

JAS WG Final Report

Supporting Applicants from
Developing Economies

September 2011

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Agenda

- Terminology Clarification
- Why provide support?
- Activities timeline
- Final Report structure
- Final Report highlights
- Next steps

Clarification Terminology

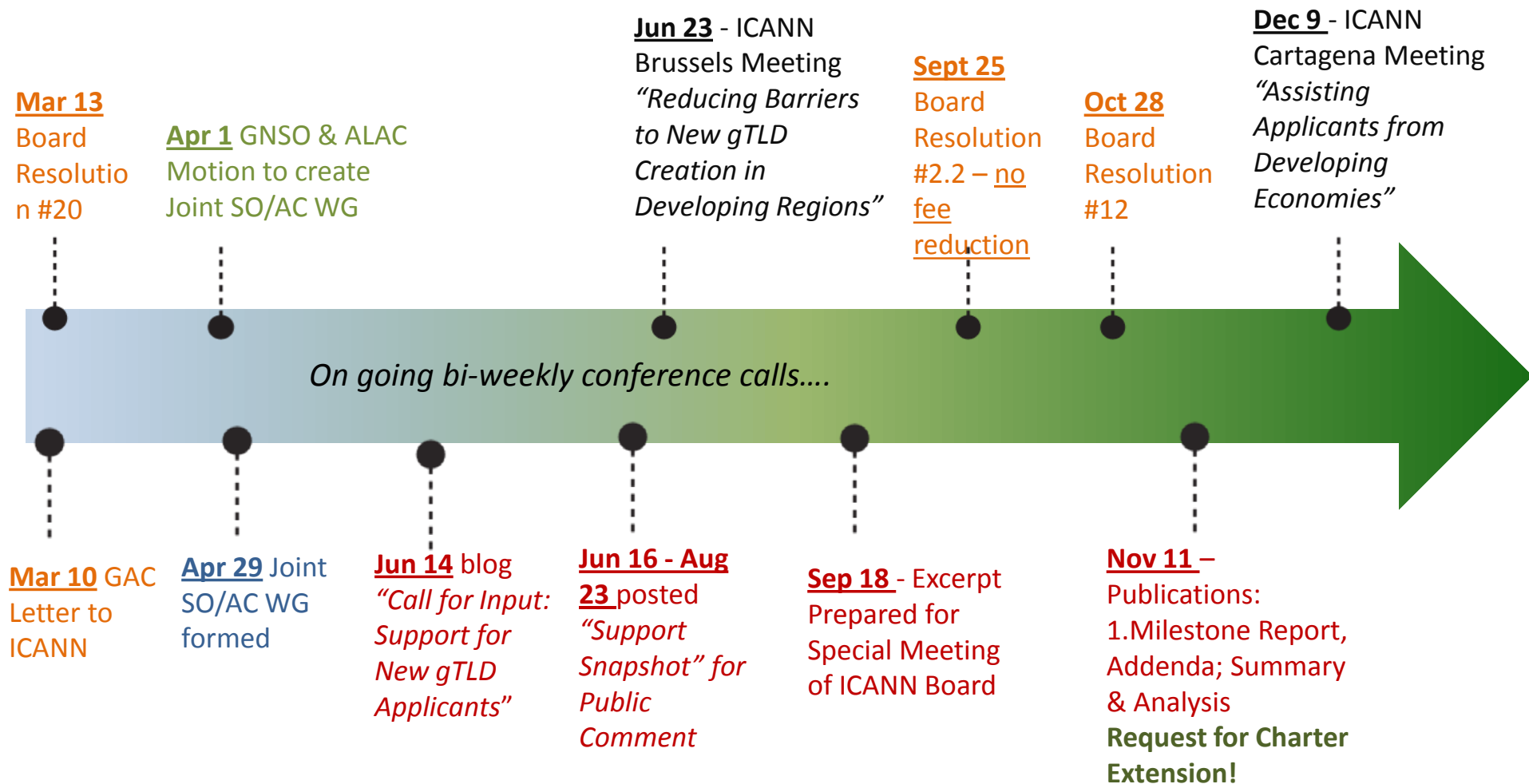
- Developing Economies Support Program (DESP)
- Support Application Review Panel (SARP)
- Support Eligibility Criteria
- Support Evaluation Process
- Support Candidate (SC)
- Support-Approved Candidate (SAC)
- Support Recipient

Why Provide New Applicant Support?

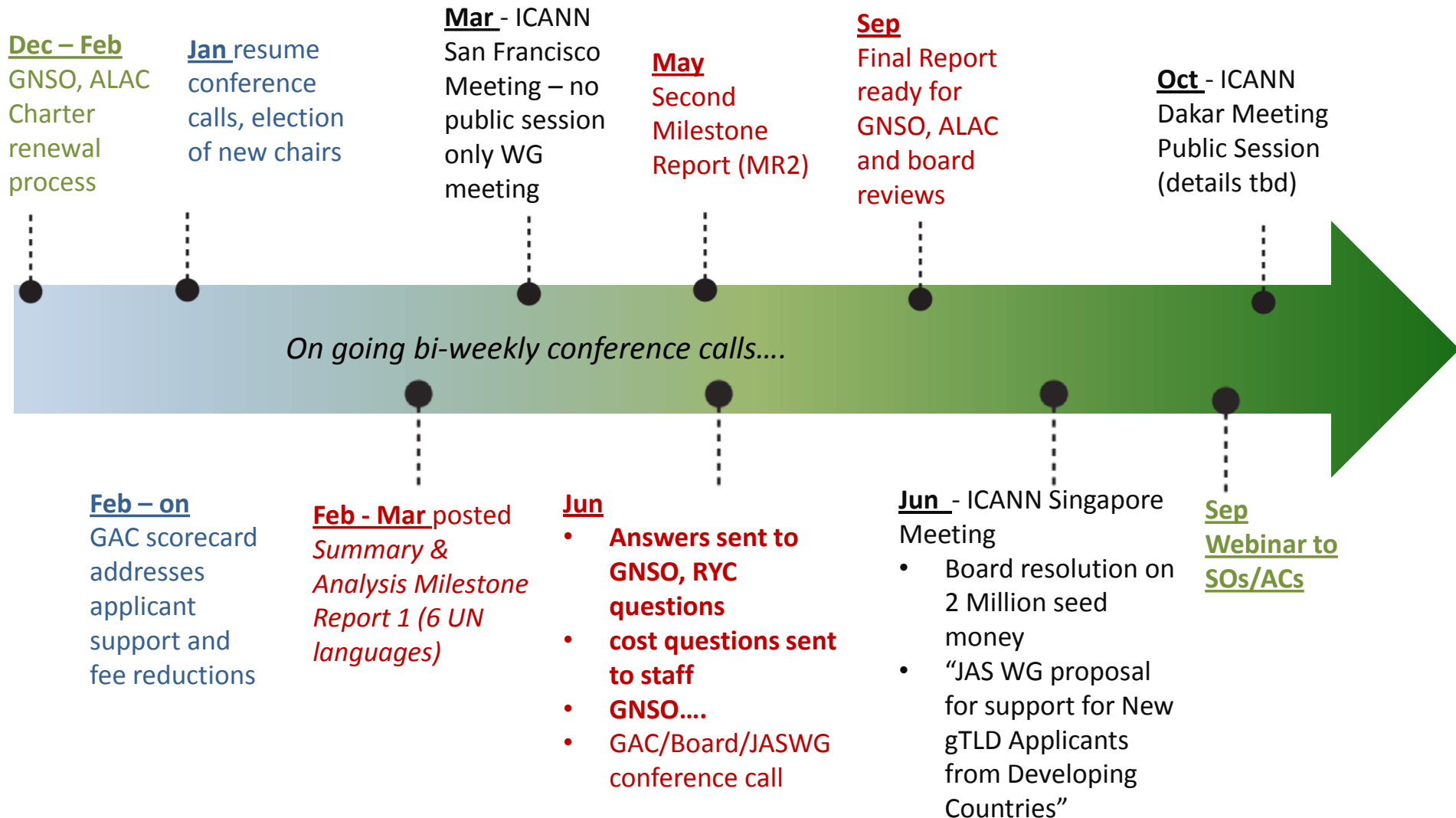
Highlights

- **June 2008** - New gTLD Policy IG-N:
“ICANN may put in place a fee reduction scheme for gTLD applicants from economies classified by the UN as least developed.”
- **March 2010** - Nairobi Board Resolution # 20:
“to develop a sustainable approach to providing support to applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDs”
- **February 2011 on** - GAC support on fee reduction (scorecard)

JAS WG Activities Timeline 2010



JAS WG Activities Timeline 2011



Final Milestone Report

- When should support be provided?
- Who should be approved to receive support (Support-Approved Candidate or SAC)?
- How should a candidate for support (Support Candidate or SC) be evaluated?
- What support specifically should be offered?
- How should the overall support process work?
- How should the support process relate to the gTLD Applicant Guidebook (AG) process?

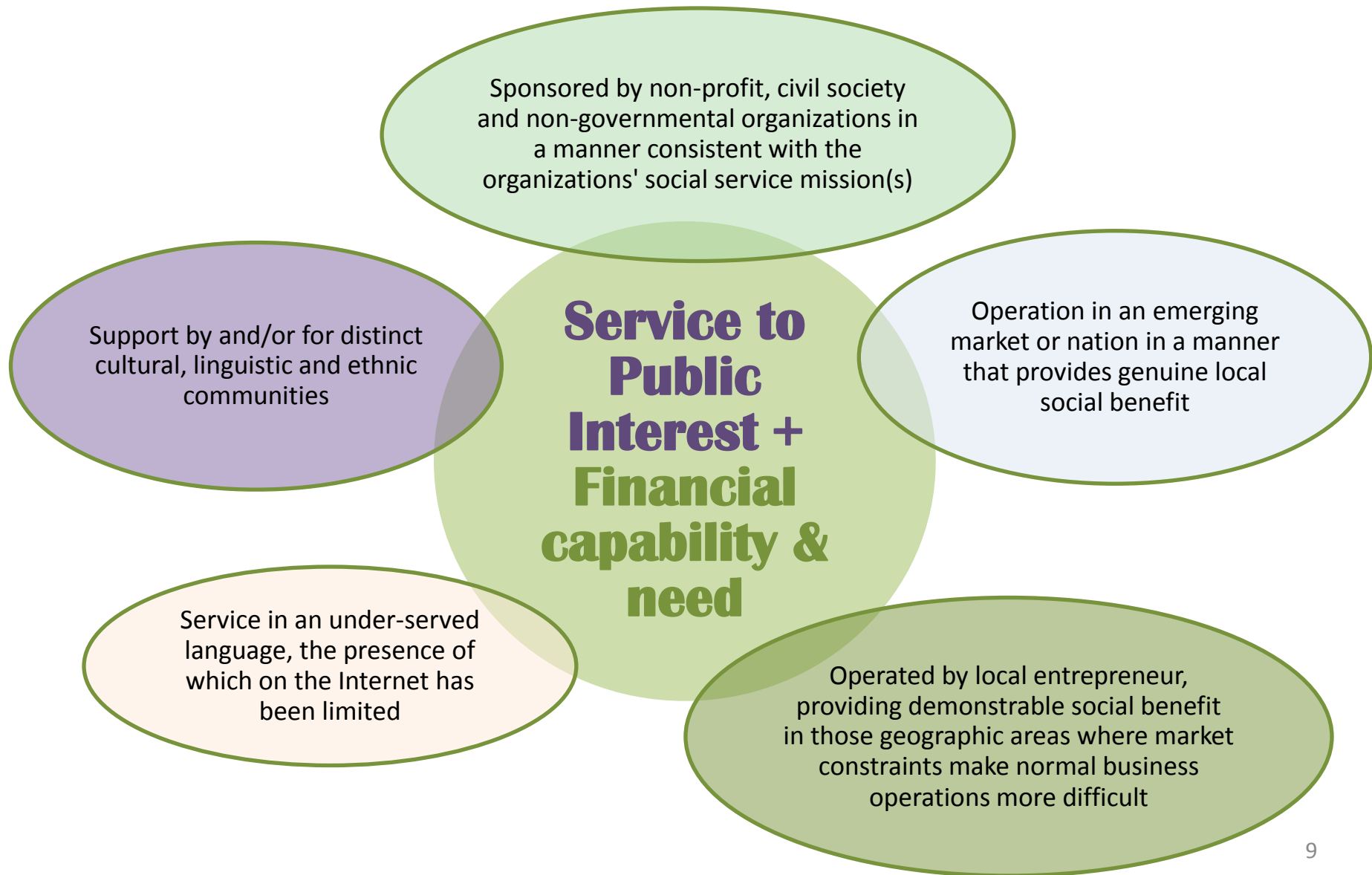
When Should Support be Offered?

The full array of financial and non-financial support to be offered to Support-Approved Candidates should be available in the first and all subsequent rounds of new gTLD applications.

Why?

- New gTLD Program should be inclusive
- With every new gTLD application round, the market competitive disadvantage of under-served communities increases
- There is no indication when there will be a second round and whether in subsequent rounds, fees will be reduced. In case there is any reduction, by how much
- There is built-up demand for new gTLDs, including IDN gTLDs

Who Qualifies for Support?



The Following Do NOT Receive Support

- An applicant for a gTLD string that is intended to reference a specific commercial entity (commonly referred to within ICANN as a “dot-brand”);
- A governmental or para-statal institution
- A gTLD string that is a geographic name or is based on one;
- Affiliated with sponsors or partners that are bankrupt or under bankruptcy protection;
- Affiliated with sponsors or partners that are the subject of litigation or criminal investigation;
- Incapable of meeting any of the Applicant Guidebook’s due diligence procedures.

Service in Public Interest Clarification

- Support by and/or for distinct cultural, linguistic or ethnic communities;
- Service in an under-served language, the presence of which on the Internet has been limited;
- Operation in a developing economy in a manner that provides genuine local social benefit;
- Advocated by non-profit, civil society and non-governmental organizations in a manner consistent with the organizations' social service mission(s); and
- Operation by a local entrepreneur(s), providing demonstrable social benefit in those geographic areas where market constraints make normal business operations more difficult.

Fee Considerations

- Primarily, a reduction of the application fee to USD47,000 from USD185,000 (as also suggested by GAC and ALAC);
- The staggering of application fees (installment payments);
- The relaxing or deferring of the upfront costs of the required “continuity instrument”; and
- The possible creation of a development fund.

More on Financial Support

- The financial support should be funded via various sources, including the USD2 million allocated by the ICANN Board, solicited third parties and auction revenues.
- The creation of a foundation to collect and distribute the financial support to Support Recipients should be investigated by a Board-appointed planning committee.
- Support Recipients should be required to pay back financial support (not including any fee reductions) received, thereby helping to make the Support Program sustainable.

Foundation

- Board set up a planning committee to:
 - Work with ICANN staff to investigate and understand the legal structures that are available to and required of ICANN, a California 501(c) corporation, for creating a foundation;
 - Draft a document defining the core responsibilities and activities of the fund or foundation;
 - Define methods of work for the fund or foundation, including, inter alia, investment guidelines, fundraising and grant making;
 - Suggest membership for the first board of the foundation and clarify the relationship between ICANN's corporate structure and the new fund or foundation; and
 - Start obtaining pledges of funding for the foundation, to augment the USD2 million already committed by the ICANN Board at its Singapore meeting in Resolution 2011.06.20.01. WG members believe that the domicile of any prospective foundation should not be limited to the United States. There may be useful and valid practical reasons for creating a foundation in other countries or regions.

Funding Sources

- Budget allocation from ICANN, including the USD2 million already committed by the ICANN Board;
- Solicitation of funds to at least match the initial allocation made by the ICANN Board;
- Auction proceeds beyond the cost of running the auctions;
- Voluntary allocation of funds from ccTLDs;
- Voluntary allocations of funds from incumbent gTLD registries and registrars;
- External funding sources (e.g., grants from government or other inter-governmental organizations); and
- Other sources yet to be determined

Use of Funds

- Application assistance (beyond the JAS WG's recommended reduction in fees);
- The relaxing or deferring of the upfront costs of the required continuity instrument;
- The possible creation of a development fund for Support-Approved Candidates;
- The possible creation of a regional non-profit Registry Service Provider (RSP) service to support multiple applicants for new gTLDs in developing economies; and
- Overcoming technical requirement gaps, such as the IPv6 and other technical requirements, that may require technical upgrades not obtainable through the non-financial support offered to Support-Approved Candidates.

Non-Financial Support

- Types of non-financial support should include but not be limited to:
 - Assistance with the preparation of gTLD applications;
 - Facilitation of IPv6 compliance;
 - Consulting and education regarding DNSSEC implementation;
 - Outreach and education efforts regarding the New gTLD Program;
 - Logistical, translation and technical support; and
 - Establishment of Registry Service Providers in regions where none or few exist.
- ICANN should serve as a facilitator for this non-financial support by matching Support-Approved Candidates with third-party donors.

Eligibility Requirements

- The specific support eligibility criteria should include:
 - Service to the public interest; and
 - Both a level of financial need and of financial capability.
- Various criteria should disqualify a Support Candidate, such as the application for a gTLD string that is not a generic word and is intended to reference a specific commercial entity (commonly referred to within ICANN as a “dot-brand”). However, applications for community names that may be subject to legal trademark protection are not necessarily disqualified from receiving support.

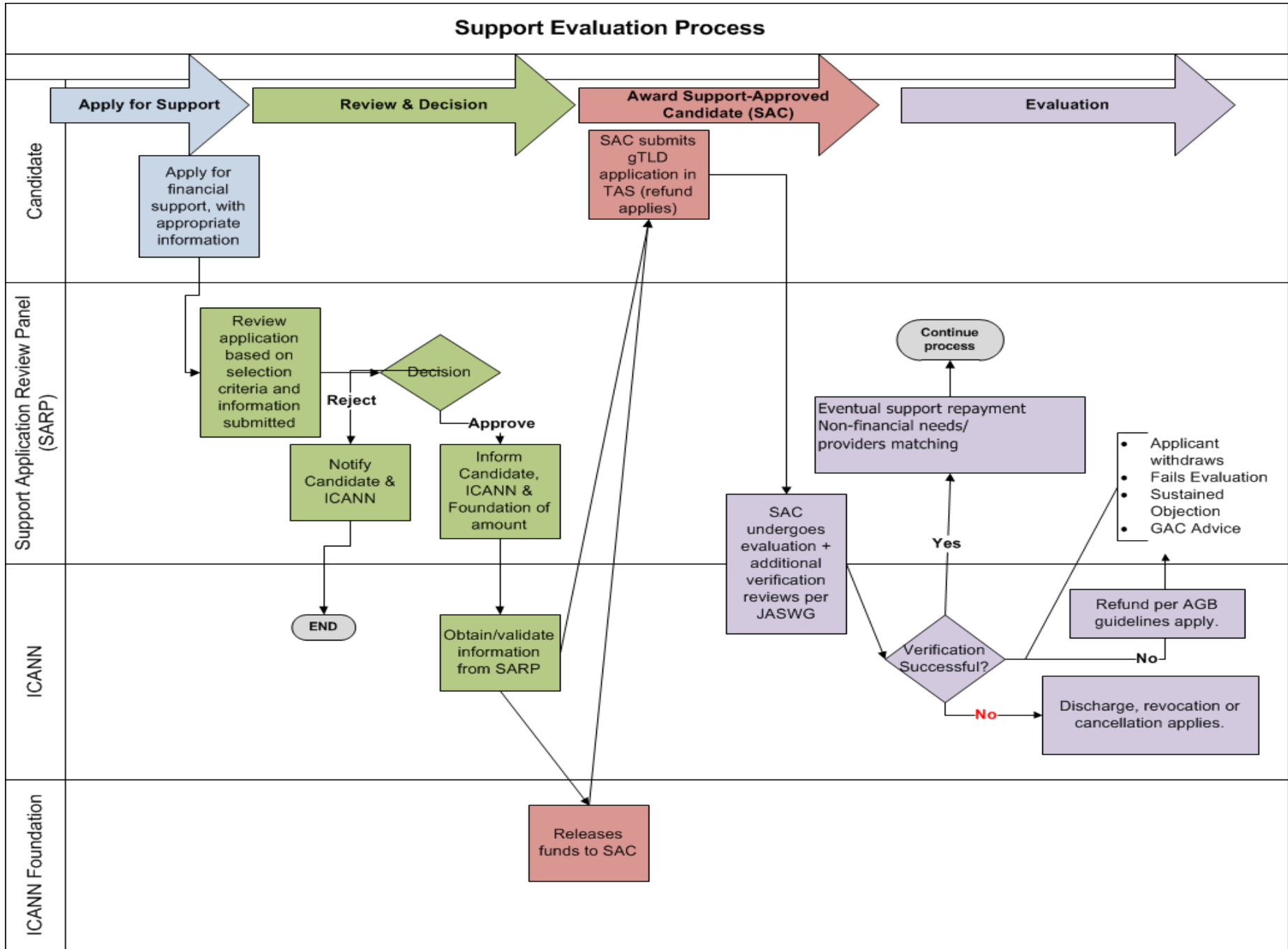
Information/Documentation Required

- All Candidates should be required to provide a self-declaration stating that they are eligible to receive support under the aforementioned criteria;
- Annual reports or equivalent;
- Evidence of any previous project fund, especially if successfully completed;
- Financial reports showing need;
- Recommendations regarding the ability to form a sustainable operation; and
- Documentation showing evidence of all qualifying circumstances.

Support Evaluation Process at a Glance

- The SEP should take place before the standard gTLD application review.
- Each support application should be evaluated by a Support Application Review Panel (SARP). The SARP should be composed of volunteers from the ICANN community and outside experts, all with knowledge of the existing new gTLD processes, potential gaming patterns and the general needs and capabilities of Support Candidates from developing economies.
- When the SARP rejects a Support Candidate, the SARP should explain its reasons. The Support Candidate may then work to improve its application and reapply for support or may apply for a gTLD without support.
- Support Candidates are still responsible for paying the USD5,000 gTLD application deposit.
- The ICANN Staff should produce a Support Candidate Guide.

Support Evaluation Process



Next Steps

- Consideration by GNSO, ALAC and THEN Board
- Publication Final Milestone Report for public comment *(in 6 UN languages)*
- ICANN Dakar meeting (Oct 23-28) public session with opportunity for Q&A *(session with interpreters Spanish and French)*
- Publication of MR2 Comment Summary Analysis
- Implementation by staff based on Board direction

Where to Find More Info...

- **Wiki:**

<https://community.icann.org/display/jaswg/JAS+Issues+and+Recommendations>

- **New gTLD Program:**

<http://www.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtld-program.htm>