAC) during its deliberations in an attempt to identify a solution that addresses GAC concerns;

Whereas, this proposed solution was posted for public comment on 2 March 2012 on an expedited basis as a matter of urgency in order to enable the Board to consider its adoption for the first round of new gTLD applications, which is scheduled to close on 12 April 2012;

Whereas, the GNSO is mindful that implementation of the Board’s resolution is needed to be available before the end of the Application Window;

Whereas, the GNSO intends that these recommendations be solely limited to the IOC and RCRC;

Whereas, the GNSO recognizes that there might be a policy impact of the protection for the IOC/RCRC for future rounds and at the second level; and

Whereas, therefore, the IOC/RC Drafting Team recommends that the GNSO Council adopt this proposed solution as a recommendation for Board consideration and adoption at its meeting in Costa Rica for the application period for the first round of new gTLD applications’.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT:

Resolved, that the GNSO Council adopts the following three recommendations of the IOC/RC Drafting Team:

Recommendation

1: Treat the terms set forth in Section 2.2.1.2.3 as “Modified Reserved Names,” meaning:

- a) The Modified Reserved Names are available as gTLD strings to the International Olympic Committee (hereafter the “IOC”), International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (hereafter “RCRC”) and their respective components, as applicable.
- b) Applied-for gTLD strings, other than those applied for by the IOC or RCRC, are reviewed during the String Similarity review to determine whether they are similar to these Modified Reserved Names. An application for a gTLD string that is identified as confusingly similar to a Modified Reserved Name will not pass this initial review.
- c) If an application fails to pass initial string similarity review:
 - i. And the applied-for TLD identically matches any of the Modified Reserved Names (e.g., “.Olympic” or “.RedCross”); it cannot be registered by anyone other than the IOC or the RCRC, as applicable.
 - ii. If the applied-for TLD is not identical to any of the Modified Reserved Names, but fails initial string similarity review with one of Modified Reserved Names, the applicant may attempt to override the string similarity failure by:
 - 1. Seeking a letter of non-objection from the IOC or the RCRC, as applicable; or
 - 2. If it cannot obtain a letter of non-objection, the applicant must:

- a. claim to have a legitimate interest in the string, and demonstrate the basis for this claim; and
 - b. explain why it believes that the new TLD is not confusingly similar to one of the protected strings and makes evident that it does not refer to the IOC, RCRC or any Olympic or Red Cross Red Crescent activity.
3. A determination in favor of the applicant under the above provision (ii)(2) above would not preclude the IOC, RCRC or other interested parties from bringing a legal rights objection or otherwise contesting the determination.
4. The existence of a TLD that has received a letter of non-objection by the IOC or RCRC pursuant to (ii)(1), or has been approved pursuant to (ii)(2) shall not preclude the IOC or RCRC from obtaining one of the applicable Modified Reserved Names in any round of new gTLD applications.

Recommendation 2: Protect the IOC/RCRC Terms in as many Languages as Feasible

The GAC has proposed that the IOC and RCRC “names should be protected in multiple languages--- all translations of the listed names in languages used on the Internet...The lists of protected names that the IOC and RC/RC have provided are illustrative and representative, not exhaustive.” The Drafting Team recommends that at the top level for this initial round, the list of languages currently provided in Section 2.2.1.2.3 of the Applicant Guidebook are sufficient.

In addition, the Drafting Team also notes that even in the unlikely event that a third party applies for an IOC or RCRC term in a language that was not contained on the list, the IOC or RCRC, as applicable, may still file an applicable objection as set forth in the Applicant Guidebook.

Recommendation 3: Protections must be reviewed after the first round and that review should include consideration of changing the language to general requirements rather than naming specific organizations.

In its proposal, the GAC has recommended that the protections for the IOC and RCRC should not just apply during the first round of new gTLDs, but should be a permanent protection afforded for all

subsequent rounds. The Drafting Team recognizes that permanently granting protection to the IOC and RCRC may have policy implications that require more work and consultation so that protections may be reviewed.

Resolved, that the GNSO submits this proposed solution for Board consideration and adoption at its next meeting as a recommended solution to implement Board Resolution 2011.06.20.01 for implementation in the first round of new gTLD applications.

Annex 2 – PDP WG Charter

WG Name:	IGO-INGO Protection PDP Working Group	
Section I: Working Group Identification		
Chartering Organization(s):	GNSO Council	
Charter Approval Date:	15 November 2012	
Name of WG Chair:	Thomas Rickert	
Name(s) of Appointed Liaison(s):	Jeff Neuman	
WG Workspace URL:	http://gns0.icann.org/en/group-activities/protection-igo-names.htm	
WG Mailing List:	gns0-igo-ingo@icann.org	
GNSO Council Resolution:	Title:	Motion on the Initiation of a Policy Development Process on the Protection of Certain International Organization Names in all GTLDs.
	Ref # & Link:	20121017-2 http://gns0.icann.org/en/resolutions#201210
Important Document Links:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of International Organization Names Final Issue Report (http://gns0.icann.org/en/issues/protection-igo-names-final-issue-report-01oct12-en.pdf) • IOC/RC Drafting Team Recommendations Report (http://gns0.icann.org/en/issues/ioc-rcrc-recommendations-28sep12-en.pdf) • GNSO Working Group Guidelines (http://gns0.icann.org/council/annex-1-gns0-wg-guidelines-08apr11-en.pdf) • GNSO PDP Manual (http://gns0.icann.org/council/annex-2-pdp-manual-16dec11-en.pdf) • Annex A – GNSO Policy Development Process of the ICANN Bylaws (http://www.icann.org/en/about/governance/bylaws#AnnexA) 	
Section II: Mission, Purpose, and Deliverables		
Mission & Scope:		
Background		
<p>The ICANN Board has requested policy advice from the GNSO Council and the GAC on whether special protections should be afforded for the names and acronyms of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (“RCRC”), the International Olympic Committee (“IOC”) and/or International Government</p>		

Organizations (“IGOs”).

In September 2011, the GAC sent advice to the GNSO with a proposal for granting second level protections based upon the protections afforded to IOC/RCRC at the first level during the initial round of new gTLD applications, and that such protections are permanent. As a result of the GAC proposal submitted to the GNSO, the GNSO IOC/RCRC Drafting Team was formed and created a set of recommendations for protecting the IOC/RCRC names at the second level of the initial round new gTLDs, including the initiation of an “expedited PDP” to determine appropriate permanent protections for the RCRC and IOC names.

The latest inquiry to examine the issue of protecting IGO names emerged as a result of a request from the ICANN Board in response to letters received from the OECD and other IGOs in December 2011. Specifically, IGOs are seeking ICANN approval of protections at the top level that, at a minimum, are similar to those afforded to the RCRC and IOC in the Applicant Guidebook. In addition, IGOs are seeking a pre-emptive mechanism to protect their names at the second level. On 11 March 2012, the ICANN Board formally requested that the GNSO Council and the GAC provide policy advice on the IGO’s request.

Mission and Scope

The PDP Working Group is tasked to provide the GNSO Council with a policy recommendation as to whether there is a need for special protections at the top and second level in *all* existing and new gTLDs for the names and acronyms of the following types of international organizations: International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) receiving protections under treaties and statutes under multiple jurisdictions, specifically including the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and (ii) if so, is tasked to develop policy recommendations for such protections.

As part of its deliberations on the first issue as to whether there is a need for special protections for certain international organizations at the top and second level in all gTLDs, the PDP WG should, at a minimum, consider the following elements as detailed in the Final Issue Report:

- Quantifying the Entities to be Considered for Special Protection
- Evaluating the Scope of Existing Protections under International Treaties/Laws for IGO, RCRC and IOC Names
- Establishing Qualification Criteria for Special Protection of International Organization Names
- Distinguishing Any Substantive Differences Between the RCRC and IOC From Other International Organizations

Should the PDP WG reach consensus on a recommendation that there is a need for special

protections at the top and second level in all existing and new gTLDs for certain international organization names and acronyms, the PDP WG is expected to:

- Determine the appropriate protection for RCRC and IOC names at the second level for the initial round of new gTLDs.
- Determine whether the current special protections being provided to RCRC and IOC names at the top and second level of the initial round of new gTLDs should be made permanent for RCRC and IOC names in all gTLDs and if not, develop specific recommendations for appropriate special protections for these names.
- Develop specific recommendations for appropriate special protections for the names and acronyms of all other qualifying international organizations.

The PDP WG is also expected to consider any information and advice provided by other ICANN Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees on this topic. The WG is strongly encouraged to reach out to these groups for collaboration at the initial stage of its deliberations, to ensure that their concerns and positions are considered in a timely manner.

Objectives & Goals:

To develop, at a minimum, an Initial Report and a Final Report regarding whether any special protections should be provided for certain IGO and INGO names and if so, recommendations for specific special protections, to be delivered to the GNSO Council, following the processes described in Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws and the GNSO PDP Manual.

Possible tasks that the WG may consider:

- establish the bases under which ICANN should expand its reserved names list, or to create a special reserved names list, to include IOC, IFRC, RCRC, IGO, and INGO related names.
- decide on whether the names should be added to the existing reserved names list or a new list(s) should be created.
- develop a policy recommendation on how determinations can be made concerning which organizations meet the bases recommended above.
- perform an impact analysis on each of the recommendations, if any, for rights, competition etc. as defined in the PDP
- determine how incumbent registries should meet the new policy recommendations, if any.

** Given the commitment to expedite the PDP process, the WG will consider the work and documents used by the IOC-RCRC DT with regard to the IOC-RCRC terms.

Deliverables & Timeframes:

The WG shall respect the timelines and deliverables as outlined in Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws and the PDP Manual and, as requested by the GNSO Council in its motion initiating this PDP, shall strive to fulfill this PDP's requirements "in an expedited manner."

Specifically:

- 1) The PDP WG shall assume that the GNSO Council will approve the IOC/RC DT recommendations regarding interim protections of GAC specified IOC/RC second-level names in the initial round of new gTLDs in case any policy recommendations are not approved in time for the introduction of new gTLDs.
- 2) To allow the GNSO Council to meet the ICANN Board's requested deadline of 31 January 2013, the WG shall exert its best efforts to produce interim recommendations with regard to the protection of IGO names at the second level that may meet some to-be-determined criteria for special protection in the initial round of new gTLDs in case any policy recommendations are not approved in time for the introduction of new gTLDs; WG recommendations in this regard should be communicated to the GNSO Council with sufficient lead time before the January 2013 Council meeting to allow the Council to take action in that meeting.
- 3) The WG shall strive to produce final PDP recommendations for all intergovernmental organizations that could result in the implementation of a second level protection policy recommendation before the delegation of new gTLD strings from the initial round, and a top-level policy recommendation before the opening of the second round of new gTLD applications.

As per the GNSO Working Group Guidelines, the WG shall develop a suggested work plan as soon as possible that outlines the necessary steps and expected timing in order to achieve the milestones of the PDP as set out in this Charter and consistent with Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws and the PDP Manual; and submit this to the GNSO Council.

Section III: Formation, Staffing, and Organization

Membership Criteria:

The Working Group will be open to all interested in participating. New members who join after certain parts of work has been completed are expected to review previous documents and meeting transcripts.

Group Formation, Dependencies, & Dissolution:

This WG shall be a standard GNSO PDP Working Group. The GNSO Secretariat should circulate a 'Call For Volunteers' as widely as possible in order to ensure broad representation and participation in the Working Group, including:

- Publication of announcement on relevant ICANN web sites including but not limited to the GNSO and other Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committee web pages; and
- Distribution of the announcement to GNSO Stakeholder Groups, Constituencies and other ICANN Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees
- Distribution of the announcement to appropriate representatives of IGOs, the RCRC and IOC.

Working Group Roles, Functions, & Duties:

The ICANN Staff assigned to the WG will fully support the work of the Working Group as requested by the Chair including meeting support, document drafting, editing and distribution and other substantive contributions when deemed appropriate.

Staff assignments to the Working Group:

- GNSO Secretariat
- 2 ICANN policy staff members (Brian Peck, Berry Cobb)

The standard WG roles, functions & duties shall be applicable as specified in Section 2.2 of the Working Group Guidelines.

Statements of Interest (SOI) Guidelines:

Each member of the Working Group is required to submit an SOI in accordance with Section 5 of the GNSO Operating Procedures.

Section IV: Rules of Engagement**Decision-Making Methodologies:**

{Note: The following material was extracted from the Working Group Guidelines, Section 3.6. If a Chartering Organization wishes to deviate from the standard methodology for making decisions or empower the WG to decide its own decision-making methodology, this section should be amended as appropriate}.

The Chair will be responsible for designating each position as having one of the following designations:

- **Full consensus** - when no one in the group speaks against the recommendation in its last readings. This is also sometimes referred to as **Unanimous Consensus**.
- **Consensus** - a position where only a small minority disagrees, but most agree. *[Note: For those that are unfamiliar with ICANN usage, you may associate the definition of 'Consensus' with other definitions and terms of art such as rough consensus or near consensus. It should be noted, however, that in the case of a GNSO PDP originated Working Group, all reports, especially Final Reports, must restrict themselves to the term 'Consensus' as this may have legal implications.]*
- **Strong support but significant opposition** - a position where, while most of the group supports a recommendation, there are a significant number of those who do not support it.
- **Divergence** (also referred to as **No Consensus**) - a position where there isn't strong support for any particular position, but many different points of view. Sometimes this is due to irreconcilable differences of opinion and sometimes it is due to the fact that no one has a particularly strong or convincing viewpoint, but the members of the group agree that it is worth listing the issue in the report nonetheless.
- **Minority View** - refers to a proposal where a small number of people support the recommendation. This can happen in response to a **Consensus**, **Strong support but significant opposition**, and **No Consensus**; or, it can happen in cases where there is neither support nor

opposition to a suggestion made by a small number of individuals.

In cases of **Consensus**, **Strong support but significant opposition**, and **No Consensus**, an effort should be made to document that variance in viewpoint and to present any **Minority View** recommendations that may have been made. Documentation of **Minority View** recommendations normally depends on text offered by the proponent(s). In all cases of **Divergence**, the WG Chair should encourage the submission of minority viewpoint(s).

The recommended method for discovering the consensus level designation on recommendations should work as follows:

- i. After the group has discussed an issue long enough for all issues to have been raised, understood and discussed, the Chair, or Co-Chairs, make an evaluation of the designation and publish it for the group to review.
- ii. After the group has discussed the Chair's estimation of designation, the Chair, or Co-Chairs, should reevaluate and publish an updated evaluation.
- iii. Steps (i) and (ii) should continue until the Chair/Co-Chairs make an evaluation that is accepted by the group.
- iv. In rare case, a Chair may decide that the use of polls is reasonable. Some of the reasons for this might be:
 - o A decision needs to be made within a time frame that does not allow for the natural process of iteration and settling on a designation to occur.
 - o It becomes obvious after several iterations that it is impossible to arrive at a designation. This will happen most often when trying to discriminate between **Consensus** and **Strong support but Significant Opposition** or between **Strong support but Significant Opposition** and **Divergence**.

Care should be taken in using polls that they do not become votes. A liability with the use of polls is that, in situations where there is **Divergence** or **Strong Opposition**, there are often disagreements about the meanings of the poll questions or of the poll results.

Based upon the WG's needs, the Chair may direct that WG participants do not have to have their name explicitly associated with any Full Consensus or Consensus view/position. However, in all other cases and in those cases where a group member represents the minority viewpoint, their name must be explicitly linked, especially in those cases where polls were taken.

Consensus calls should always involve the entire Working Group and, for this reason, should take place on the designated mailing list to ensure that all Working Group members have the opportunity to fully participate in the consensus process. It is the role of the Chair to designate which level of consensus is reached and announce this designation to the Working Group. Member(s) of the Working Group should be able to challenge the designation of the Chair as part of the Working Group discussion. However, if disagreement persists, members of the WG may use the process set forth below to challenge the designation.

If several participants (see Note 1 below) in a WG disagree with the designation given to a position by the Chair or any other consensus call, they may follow these steps sequentially:

1. Send email to the Chair, copying the WG explaining why the decision is believed to be in error.
2. If the Chair still disagrees with the complainants, the Chair will forward the appeal to the CO liaison(s). The Chair must explain his or her reasoning in the response to the complainants and in the submission to the liaison. If the liaison(s) supports the Chair's position, the liaison(s) will provide their response to the complainants. The liaison(s) must explain their reasoning in the response. If the CO liaison disagrees with the Chair, the liaison will forward the appeal to the CO. Should the complainants disagree with the liaison support of the Chair's determination, the complainants may appeal to the Chair of the CO or their designated representative. If the CO agrees with the complainants' position, the CO should recommend remedial action to the Chair.
3. In the event of any appeal, the CO will attach a statement of the appeal to the WG and/or Board report. This statement should include all of the documentation from all steps in the appeals process and should include a statement from the CO (see Note 2 below).

Note 1: Any Working Group member may raise an issue for reconsideration; however, a formal appeal will require that a single member demonstrates a sufficient amount of support before a formal appeal process can be invoked. In those cases where a single Working Group member is seeking reconsideration, the member will advise the Chair and/or Liaison of their issue and the Chair and/or Liaison will work with the dissenting member to investigate the issue and to determine if there is sufficient support for the reconsideration to initial a formal appeal process.

Note 2: It should be noted that ICANN also has other conflict resolution mechanisms available that could be considered in case any of the parties are dissatisfied with the outcome of this process.

Status Reporting:

As requested by the GNSO Council, taking into account the recommendation of the Council liaison to this group.

Problem/Issue Escalation & Resolution Processes:

{Note: the following material was extracted from Sections 3.4, 3.5, and 3.7 of the Working Group Guidelines and may be modified by the Chartering Organization at its discretion}

The WG will adhere to [ICANN's Expected Standards of Behavior](#) as documented in Section F of the ICANN Accountability and Transparency Frameworks and Principles, January 2008.

If a WG member feels that these standards are being abused, the affected party should appeal first to the Chair and Liaison and, if unsatisfactorily resolved, to the Chair of the Chartering Organization or their designated representative. It is important to emphasize that expressed disagreement is not, by itself, grounds for abusive behavior. It should also be taken into account that as a result of cultural

differences and language barriers, statements may appear disrespectful or inappropriate to some but are not necessarily intended as such. However, it is expected that WG members make every effort to respect the principles outlined in ICANN’s Expected Standards of Behavior as referenced above.

The Chair, in consultation with the Chartering Organization liaison(s), is empowered to restrict the participation of someone who seriously disrupts the Working Group. Any such restriction will be reviewed by the Chartering Organization. Generally, the participant should first be warned privately, and then warned publicly before such a restriction is put into place. In extreme circumstances, this requirement may be bypassed.

Any WG member that believes that his/her contributions are being systematically ignored or discounted or wants to appeal a decision of the WG or CO should first discuss the circumstances with the WG Chair. In the event that the matter cannot be resolved satisfactorily, the WG member should request an opportunity to discuss the situation with the Chair of the Chartering Organization or their designated representative.

In addition, if any member of the WG is of the opinion that someone is not performing their role according to the criteria outlined in this Charter, the same appeals process may be invoked.

Closure & Working Group Self-Assessment:

The WG will close upon the delivery of the Final Report, unless assigned additional tasks or follow-up by the GNSO Council.

Section V: Charter Document History

Version	Date	Description
1.0	25 October 2012	First draft submitted by staff for consideration by WG

Staff Contact:	Brian Peck, Berry Cobb	Email:	Policy-staff@icann.org
-----------------------	------------------------	---------------	--

Annex 3 – Working Group Members and Attendance

IGO-INGO Protections Policy Development Process (PDP) WG	Affiliation	SOI
Wilson Abigagba	NCSG	SOI
Lanre Ajayi	NCA	SOI
Iliya Bazlyankov	RrSG	SOI
Grit Maren Beer	-	-
Alain Berranger	NPOC	SOI
Jim Bikoff	IPC/IOC	SOI
Hago Dafalla	NCSG	SOI
Rafik Dammak	NCLC	SOI
Avri Doria	NCSG	SOI
Bret Fauset	RySG	SOI
Elizabeth Finberg	RySG	SOI
Guilaine Fournet	International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	SOI
Chuck Gomes	RySG	SOI
Alan Greenberg	ALAC	SOI
Catherine Gribbin	Red Cross Red Crescent (Canadian Red Cross)	SOI
Ricardo Guilherme	RySG/ UPU	SOI
Robin Gross	NCSG	SOI
Stephane Hankins	NCSG Red Cross Red Crescent (International Committee of the Red Cross)	SOI
David Heasley	IPC/IOC	SOI
Debra Hughes	NPOC Red Cross Red Crescent (American Red Cross) NPOC	SOI
Poncelet Ileleji	NPOC	SOI
Zahid Jamil	CBUC	SOI
Wolfgang Kleinwaechter	NCSG	SOI

Christopher Lamb	Red Cross Red Crescent (Australian Red Cross)	SOI
Evan Leibovitch	ALAC (Vice-chair)/NARALO	SOI
David Maher	RySG	SOI
Kiran Malancharuvil	Individual Individual Individual Individual IPC Individual Individual Individual Individual Individual	SOI
Judd Lauter	IPC/IOC	SOI
Jeff Neuman	RySG	SOI
Jon Nevett	NTAG	SOI
Osvaldo Novoa	ISPCP	SOI
David Opderbeck	IPC	SOI
Sam Paltridge	OECD	SOI
Christopher Rassi	Red Cross Red Crescent (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)	SOI
Thomas Rickert	NCA	SOI
Mike Rodenbaugh	IPC	SOI
Greg Shatan	IPC	SOI
Cintra Sooknanan	NPOC	SOI
Ken Stubbs	RySG	SOI
Claudia MacMaster Tamarit	ISO	SOI
David Roache-Turner	WIPO	SOI
Liz Williams	Individual	SOI
Mary Wong	NCUC	SOI
Wendy Seltzer	NCSG	SOI
Observers		
Jonathan Robinson- GNSO Council Chair	RySG	SOI
Wolf-Ulrich Knoben - GNSO	ISPCP	SOI

Council vice chair		
Mason Cole - GNSO Council vice chair	RrSG	SOI
Staff		
Marika Konings		
Berry Cobb		
David Olive		
Brian Peck		
Glen de Saint Géry		
Gisella Gruber		
Nathalie Peregrine		
Julia Charvolen		

**** Observer**

- The attendance records can be found at <https://community.icann.org/display/GWGTCT/IGO-INGO+Attendance+Chart>.
- The email archives can be found at <http://forum.icann.org/lists/gnso-igo-ingo/>.

RrSG – Registrar Stakeholder Group

RySG – Registry Stakeholder Group

CBUC – Commercial and Business Users Constituency

NCUC – Non Commercial Users Constituency

IPC – Intellectual Property Constituency

ISPCP – Internet Service and Connection Providers Constituency

NPOC – Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency

Annex 4 – Community Input Statement Request Template

[Stakeholder Group / Constituency / Supporting Organization / Advisory Committees] Input Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in all gTLDs Working Group

PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR RESPONSE AT THE LATEST BY **15 January 2013** TO THE GNSO SECRETARIAT (gnso.secretariat@gnso.icann.org), which will forward your statement to the Working Group. The GNSO Council has formed a Working Group of interested stakeholders and Stakeholder Group / Constituency representatives, to collaborate broadly with knowledgeable individuals and organizations, in order to consider recommendations in relation to the protection of names, designations and acronyms, hereinafter referred to as “identifiers”, of intergovernmental organizations (IGO’s) and international non-governmental organizations (INGO’s) receiving protections under treaties and statutes under multiple jurisdictions.

Part of the Working Group’s effort will be to incorporate ideas and suggestions gathered from Stakeholder Groups and Constituencies through this template Statement. Inserting your response in this form will make it much easier for the Working Group to summarize the responses for analysis. This information is helpful to the community in understanding the points of view of various stakeholders. However, you should feel free to add any information you deem important to inform the Working Group’s deliberations, even if this does not fit into any of the questions listed below.

For further information, please visit the WG Webpage and Workspace:

- <http://community.icann.org/display/GWGTCT/>
- <http://gnso.icann.org/en/group-activities/protection-igo-names.htm>

Process

- Please identify the member(s) of your Stakeholder Group / Constituency who is (are) participating in this Working Group
- Please identify the members of your Stakeholder Group / Constituency who participated in developing the perspective(s) set forth below
- Please describe the process by which your Stakeholder Group / Constituency arrived at the perspective(s) set forth below

Below are elements of the approved charter that the WG has been tasked to address:

As part of its deliberations on the first issue as to whether there is a need for special protections for IGO and INGO organizations at the top and second level in all gTLDs (existing and new), the PDP WG should, at a minimum, consider the following elements as detailed in the Final Issue Report:

- Quantifying the Entities whose names may be Considered for Special Protection
- Evaluating the Scope of Existing Protections under International Treaties/Laws for the IGO-INGO organizations concerned;

- Establishing Qualification Criteria for Special Protection of names of the IGO and INGO organizations concerned;
- Distinguishing any Substantive Differences between the RCRC and IOC designations from those of other IGO-INGO Organizations.

Should the PDP WG reach consensus on a recommendation that there is a need for special protections at the top and second levels in all existing and new gTLDs for IGO and INGO organization identifiers; the PDP WG is expected to:

- Develop specific recommendations for appropriate special protections, if any, for the identifiers of any or all IGO and INGO organizations at the first and second levels.
- Determine the appropriate protections, if any, for RCRC and IOC names at the second level for the initial round of new gTLDs and make recommendations on the implementation of such protection.
- Determine whether the current special protections being provided to RCRC and IOC names at the top and second level of the initial round of new gTLDs should be made permanent for RCRC and IOC names in all gTLDs; if so, determine whether the existing protections are sufficient and comprehensive; if not, develop specific recommendations for appropriate special protections (if any) for these identifiers.

Questions to Consider:

1. What kinds of entities should be considered for Special Protections at the top and second level in all gTLDs (existing and new)?
Group View:
2. What facts or law are you aware of which might form an objective basis for Special Protections under International Treaties/Domestic Laws for IGOs, INGOs as they may relate to gTLDs and the DNS?
Group View:
3. Do you have opinions about what criteria should be used for Special Protection of the IGO and INGO identifiers?
Group View:
4. Do you think there are substantive differences between the RCRC/IOC, and IGOs and INGOs?
Group View:
5. Should appropriate Special Protections at the top and second level for the identifiers of IGOs and/or INGOs be made?
Group View:

Comment [bac48]: DRT: [Comment – we do not believe that combining IGOs and INGOs is the most appropriate or helpful course for purposes of asking these questions to the general community. We would rather ask two sets of questions. One in respect of IGOs, and one in respect of INGOs – and if further questions would be necessary specifically in the case of the RCRC and/or IOC, we would favour posing those questions as such. Conflating these different types of organizations, especially for purposes of questions to be put to the general community on quite specific (and in some instances highly technical) points may seem convenient but is unlikely to foster clear responses helpful to fully informed working group deliberations on the matter.]

6. In addition, should Special Protections for the identifiers of IGOs and INGOs at the second level be in place for the initial round of new gTLDs?
Group View:

7. Should the current Special Protections provided to the RCRC and IOC names at the top and second level of the initial round for new gTLDs be made permanent in all gTLDs and if not, what specific recommendations for appropriate Special Protections (if any) do you have?
Group View:

8. Do you feel existing RPMs or proposed RPMs for the new gTLD program are adequate to offer protections to IGO and INGOs (understanding that UDRP and TMCH may not be eligible for all IGOs and INGOs)?
Group View:

For further background information on the WG's activities to date, please see:

- [Protections of IGO and INGO identifiers in all gTLDs web page](http://gnso.icann.org/en/group-activities/protection-igo-names.htm) (see <http://gnso.icann.org/en/group-activities/protection-igo-names.htm>).
- Protection of International Organization Names Final Issue Report, for insight into the current practices and issues experienced (see <http://gnso.icann.org/en/issues/protection-igo-names-final-issue-report-01oct12-en.pdf>).
- The IOC/RCRC DT page is also a good reference for how those efforts were combined with this PDP (see <http://gnso.icann.org/en/group-activities/red-cross-ioc.htm>).

Annex 5 – ICANN General ~~Council~~~~Council~~~~Council~~ Office Research Report

As of 11 March 2013

To: GNSO Drafting Team on Protection of IGO-INGO Names

From: Office of ICANN's General Counsel

Research Requested from the WG

With respect to the question of securing legal advice regarding the protection of IGO-INGO names, the WG should request from the office of the ICANN General Counsel an answer to the following question:

Is ICANN aware of any jurisdiction in which a statute, treaty or other applicable law prohibits either or both of the following actions by or under the authority of ICANN:

- (a) the assignment by ICANN at the top level, or
- (b) the registration by a registry or a registrar accredited by ICANN of a domain name requested by any party at the second level, of the name or acronym of an intergovernmental organization (IGO) or an international non-governmental organization receiving protections under treaties and statutes under multiple jurisdictions (INGO)?

If the answer is affirmative, please specify the jurisdiction(s) and cite the law.

Research Performed

Given our understanding that the WG is looking at the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) as well as intergovernmental organizations (IGO) and other international non-governmental organization (INGOs), it was important to scope the research into a manageable format. Therefore, the research was broken into two parts, one as it related to the IOC and RCRC (as major INGOs that are the most likely to have special protections afforded, based on prior research performed) and the second part on IGOs. For IGOs, the research focused

upon whether the jurisdictions afforded heightened protections through recognition of the Paris Convention and its Article 6(1)(b) (the “6ter”). This method seemed to provide a broad and objective measure for identifying protections afforded to IGOs. As requested, the review was not focused on the potential prohibitions for or liabilities of registrants in domain name registration, rather the broader question of prohibitions that could attach up the registration chain (to registries and registrars). However, the research presented does not discuss ICANN’s potential for liability. Eleven jurisdictions from around the globe were surveyed, representing jurisdictions from every geographic region. ICANN interpreted the term “assignment” to mean the approval for delegation of a top-level domain.

Executive Summary

As noted in the interim reporting provided on this research, the trend is that there are few, if any, jurisdictions sampled that have specific laws addressing ICANN, a registry or a registrar’s role in the delegation of top-level domains or in the registration of second-level domains. Only one jurisdiction (Brazil) was found to have a statute that placed a direct prohibition on the registration of IOC- or FIFA-related domain names, though the roles of gTLD registries/registrars are not specifically identified in the statute. However, the fact that statutes do not directly mention domain names cannot be taken to mean that ICANN, a registry or a registrar is exempt from liability if there is an unauthorized delegation at the top-level or registration at the second-level of a domain name using the name or acronym of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement (RCRC), or Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) that are provided protection within each jurisdiction.

Comment [Gf49]: See our comments on page 17 of this document.

As seen in the survey below, nearly all of the sampled jurisdictions (representing all geographic regions) provide protections to the IOC and/or the RCRC for the use of their names and acronyms, and those protections are often understood to apply to domain names. The exact terms that are protected in each jurisdiction vary, and ICANN has not engaged in an exercise to compare the scope of the protected terms requested by the IOC and the RCRC within the New gTLD Program, as this research was not undertaken to produce a list of names or acronyms recommended for protection. While it appears rare (other than in the case of Brazil) to have a specific prohibition for domain

name registration enumerated, there does seem to be potential bases for challenges to be brought with respect to domain name registration, including potential challenges to registry operators or registrars for their roles in the registration chain.

For the names and acronyms of IGOs, ICANN's research focused on whether any special status afforded to those names and acronyms by virtue of the protection granted by Article 6ter(1)(b) of the Paris Convention could serve as a basis for liability. While this focus of research may not identify if there are individual IGOs for which a country has elected to provide heightened protections (outside of their 6ter status), this research provides insight to the status afforded to IGOs that can be objectively identified by virtue of their inclusion on the 6ter list. Many countries afford special protection to those IGOs listed on the 6ter, though there is often a registration, notice process, or member state limitation required through which each jurisdiction develops a list of the specific IGOs that it will recognize for protection. Therefore, among the jurisdictions where IGOs are provided heightened protection, the list of IGOs eligible for protections may not be uniform.

In nearly every jurisdiction, whether or not special protection exists for the IOC, RCRC or IGOs, there always remains the possibility that general unfair competition or trademark laws can serve as a basis for challenge to a specific delegation of a top-level name or the registration of a second-level domain name at any level of the registration chain. This survey does not assess the likelihood of whether liability would attach in those circumstances. The potential for liability could factor in many issues, such as knowledge of potential infringement or improper use, the location of the registry or registrar, or the familiarity of the jurisdiction with the IGO at issue, as three examples.

Comment [Gf50]: See our comments on page 17 of this document.

Each registry operator and registrar has an independent obligation to abide by applicable laws. If registry operators or registrars have concerns about the potential for liability for its role in the delegation of a top-level domain or in the registration of a second-level domain within a particular jurisdiction, the responsibility for identifying the scope of that liability lies with the registry operator or registrar. Therefore, to avoid any suggestion that ICANN is providing legal advice to any of its contracted parties, the survey provided below notes the areas where the potential for liability could lie, but does not provide an assessment of the likelihood of that liability attaching.

Comment [Gf51]: ICANN does as well.

When reviewing this survey, it is important to keep two items in mind. First, the suggestion that a registry or registrar could bear some liability for their role in domain name registrations is a broad concept, and the presentation of this survey is in no way suggesting that registries or registrars are at newfound risk of liability for all domain registrations within their registry or sponsorship. The presentation of this survey is looking at where certain entities (IGOs and INGOs) could be afforded heightened protections from use of associated names or acronyms within domain names because acts and laws already provide for heightened protections for the use of their names and acronyms. Second, the term “liability” is used broadly here. There are many factors that have to be considered for liability to attach to a registry or registrar, including the extent to which a jurisdiction recognizes “accessories” to acts of dilution or infringement, or how a jurisdiction defines a duty of care and the registry or registrar’s role in the registration chain. The term “liability” is not used here to indicate that there is certainty that a registry or registrar will (or should) face any challenge due to the registration of a domain name for which heightened protections may be claimed.

Survey of Jurisdictions

Comment [Gf52]: The IGO coalition has submitted a much longer list of domestic jurisdictions (around 100) which specifically provide for protection of the names and acronyms of IGOs. This should also be presented or at least referred to in this section.

Jurisdiction	IOC/RCRC Protections	IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)
Australia	<p>While there are no specific prohibitions for the use of names related to the IOC at the top-level or second-level, the <i>Olympic Insignia Protection Act 1987</i> (Cth) provides broad protections for the terms which could extend to domain names. The level of protection afforded to domain names appears to depend on how closely the domain name matches a protected Olympic expression. There may be exclusions based on prior registration of marks using some of the Olympic names.</p> <p>For RCRC names, the <i>Geneva Conventions Act 1957</i> (Cth) prevents any unauthorized use of specific RC related expressions, which would arguably apply to domain names at any level.</p>	<p>The <i>International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963</i> (Cth) gives effect to the 6ter list and prohibits the use of an IGO’s name (or acronym) in connection with a trade, business, profession, calling or occupation. The IGO must, however, also be specifically made a subject of legislation or regulations by the Australian Government to be afforded the protections of the Act. For the qualifying IGOs, there is the potential for liability through the registration chain where the use of an IGO name/acronym in a domain name is in contravention of the Act.</p>
Brazil	<p>The Olympic Act, Law No. 12.035/2009 could be used to impose liability for the approval/registration of a TLD or second-level domain name, and explicitly mentions domain web sites as one of the areas of protections for marks related to the 2016 Olympic Games. Prior approval is</p>	<p>FIFA has similar protections to the Olympics Law under the ““General World Cup Law” (Law no. 12.663/2012), and expressly directs NIC.br to reject “domain name registrations which utilizes identical or similar expressions / terms to FIFA’s trademarks.”</p>

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	<p>needed for any usage.</p> <p>Certain Red Cross marks are protected under Decree 2380/1910. The 1910 decree does not mention domain names.</p> <p>Brazilian Civil Law Code could possibly be used as a basis for liability as well.</p>	<p>More generally, Brazil has ratified the Paris Convention, however there are no specific provisions of law that relate to the protections of abbreviations and names of IGOs in Brazil. However, the fact of ratification could make attempts to bar delegation/registration at the top- or second-level, more successful in the country, however, the success of the challenge would vary from case to case.</p>
Canada	<p><i>Trade-marks Act</i>, R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13, Subsection (9)(1)(f) protects certain emblems and marks related to the Red Cross. The <i>Olympic and Paralympic Marks Act</i>, S.C. 2007, c. 25 (“OPMA”) protects marks related to the IOC (including translations). Some of the marks are also protected as official marks that are registered in Canada.</p> <p>While the statutes do not mention domain name registration, there is the possibility that the use of a name or acronym associated with these marks at the top-level or second-level could violate Canadian law.</p>	<p>The <i>Trade-marks Act</i>, at Subsections 9(1)(i.3) and 9(1)(m) provides protections for names of organizations appearing on the 6ter list, as well as for the United Nations. For names on the 6ter list, there is a requirement for entities on the 6ter to communicate to the government which names are intended for protection. The use of those protected names or acronyms at the top-level or second-level (each without consent) could be afoul of the <i>Trade-marks Act</i>, though domain names are not specifically mentioned in the law.</p>
China	<p>Certain Olympic-related names and acronyms are provided protection under the Regulations on the Protection of Olympic Symbols (“Regulations”), which require the permission of the owner of the Olympic symbols to provide permission for their use. This is the one area where any</p>	<p>Article 2(2) of the Notice Regarding the Implementation Solution of .CN Second Level Domain Name Registration specifically restricts the registration of the acronyms of 31 Inter-Governmental Organizations (“IGOs”) as second level domain names to entities with the relevant authorities</p>

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	<p>heightened potential for liability for the delegation of a top-level domain was identified. Registrations of second-level domains could also be impacted under this provision. The domain name registration policies that exist within TLDs that are administered by CNNIC are subject to modification and broadening. Some second-level registrations for the RCRC are afforded some protections under these policies.</p>	<p>It is unknown how this restriction would be expanded into TLDs outside of the .CN registry.</p>
France	<p>Article L. 141-5 of the French Code of Sports provides protections to certain words and marks associated with the IOC, and has been used with: (i) Article L. 711-3 b) of the French Intellectual Property Code and/or (ii) Article L. 45-2 of the French Code of Posts and Electronic Communications to require cancellation of domain names bearing the protected words.</p> <p>Article 1 of French law dated July 24, 1913, as amended by French law dated July 4, 1939, implementing the provisions of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, dated July 6, 1906, provides protections for certain words and marks associated with the RCRC in France. While</p>	<p>Under French law, the Paris Convention is directly applicable (that is, an action can validly be grounded on such International treaty). Yet, Article 6ter(1)(b) of the Paris Convention does only provide for the prohibition to “use [IGOs], without authorization by the competent authorities, either as <u>trademarks</u> or as elements of trademarks”.</p> <p>Because of the status of the protection, liability could attach as a result of trademark law violations/unfair use of an IGO’s name or acronym as part of a domain name. There is also the potential for criminal liability based upon the unlawful use of an insignia regulated by a public authority. Notably, some IGOs could be provided with stronger protections than others by virtue of appearance on a list referred to in Article 3 of French Ministerial</p>

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	<p>domain names are not specifically listed in the law, the broad language of the law has been used to prohibit registration of domain names using the restricted names.</p> <p>The improper delegation/registration or use of these names at the top- or second-level could possibly serve as a basis of liability.</p>	<p>Order dated February 19, 2010.</p>
Germany	<p>Certain Olympic designations are protected under the Olympic Emblem and Olympic Designations Protection Act (OlympSchG), a national statutory law.</p> <p>According to section 125 OWiG (Ordnungswidrigkeitengesetz - Administrative Offences Act), an administrative offence is deemed committed by any person who has used the symbol of the Red Cross, respectively the designations "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross", as well as any symbol or designation confusingly similar without authorization. The same applies to symbols and certain designations representing the Red Cross under provisions of international law (i.e. the Red Crescent).</p>	<p>There are no statutes that provide protection to IGOs on the basis of inclusion on the 6ter list.</p>

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	For either of these provisions, while domain name registrations are not specifically identified, those who are on notice of the infringing use of a name or acronym at the top or the second level could be held liable under the laws.	
Japan	<p>The Unfair Competition Prevention Law (hereinafter referred to as “UCPL”) (Law No. 47 of 1993, as amended) prohibits unauthorized use of the names of international intergovernmental organizations (“IGOs”) as trademark (Article 17 of the UCPL). This provision corresponds to Article 6ter (1) (b) and (c) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the “Paris Convention”). Specific IGOs that are protected under this statute are defined by ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The IOC has specific names and acronyms protected under this provision.</p> <p>The name and mark of the Red Cross are already protected under the Law Regarding Restriction of Use of Mark and Name, Etc. of the Red Cross (Law No. 159 of 1947, as amended).</p>	While there are no direct legal barriers to the delegation of a top level domain or the registration of a second level domain name that matches a mark or acronym of an IGO that is defined under the Ministry of Trade and Industry ordinance, the use of such words in a way that is found to be misleading can serve as grounds for liability, just as the use of IOC names or acronyms would.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	While the laws do not directly address domain names at the top or the second level, the use of the IOC or the RCRC names or acronyms at the top or second level (by entities other than the IOC/RCRC) could serve as grounds for liability under the laws.	
Mexico	The use of Red Cross and Red Crescent names is covered by 2007 law, which includes domain names. Mexico is a member of the Nairobi Treaty for the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, and affords the rights provided under that treaty.	Under Article 213 VII and IX of the Industrial Property Law and Article 90 VII of the Industrial Property Law, neither of which specifically mention domain names, the use of a name of an IGO in which Mexico takes part could serve as a basis for liability if evidence of authorization for the registration is not received.
South Africa	South African Red Cross has protection under a specific statute, the South African Red Cross Society and Legal Protections of Certain Emblems Act no. 10 of 2007. There is no specific protection in South Africa for IOC names, but the IOC does have registered marks in here that are afford protections under the Trade Mark Act discussed under the IGO section. Unregistered abbreviations may not be subject to protection.	Through the Trade Marks Act no 194 of 1993, Sections 10(8), 34, and 35, well-known marks appearing on the 6ter list are entitled to protection under trademark laws, even without registration, though there is a requirement to apply to South Africa for protection. Comparisons need to be made about the class of service offered. IGO names could also be protected under the Prohibition of the Use of Certain Marks, Emblems and Words published under GN 873 in GG 5999 of 28 April 1978, as well as the Merchandise Marks Act no. 17 of 1941.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	<p>These protections could exist at the top- and second- level for domain names, though not specifically enumerated.</p>	<p>None of these acts specifically mention domain names, though the use of the protected marks in top- or second-level domain names may serve as a basis for liability thereunder.</p> <p>The potential for liability arising out of domain name registrations can be seen in the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act no. 25 of 2002, which is applicable to the .za Domain Name Authority.</p>
South Korea	<p>Article 12(1) of the Korean Internet Address Resources Act (KIARA) states:</p> <p>“No one shall obstruct the registration of any domain name, etc. of persons who have a legitimate source of authority, or register, possess or use domain name for unlawful purposes, such as reaping illegal profits from persons who have a legitimate source of authority. “</p> <p>There are not statutes that appear to protect the top-level delegation or usage of a term related to the IOC/RCRC, unless those terms have the protection of the trademark laws or the protection of the KIARA. Second-level</p>	<p>Article 3(1) of the Korean Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Prevention Act (KUCP & TSPA) prohibits use of marks of international organizations, and specifically references international organizations and the Paris Convention.</p> <p>For use within a second-level domain name, the general KIARA, combined with the KUCP & TSPA, provide the most likely sources of liability. The delegation of top-level domains containing these names and acronyms is less likely to be viewed as problematic under these statutes.</p>

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	<p>registrations are more likely to pose liability under the trademark laws or the KIARA. The laws do not specifically contemplate that entities other than the registrant would have liability, though there is no guarantee that none would attach.</p>	
<p>U.S.</p>	<p>There are two statutes that are relevant to the protection afforded to names or acronyms of the IOC in the United States: (1) 36 U.S.C. §§ 220501 <i>et seq.</i>, the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act (the “Stevens Act”); and (2) 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051 <i>et seq.</i> (the Lanham Act). Specific words and combinations related to the Olympics and the Olympic Committee are protected from use, but the use of the word “Olympic” to identify a business or goods or services is permitted if it does not combine with any of the intellectual property references. The scope of protection provided, while it does not directly mention domain name registration at the top- or second-level, could be used as a bar to potentially infringing registration.</p> <p>The Red Cross is also afforded protection under the Lanham Act and is protected pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 706, 706a,</p>	<p>The US Patent and Trademark Office is required to refuse registrations of marks that conflict with registered marks of IGOs, so no registration is possible (once the marks are identified to the USPTO by a member country of the Paris Convention). No special protection seems to exist to bar the delegation of top- or registration of second-level domains containing the IGO names or acronyms by ICANN, a registry or registrar.</p>

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>IOC/RCRC Protections</u>	<u>IGO Protections (or other INGOs, where applicable)</u>
	and 917. Allowing use of the protected terms at the top- or second- level – while not fully defined in the statutes and not addressing domain name registrations – could be used to impose liability.	