Draft Milestone Final Report JAS WG V2.198 Final Draft Candidate Date: 19-Oct-10 07:17<del>19-Oct-10</del> 11:4715-Oct-10 19:21 1 2 3 **Draft Final Milestone Report** 4 JAS WG - Joint SO/AC New gTLD Applicant Support Working Group 5 6 7 8 9 10 PUBLICATION DATE: \_\_\_ October, 2010 11 12 13 STATUS OF THIS DOCUMENT This is the Final Milestone Report from the Joint SO/AC New gTLD Applicant 14 15 Support Working Group, submitted for consideration by the ICANN Board of Directors and the wider community. The Working Group has met its initial goals and 16 17 milestones and is reporting on those in this report. As part of this report a series of additional work items are discussed with the view that the chartering organizations 18 19 update the charter of the working group so that it can continue the work. 20

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22 23 This is a Final Draft Candidate.

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62	1 Background	
63	During the International ICANN Meeting in Nairobi, ICANN's Board recognized the	
64	importance of an inclusive New gTLD Program and issued a Resolution (#20)	
65	requesting stakeholders "to develop a sustainable approach to providing support to	
66	applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDs." See	
67	resolution here: http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-12mar10-en.htm#20.	
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69	In direct response to this Board Resolution, the GNSO Council proposed a Joint	
70	SO/AC Working Group, composed by members of ICANN's Supporting	
71	Organizations (SOs) and Advisory Committees (ACs), to look into applicant support	
72	for new gTLDs. The Working Group, also known as the JAS WG or WG, was	
73	formed in late April 2010.	
74	After a snapshot of the initial recommendations was released for community review,	
75	the proposals were reworked in the light on comments received. A second snapshot	
76	was released to the ICANN board of directors and the chartering organizations	
77	before the report was finalized.	
78 79	This Final Report incorporates the feedback received from the public and other	

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81 82	<ul> <li>Sponsorship and fundraising (ICANN-sourced and external financial assistance);</li> </ul>	
83	Non-cost considerations (technical or logistical support).	
84	The specific recommendations are detailed in section 3 of this document. Section 4	
85	contains a set of recommendations for follow activities, and section 5 contains a set	
86	of frequently asked questions with answers about the recommendations.	
87	This final report will be sent out for a 30 day public multilingual comment	
88	simultaneous with being sent to the chartering organizations for review and	
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90	1.1 Objectives and Process	
91	1.1.1 Objectives	
92	The objectives for this work were derived from the Nairobi ICANN Board Resolution	
93	#20, as further detailed by the GNSO Council resolution to launch a joint SO/AC	
94	Working Group (referred hereafter as <b>WG</b> ), and by the WG itself in a proposed	
95	Charter, subsequently addressed in Resolutions by the GNSO Council and the	
96	ALAC.	
97	The basic objective was to develop a sustainable approach to providing support to	
98	applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDs.	
99	1.1.2 Process Background	
100	Initially worked in two parallel Working Teams:	
101	<ul> <li>Working Team 1 (WT1) focusing on application fee aspects;</li> </ul>	
102	<ul> <li>Working Team 2 (WT2) addressing issues regarding which applicants would</li> </ul>	
103	be entitled to special support and of what nature the support could be.	

The WG consulted the Community and general public as follows:

• Cost reduction (evaluation and registry fee modifications);

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105 On June 14, posted a blog entitled "Call for Input: Support for New gTLD 106 Applicants" (http://blog.icann.org/2010/06/call-for-input-support-for-new-gtld-107 applicants/) On June 16, posted its preliminary findings for Public Comment – "Joint 108 SO/AC Working Group on New gTLD Applicant Support Snapshot" 109 110 (http://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/#wg-snapshot). The document was 111 available in 6 languages. The public forum closed on 23 August, 2010. 112 On June 23, during the ICANN Brussels meeting held a public workshop "Reducing Barriers to New gTLD Creation in Developing Regions" 113 (http://brussels38.icann.org/node/12503). 114 115 Submitted a second snapshot of the recommendations to the ICANN board of Directors and the two chartering organizations, ALAC and GNSO on 18 116 117 September, 2010. 118 In addition to recommendations that should be taken by ICANN to enable applicants 119 120 from emerging markets/nations to apply for new gTLD in the first round, the report 121 contains recommendations on criteria and limitations on aid as well 122 recommendations for follow on activities. There is also a section on frequently asked 123 questions regarding the recommendations. 124 125 More background information regarding this WG, including Charter, relevant 126 resolutions and public comment summary/analysis, can be found in Annexes A to C. 127 Standards of agreement in the Working Group 128 The WG worked under the guidelines defined in: 129 http://gnso.icann.org/en/improvements/proposed-working-group-guidelines-05feb09-

Under these guidelines, the following levels of support are identified.

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- i. Unanimous or full consensus, when no one in the group speaks against the recommendation in its last readings
- ii. Rough or near consensus a position where only a small minority disagrees but most agree. This is sometimes referred to as consensus.
- iii. 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.
- iv. No consensus, also referred to as divergence 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.
- v. Minority 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 can happen in cases where there is neither support nor opposition to suggestion made by a small number of individuals.

In cases of Consensus, Strong support but significant opposition, and No Consensus, an effort is made to document that variance in viewpoint and to present any Minority recommendations that may have been made.

Documentation of Minority recommendation normally depends on text offered by the proponent.

## 1.3 Records and Archives

- 157 The email archives can be found at <a href="http://forum.icann.org/lists/gnso-irtp-b-jun09/">http://forum.icann.org/lists/gnso-irtp-b-jun09/</a>
- 158 The Wiki can be found at https://st.icann.org/so-ac-new-gtld-wg/index.cgi

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## 161 2 The Recommendations

- 162 There is [Full Consensus, Consensus] in the WG to release the following
- recommendations for approval by the chartering organizations.

## 2.1 Kinds of support that should be offered

- 165 The WG recommends a number of different kinds of support to be made available
- 166 for potential eligible -applicants, which fall into the following five-categories:

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- a. Cost Reduction Support;
- b. Sponsorship and other funding support;
  - b.c. Modifications to the Financial Continued Operation Instrument
    Obligation;
- e.d. Logistical support;
  - d.e. Technical support for applicants in operating or qualifying to operate a qTLD;
  - f. Exception to the rules requiring separation of the Registry and Registrar function.

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## 2.2 Cost Reductions

The WG recommends that the following fee reductions be made available to all applicants who are determined as meeting the criteria established for support:

1. <u>Full consensus:</u> Waive the cost of Program Development (US\$26,000) for applicants meeting the criteria for assistance. The current proposed program budget indicates an expected Net profit of US\$184,600 for the new gTLD program. This profit could fully or partially offset the loss of waiving the US\$26,000 program development costs for several applicants. We expect relatively few applicants (relative to the total number of new gTLD applicants) to meet the criteria for assistance, so the financial burden of waiving these fees should be reasonable.

- 2. <u>Full consensus:</u> Staggered Fees. Instead of paying the entire fee upon acceptance of the applications, applicants meeting the criteria established for support could pay the fees incrementally (perhaps following the refund schedule in reverse). Allowing an applicant to have a staggered fee payment schedule gives the applicant more time to raise money, and investors will be more likely to back an application that passes the initial evaluation. Staggered fees enable an applicant to compete for strings that might otherwise have gone to the first and/or only group with enough money to apply. If the applicant does not proceed through the entire process, they are not "costing" ICANN the full projected amount, therefore cost recovery remains intact.
- 3. <u>Full consensus:</u> Auction Proceeds. Qualified applicants receive a partial refund from any auction proceeds—for which they can repay any loans or invest into their registry, and/or the auction proceeds could be used to refill the disadvantaged applicant's foundation fund for subsequent rounds.
- 4. <u>Full consensus:</u> Lower the Registry fixed fees due to ICANN. In lieu of the Registry-Level fixed fee of US\$25,000 per calendar year, only charge the Registry-Level Transaction Fee per initial or renewal domain name registration to a fee comparable to a minimum used for other gTLDs. An annual fee of US\$25,000 to ICANN is a barrier to sustainability for an applicant representing a small community. If a minimum is absolutely required, then lower this fee to 30% for qualified applicants.
- 5. <u>Full consensus:</u> Reconsider the Risk/Contingency cost per applicant (US\$60,000). The WT1 questions if ICANN really expects a total of US\$30,000,000 (US\$60,000 x 500 applications) in unknown costs to surface. This fee should be eliminated for applicants that meet the criteria established by the WG. If elimination is not possible, then it should be drastically reduced.
- 6. The Fixed/Variable cost of US\$100,000 is based on a total cost of a previous round of applications and might not be relevant to the new gtld

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applicants: and there was strong support but significant opposition that
 these costs should be reduced for applicants that meet the criteria
 established by the WG:

6. There was a Minority-Consensus view that in light of complexity of the calculation that established the basis for the USD\$100,000 base cost, it was too difficult to determine what, if any of the fee should be eliminated for applicants meeting the requirements for support. It was therefore suggested that this should be subject to further investigation before any recommendations were made on this issue.

2.2.1 Support for build-out in underserved languages and scripts

Subject to the requirements for receiving support from the program, the Working Group had [Full consensus, Consensus] that price reductions should be implemented to encourage the build out of IDNs in small or underserved languages, with the exact amount and timing of the support to be determined. One way this might be accomplished is through bundling of applications:

a) There was [Full Consensus, Consensus, Strong Support] for requiring that each application requesting such support have explicit endorsement from within the language community to be served. This support must come from organizations, NGOs and local companies from within the language/script community. The lead applicant would not, necessarily, need to be from the community to be served assuming other conditions for support were met.

b) There was a [Minority View] that applicants who may not meet the need requirement for support but who have explicit endorsement from within the language community to be served should also be able to receive some form of support, for example bundling discounts, in order to offer these services to the underserved language/script community. This community endorsement

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must come from organizations, NGOs and/or local companies from within the language/script community

There was [Full consensus] that this form of support should encourage the
advancement of the language community while also encouraging competition to the
greatest extent possible.

## 2.3 Sponsorship/ Fundraising

- 251 The WG discussed extensively the possibility of financial assistance for applicants.
- 252 This was seen as coming from two types of sources:
  - Funds distributed by an ICANN originated fund
    - Funds distributed by external funding agencies

## 2.3.1 Distributed by an ICANN originated fund

It was uncertain what sort of funding might be arranged through ICANN, especially for this first round, though there was **Consensus** in the group recommending that a fundraising effort be established.- For any funding provided through ICANN by a benefactor that does not wish to administer that funding itself, these funds would be allocated by a specially dedicated committee, only to those who meet the conditions established for support. Additionally, if there was not enough funding to distribute to all applicants for financial support, that funding would be distributed with a priority given to linguistic community applicants applying for IDN strings. There was **Full Consensus** for creating a development fund directed at new gTLD applicants who are determined as meeting the criteria established for support.

a) There was <u>Consensus</u> that ICANN establish a *Program Development function* with an initial goal of securing a targeted commitment originally set at US\$10,000,000 for an ICANN based development fund. There was <u>No Consensus</u> on the form such a function should take. <u>Some</u> members of the groupgroup felt that this should be a permanent position.

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within ICANN while others felt that hiring a consultant to help with the follow on work on these recommendations might be a better solution.

Still others felt that the fundraising and grant administration work should be done outside of ICANN itself in an affiliated philanthropic organization.

- b) There was <u>Full Consensus</u> on the fact that any monies raised for a development fund would need to be maintained in accounts that should be separated from any ICANN general funds, and should be treated in a similar way to any monies that are to be collected in auctions; i.e. that they should be administered by a foundation or other entity separated from ICANN designated for philanthropic distribution.
- c) There was <u>Consensus</u> for a proposal recommending that registrars put in place the means for existing registrants to make voluntary contributions to the development program through registrar-to-registry contribution pass-through, and to find ways of enabling non-registrant small donors to contribute to the development program. Concurrent with the execution of the development message to the donor communities, that the development message should also be delivered to the registrant, and non-registrant user communities through internal and external media.
  - There was a <u>Minority</u> concern about the degree to which Registrars would be open to this suggestion and the manner of its implementation.

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## 2.3.2 Distributed by external funding agencies

Full consensus for the view that external funding agencies would make grants according to their own requirements and goals. ICANN would only provide those agencies with applicant information for those who met the criteria established for support. Full consensus

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301 2.4 Modifications to the Financial Continued Operation Instrument Obligation 302 While registrant protection is critical and critical registry functions must be sustained 303 for an extended period of time in the event of registry failure, the WG considered the 304 financial Continued Operation Instrument obligation as document in AGv4 to be a 305 great barrier for applicants that meet the criteria established by the WG. There was 306 **Consensus** for a recommendation that the continuity period for the financial 307 instrument be reduced. a) There was **No Consensus** on whether that the period for the financial 308 Formatted: Font: Not Bold. No underline Continued Operation Instrument be reduced from 309 310 a. 3 years to 6 months, this duration still being twice the duration that Formatted: Bullets and Numbering is currently defined in the ICANN gTLD Registry Failover Plan of 15 311 June 2008. 312 Comment [U1]: Needs to reach an agreement on how this should be reflected on this report. 313 b. or, that financial Continued Operation Instrument period be Formatted: Bullets and Numbering 314 shortened from 3 years to 1 year. 315 b) There was is a Strong support with significant opposition Formatted: Bullets and Numbering 316 recommendation that in the case of shared risk pools, the financial Continued Operations Instrument could reduced or eliminated entirely 317 318 based on the ability of such a shared pool to absorb the risk and provide Continued Operation with minimal incremental cost. 319 320 c) There was **Consensus** that applicants who meet the conditions for Formatted: Font: Bold, Underline 321 support should be encouraged to form such shared risk pools. 322 2.42.5 Logistical Support 323 The process set in the Applicant Guidebook (AG) may be difficult for applicants from 324 emerging market/nations to meet. The following kinds of logistical support are 325 identified by the WG for those applicants that meet the criteria established for 326 support: 327 a) Full Consensus: Translation of relevant documents. This was a major 328 concern noted by non-English speaking group members, who noted the 329 extra time and effort needed to work in English;

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- b) <u>Full Consensus:</u> Logistical and technical help with the application process. This includes legal and filing support, which is expensive and in short supply in most emerging markets/nations;
- c) <u>Full Consensus:</u> Awareness/outreach efforts. This includes efforts to make sure more people in underserved markets are aware of the gTLD process and what they can do to participate in the gTLD process.

# 2.52.6 Technical support for applicants in operating or qualifying to operate a gTLD

Certain of the requirements set in the AG may be difficult for applicants from emerging market/nations to meet. The following kinds of technical support are identified by the WG for those applicants that meet the criteria established for support:

- a) Infrastructure <u>Full Consensus</u> for providing support for IPv6 compatible solutions, e.g. hardware and networks as needed;
- b) Education/consulting –e.g. to help with DNSSEC implementation; <u>Full</u>
   <u>Consensus</u>
- c) Technical waivers or "step ups" allowing applicants to build their capabilities rather than needing to demonstrate full capacity before applying (as appropriate); <u>Full Consensus</u>
- d) There were several recommendation that involve lower cost and/or shared back end registry services:
  - i. There has been discussion within the group that in the case of shared risk pools¹ of new gTLDs working with the same back-end registry service providers, it would be possible to lower the costs facing the new registry. It is a [Consensus, Strong Support with significant opposition, Minority] recommendation that there be an effort to encourage and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [A shared risk pool refers to a group of applicants who meet the criteria established for assistance who work cooperatively with each other in establishing their registries. the idea includes that notion that both costs and risks would be lower in such an arrangement.]

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356 enable those applicants that meet the criteria established for support to 357 participate in such shared risk pools. 358 ii.It is a [Consensus, Strong Support with significant opposition, Formatted: Bullets and Numbering 359 Minority recommendation that in the case of such shared risk pools, 360 certain required costs such as the Continued Operations Instrument be lowered or eliminated entirely based on the ability of such a shared pool to 361 362 absorb the risk with minimal incremental cost. 363 2.6 Other Types of Aid Formatted: Font: Arial 364 In support of the goal to set technical and other requirements, Formatted: Default, Numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: i, ii, iii, ... + Start at: 1 + considerations, at a reasonable and proportionate level in order to not exclude 365 Alignment: Right + Aligned at: 0.63" + Indent 366 stakeholders from developing countries from participating in the new gTLD at: 0.75" 367 process, the following additional types of aid were identified by the WG. 368 ii. Formatted: Default, Line spacing: 1.5 lines, Numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: i, ii, iii, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Right + Aligned at: 0.63" + Indent at: 0.75" 369 <del>2.6.1</del>2.7 Exception to the rules requiring separation of the Vertical Formatted: Heading 2 370 **Integration** Registry and Registrar function Formatted: Bullets and Numbering 371 There was Consensus on the recommendation, that in ifcases the final Application Formatted: Font: Not Bold, No underline Guide allowed for any exceptions from the Vertical Integration requirements, that 372 such exceptions would be applicable to those applicants that meet the criteria 373 374 established for support. where market power is not an issue, applicants who met the Formatted: Font: Arial, 12 pt 375 requirements for support would be granted a special exemption from the Formatted: Font: Arial, 12 pt Formatted: Font: Arial, 12 pt 376 requirement for registry-registrar separation. This special exemption would expire 377 after 5 years at which time the Registry would be required to meet the existing 378 conditions within ICANN relating to registry-registrar separation. During year 4, the 379 Registry would be required to document a transition plan. During the period of the Formatted: Font: Arial, 12 pt 380 exemption, the ICANN compliance group would, at its discretion, schedule reviews 381 to insure that the exemption was not being abused, Formatted: Font: Arial, 12 pt 382 383 This recommendation takes into account the advice given by the GAC to the ICANN 384 Board on 23 September 2010.

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...\_the ability of registrars with valuable technical, commercial and relevant local expertise and experience to enter the domain names market could likely lead to benefits in terms of enhancing competition and promoting innovation.

An important additional benefit which the GAC expects would flow from such an exemption would be that community-based TLD applicants would be able to cast their net more widely in securing partners with the necessary expertise and experience in the local market to undertake what would be relatively small scale registry functions.

2.72.8 Applicants Entitled To Receive Support

Note: The definition of financial need and the method for determining the financial need of an application has not been established by the WG and is proposed as a work item in the next steps section (section 3) of this document. Progress on this work item depends upon support from the chartering organizations for the recommendations made in this report and the addition of experts on establishing financial need to the group.

Key to making a support program work is the choice of initial support recipients. With this in mind it is agreed that the initial focus should be on finding a relatively limited identifiable set of potential applicants that would be not controversial to support.

The main criterion for eligibility should be need. An applicant would not be selected for support unless the need criterion is met. **Full Consensus** 

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402 From the support applicants who meet the need criterion, WG recommends that the 403 following categories of applicant receive support (not in priority order); 404 a) Community based applications such as cultural, linguistic and ethnic. 405 These potential applicants have the benefits of being relatively well 406 defined as groups. Facilitating community on the web is one of ICANN's 407 core values; Full Consensus b) Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), civil society and not-for-profit 408 409 organizations; Full Consensus c) Applicants located in emerging markets/developing countries; Full 410 411 Consensus d) Applications in languages whose presence on the web is limited; Full 412 413 e) There was a Minority view that e Entrepreneurs, who otherwise meet 414 Formatted: Font: Bold, Underline other criteria in this section, in those markets where market constraints 415 416 make normal business operations more difficult. Consensus 417 **⊟e)** There was a **Minority viewStrong Suport but significant** Formatted: Bullets and Numbering oppostions in the group that for profit enterprises should not be 418 419 included in the categories receiving aid. 420 2.82.9 Applicants NOT Entitled To Receive Support 421 422 Not recommended for support, even if they can demonstrate financial need, are the 423 following types of application: a) Consensus, in the group that Brand gTLDS should not be included 424 Formatted: Font: Not Bold, No underline 425 among those entitled to receive supportfor the exclusion of applicants Formatted: Font: Not Bold, No underline 426 applying for Brand gTLDs as they should be self-supporting companies 427 and thus should not be eligible for need based support. 428 There was a Minority view that aAn exception could be made for Formatted: Bullets and Numbering Formatted: Font: Bold, Underline 429 those from countries where market constraints make normal business

script not currently supported;

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432 <del>a)</del>— 433 1. There was a Minority view in the group that Brands and other marketing Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Colorful List - Accent 13, 434 oriented gTLDS should not be included among those entitled to receive Numbered + Level: 1 + Numbering Style: a, b, c, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned 435 support. at: 0.5" + Indent at: 0.75", Tab stops: Not at 436 b) Full Consensus for the excluding applicants for Geographic names; Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, Bold, Underline 437 c) Full Consensus for excluding purely Governmental or para-statal Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial applicants (though applicants with some limited Government support 438 Formatted: Bullets and Numbering 439 might be eligible for exception); 440 d) Full Consensus -for excluding applicants whose business model does not Formatted: Font: Not Bold, No underline 441 demonstrate sustainability. 442 There was Full Consensus that guidelines and safeguards must be established to 443 prevent any abuse of the support program (often called gaming). 444 **Proposed Constraints on Aid** <del>2.9</del>2.10 445 The WG also agreed on a series of "principles" that are recommend to guide the 446 community as the support process is finalized, namely: 447 a) Self-Financing responsibility: The WG reached Consensus on the need 448 for self-financing responsibly on the part of any successful applicant for 449 financial assistance. No more that 50% of the reduced fee may be 450 provided by an ICANN organized development program. This is not 451 meant to limit the manner in which fundraising for the other 50% is done 452 by the applicant. consensus 453 There was a Minority view that the level should not be fixed at any Formatted: Bullets and Numbering 454 specific percentage. b) Sunset period - Full Consensus: Support should have an agreed cut-455

off/sunset point, perhaps 5 years, after which no further support would be

offered. This was recommended as another measure to promote

operations more difficult and who are proposing a name in an IDN

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sustainability and as a way to help limited resources reach more
applicants.

c) Transparency – <u>Consensus:</u> Support requests and levels of grant should
be made public to encourage transparency.

e There was a <u>Minority</u> view that in certain cases the protection of
business plans might he harmed by too much transparency.

d) Limited Government support – <u>IConsensus</u>, strong support but

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- d) Limited Government support [Consensus, strong support but significant opposition, divergence]: The receipt of some limited support from government(s) should not disqualify applicants from receiving gTLD support. However, the process is not designed to subsidize government-led initiatives.
  - There was [Consensus, strong support but significant opposition, divergence] on limiting this exception to Community applicants
- e) Repayment in success cases <u>Full consensus:</u> In those cases where supported gTLDs make revenue significantly above and beyond the level of support received through this process, recipients would agree to repay/rebate application subsidies into a revolving fund to support future applications.

2.102.11 Relationship to New gTLD Applicant Guidebook

Full Consensus: The WG believes that these recommendations should not affect the content schedule of the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook, currently in its 4<sup>th</sup> version. Rather it is a separate program that needs to be established in parallel with the completion of the Application Guide Book. The Working Group recommends that once the recommendations in this report are endorsed by the chartering organizations and the Board, that text be added to the Application Guidebook indicating that a support program will be announced before the start of the round and that the conditions of that program will be defined separately.

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# 3 Next Steps

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Several work items are proposed as part of the set of recommendations made. Due to the time constraints, and in the interest in getting GNSO Council, ALAC and Board's endorsement for the basic recommendations, the following work items are proposed for further discussion by the current Join SO/AC new gTLD Applicant Support WG or another group. Most of these items require both policy and implementation input and it is recommended that a joint team of Staff and SOAC members be created. There appeared to be **Full Consensus** on the following list of recommendations, but, as the issue is really one for the chartering organizations, the issues were not discussed in any great depth.

a) Establish the criteria for financial need and a method of demonstrating that need. The established tasks of this WG in its charter included establishing criteria for support. Financial need was established as the primary criterion for support. The group was not convinced that the charter included the more detailed task of defining financial need nor how this would be established by an applicant. The group was convinced, however, that as currently constituted it did not have the necessary expertise to make a specific recommendation in this area, especially given the comparative economic conditions and the cross-cultural aspects of this requirement. If the chartering organizations and the Board endorse the recommendations in this report, the WG requests that text be added to the next revision of the Application Guidebook that states that a separate aid program, including a fee reduction plan, will be initiated before the round opens, and that the conditions of this program will be defined separately. The planning work for this next effort is beginning as this milestone report is being submitted and the Working Group requests that its charter be extended to

a)b) Definition of mechanisms, e.g. a review committee be established operating under thea set of guidelines established in this report and those

specifically include this task.

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516	defined in the task (a) above, for determining whether an application for
517	special consideration is to be granted and what sort of help should be
518	offered;
519	b)c) Establishing relationships with any donor(s) who may be able to help in
520	first round with funding;
521	e)d)Establishing a framework for managing any auction proceeds for future
522	rounds and ongoing assistance;
523	<u>e)e)</u> Methods for coordinating the assistance, and discussion on the extent
524	of such coordination, to be given by Backend Registry Service Providers;
525	e.g. brokering the relationships, reviewing the operational quality of the
526	relationship.
527	e)f)Discuss and establish methods for coordinating any assistance
528	volunteered by providers (consultants, translators, technicians, etc. );
529	match services to qualified applicants; broker these relationships and
530	review the operational quality of the relationship.
531	f)g)Establish methods for coordinating cooperation among qualified
532	applicants, and assistance volunteered by third parties.
533	g)h) Begin the work of fundraising and establishing links to possible donor
534	agencies <u>.</u>
535	h)i)Review the basis of the US\$100,000 application base fee to determine its
536	full origin and to determine what percentage of that fee could be waived
537	for applicants.
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539	The Working Group also wishes to acknowledge and appreciate the Board's
540	Trondheim resolution 2.2 that appears to support the working group's
541	recommendations for coordinating providers and recipients, and increased
542	awareness and outreach efforts to needy applicants. However we feel that with
543	further work, as recommend above, more of the support mechanisms should be

approved for implementation. The Working Group also indicates its willingness to
 keep working on these additional work items, though with the comment that
 additional outreach for members and/or advisors with specific expertise will need to
 be done once the re-chartering is completed.

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## 4 Frequently asked questions

During the process of developing these recommendations, various questions have been asked by the ICANN volunteer community, the ICANN staff and the ICANN Board of directors. This section explores some of these frequently asked questions:

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## 4.1 Question: Why can't these applicants just wait until the next round

#### 4.1.1 Answer:

There are several reasons the group believes that it is critical that support be given to applicants with a financial need for assistance in the first round:

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 Board resolution 2010.03.12.46-47 was quite clear on the need to ensure that the current New gTLD Program should be inclusive. Much of the ICANN community took hope from this decision and not to deliver on this first round would disappoint the global community greatly.

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With every round, the competitive disadvantage for the new gTLDs increases.
 For ICANN to cause further disadvantage to those who already are at a disadvantage due to its pricing considerations could be seen as an abrogation of its responsibly to serve the global public interest and foster competition for all.

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572 573 - The pent up demand for new gTLDs, especially IDN gTLD, is so great that there is an expectation for many applications. There is a concern that without some sort of assistance program, all of the most obvious names, including IDNs, will be grabbed by wealthy investors, leaving little opportunity, especially in developing regions, for local community institutions and developing country entrepreneurs.

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577 578 - While there is every plan for a second round, and most of us believe that such a round will occur, its timetable is at best uncertain. The round of 2001 was

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579 supposed to be followed by new rounds, and though it now appears that it will 580 be, it took a decade for that to happen. Since it is impossible to give guarantees 581 of when there might be a future round, making those who cannot afford the 582 current elevated ICANN prices wait for an uncertain future is not seen as 583 equitable treatment. 584 585 New gTLD Policy Implementation Guideline N: ICANN may put in place a fee reduction scheme for gTLD applicants from economies classified by the UN as least developed. 586 587 4.2 Question: Running a registry is an expensive proposition, if an applicant needs financial assistance for the application process how are we to 588 589 believe they can fund a registry? 590 4.2.1 Answer: 591 592 The actual expense of running a registry is dependent on the actual costs for 593 operating expenses in a particular time and place. As the operating expense of a 594 location decreases, the relative burden of ICANN cost increases, sometimes to the 595 point of becoming an undue burden for those potential registries from developing 596 economies. 597 598 There are also various possible ways in which prospective registries can share costs 599 and cost burden. In these cases the relative cost burden of ICANN fees would also 600 become an undue burden preventing someone from getting the permission to do 601 something, which in their environment and with their arrangements would be 602 affordable.

603	4.3 Question: The first round gTLD program is supposed to be self funding.	
604	If these price reductions are granted to applicants with financial need,	
605	what happens to the goal of a self funded program?	
606	4.3.1 Answer:	
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608	The GNSO Implementation guideline was that the overall program be self-funding.	
609	The guideline specifically reads:	
610		
	Application fees will be designed to ensure that adequate resources exist to cover the total cost to administer the new gTLD process.	
	Application fees may differ for applicants.	
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612	As discussed in the recommendations, certain of the fees are inappropriate for	
613	applicants who meet the requirements of the program. The guideline allows for	
614	differentiated fee structure as long as the total resources cover the entire cost of the	
615	program.	
616	4.4 Question: The solution is supposed to be sustainable, in what respect is	
617	this solution sustainable?	
618	4.4.1 Answer:	
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620	The recommendations in this program are meant to support the sustainability of	
621	costs for those who meet the requirements of the program. Reduced fees enable a	
622	prospective registry to enter the market and reduce the initial debt that would need	
623	to be met. In those cases of community gTLDs where a community is either	
624	contributing to the expenses or is intended to reap benefit after the TLD has been	
625	established, lower costs contribute not only to sustaining the operation of the gTLD	
626	but also lower risk for the community	

4.5 Question: What reasons are there for decreasing the 3 years Continued

Operations Instrument as defined in Specification 8 of the Draft Registry

Agreement?

#### 4.5.1 Answer:

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4.64.5 Question: tbdHow was the figure of US\$10,000,000 arrived at in section
2.3.1 a? Was this figure just pulled out of a hat?

#### 636 4.6.14.5.1 Answer:

If by 'pulled out of hat' one means a goal and an approximation, then yes. But if one mean, was it a wild guess with no thought given, then no.

In thinking about such a goal, several things need to be taken into account, e.g.:

- Assuming that no cost reductions are made for applicants who met the conditions for support, then many applicants who meet the conditions of the program would need up to half of the US\$186,000 or US\$93,000. Assuming 10 applicants qualify for grant support, i.e. 5% of the expected 200 applicants, this would amount to needing approximately US\$1,000,000 in the fund. If 5% of 500 applicants, i.e. 25 applicants, need financial support it would be approximately US\$2,500,000. If the ratio of those needing aid is higher than 5% of the applicants, the figure goes up.
- Translation of all materials into the 6 UN languages and assisting
  with applications working in the languages, would occupy 6 full time
  equivalent skilled translators for approximately a year. Taking a
  low estimation of the cost of such a skilled translator at \$100,00

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654 <u>USD/yr with the assumption of 100% overhead cost, the cost for</u>
655 <u>translation assistance becomes approximately \$1,200,000 USD/yr.</u>

 Assuming 1 person to administer the program and 1 person to coordinate the work, and assuming they get the same average salary of \$100,000 USD/yr at 100% overhead, another \$400,000 USD/yr is added to this approximate budget.

At this point we are already have an estimate of between \$2,600,00 USD/yr and \$4,100,00 USD/yr .tis is before budgeting the requirements for providing for the following:

- Helping to create a possible financial guarantees for thos who
   have difficulty with the Financial Continued Operation bond, if that
   requirements is not lessened for those for whom this might be a
   barrier to entry;
- Contracting various forms of technical assistance;
- Cost of educational outreach;
- Costs for other forms of logistical assistance;
- Travel expenses both for those providing aid and for those who qualify for the support program.

Given these assumptions, and returning to the idea that this was a goal for a program that is meant to help those from development regions as well as others who meet the defined requirements for support, a multiplier of 2-4 on the basic \$2.6 to \$4.1 Million figure for financial aid, translation and administration, the figured on \$10,000,000 USD as a fundraising goal for such a program is, while an estimation, a rounded figure of the proper order of magnitude.

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5 Annex A – JAS WG Charter

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684 Chartered objectives for the Working Group (as adopted by the GNSO Council 685 and ALAC) 686 687 Preamble: The Joint SO/AC Working Group on New gTLD Applicant Support shall 688 evaluate and propose recommendations regarding specific support to new gTLD 689 applicants in justified cases. The working group expects to identify suitable criteria 690 for provision of such support, to identify suitable support forms and to identify 691 potential providers of such support. However, there is no presumption that the 692 outcome will imply any particular governing structure. Accordingly, if the 693 recommendations indicate that the preferred solutions are of a voluntary nature, the 694 criteria and other provisions arrived at in line with the objectives below will solely 695 serve as advice to the parties concerned. The objectives are not listed in any priority 696 order. An overall consideration is that the outcomes of the WG should not lead to 697 delays of the New gTLD process. 698 Objective 1: To identify suitable criteria that new gTLD applicants must fulfill to 699 qualify for dedicated support. The criteria may be different for different types of 700 support identified in line with Objective 2 and 3 below. 701 Objective 2: To identify how the application fee can be reduced and/or subsidized 702 to accommodate applicants that fulfill appropriate criteria to qualify for this benefit, in 703 keeping with the principle of full cost recovery of the application process costs. 704 **Objective 3**: To identify what kinds of support (e.g. technical assistance, 705 organizational assistance, financial assistance, fee reduction) and support timelines 706 (e.g. support for the application period only, continuous support) are appropriate for 707 new gTLD applicants fulfilling identified criteria. 708 Objective 4: To identify potential providers of the identified kinds of support as well 709 as appropriate mechanisms to enable support provisioning.

- 710 **Objective 5**: To identify conditions and mechanisms required to minimize the risk 711 of inappropriate access to support. Agreed within WG, pending GNSO Council and
- 712 ALAC adoption.

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# Operating procedures for the Working Group

715 The Working Group will operate according to the interim working group guidelines 716 set out in the <u>Draft Working guidelines of 5 Feb 2010</u>.

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# 718 Milestones

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Dates	Tasks/Goals
29 April	First conference call. Preparations for Chairs election, Charter drafting,
	work planning
10 May	Adoption of WG Charter by participating SOs and ACs
5 May - 9 June	Weekly conference calls. Drafting of Recommendation by WT1 and
	WT2.
16 June – 21 June	Posting of "snapshot" on WG's plans & progress for public comment in
	English
23 June – 23 August	Posting of "snapshot" on WG's plans & progress for public comment in
	Spanish, French, Chinese, Arabic and Russian
21-25 June	Community discussions during ICANN Brussels Meeting – Session
	"Reducing Barriers to New gTLD Creation in Developing Regions"
	http://brussels38.icann.org/node/12503
10 July -	Weekly conference calls resumed, development of final
September	recommendation based on public comments received
September	Final recommendation posted for Board and Community consideration

#### 6 Annex B - Relevant Resolutions

## 1. ICANN Board Resolution #20 - Nairobi ICANN Meeting

See: http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-12mar10-en.htm#20

## 20. Support for Applicants Requesting New gTLD Applicants

Whereas, the launch of the New gTLD Program will bring fundamental change to the marketplace, including competition and innovation;

Whereas, the evolution of relationships and restrictions on relationships between registries and registrars have been a center of discussion and analysis;

Whereas, the introduction of new gTLDs will bring change and opportunity for innovation, new services and benefits for users and registrants;

Whereas, ICANN aims to ensure that the New gTLD Program is inclusive, along the lines of the organization's strategic objectives;

Whereas, ICANN has a requirement to recover the costs of new gTLD applications and on-going services to new gTLDs; and

Whereas numerous stakeholders have, on various occasions, expressed concern about the cost of applying for new gTLDs, and suggested that these costs might hinder applicants requiring assistance, especially those from developing countries. Resolved (2010.03.12.46), the Board recognizes the importance of an inclusive New gTLD Program.

Resolved (2010.03.12.47), the Board requests stakeholders to work through their SOs and ACs, and form a Working Group to develop a sustainable approach to providing support to applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDs.

#### 2. GNSO Resolution to launch a Joint SO/AC WG

See: http://gnso.icann.org/resolutions/#201004

20100401-1 Motion to create a Joint SO/AC Working Group on New gTLD Applicant

#### Support

Whereas, ICANN aims to ensure that the New gTLD Program is inclusive, along the lines of the organization's strategic objectives;

Whereas, numerous stakeholders have, on various occasions, expressed concern about the cost of applying and about the material requirements for new gTLDs, and suggested that these costs and material conditions might hinder applicants requiring assistance, especially those from developing regions, from cultural/linguistic groups and from non-profit groups such as philanthropies,

Whereas, on 13 March 2010, the ICANN Board adopted Resolution 20 (http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-12mar10-en.htm#20) requesting that stakeholders work with their respective ACs and SOs to form a working group to

provide a sustainable approach to providing support to applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDS;

Whereas, the GNSO Council desires to form a joint working group with other interested Supporting Organizations (SO's) and Advisory Committee (AC's) to fulfill this Board request, and to develop a sustainable approach to providing support to such new GTLD applicants, keeping in mind the GNSO Implementation guideline to recover the cost of new gTLD applications and on-going services to new gTLDs. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT:

Resolved, that the GNSO Council supports the formation of a joint SO/AC working group to respond to the Board's request by developing a sustainable approach to providing support to new gTLD applicants requiring assistance in applying for and operating new gTLDS, keeping in mind the GNSO Implementation guideline to recover the cost of new gTLD applications and on-going services to new gTLDs, and the goal of not creating further delays to the new gTLD process;

Resolved further, that Rafik Dammak shall serve as the GNSO Council Liaison for this joint SO/AC working group;

Resolved further, that the GNSO Council Chair shall within 48 hours of this motion inform the Chairs of other SO's and the AC's of this action and encourage their participation;

<u>Resolved</u> further, that ICANN Staff shall within seven calendar days of this motion identify and assign applicable Staff support for this working group and arrange for support tools such as a mailing list, website and other tools as needed;

Resolved further, that the staff support assigned to this working group shall within 48 hours after the support tools are arranged distribute an invitation for working group participants as widely as possible within the SO/AC community;

Resolved further, that the New gTLD Applicant Support WG shall initiate its activities within 28 days after the approval of this motion. Until such time as the WG can select a chair and that chair can be confirmed by the participating SO's and AC's, the GNSO Council Liaison shall act as interim co-chair with the liaison(s) from other SO's and AC's:

Resolved further, that the New gTLD Applicant Support WG shall as its first action items: i) elect a chair or co-chairs; ii) establish meeting times as needed; and iii) develop and propose a charter describing its tasks and schedule of deliverables for approval by the participating SO's and AC's.

<u>Resolved</u> further, that the New gTLD Applicant Support WG shall deliver its initial recommendation for community comment in time for discussion at the Brussels ICANN meeting.

## 7 Annex C - List of Addenda in Companion Document

- Working Group Members, Affiliations, Statements of Interest (SOI) and Attendance
- 2. Text of first snapshot released on 16 June 2010
- 3. Transcript Brussels Meeting Workshop Session
- 4. Public Comment Summary and Analysis
- 5. Cover letter and text of second snapshot taken on 18 September 2010
- 6. Record on discussion on bundling removed from final report.
- 7.—Response to any comments received on second snapshot

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