

Report on Implementation of GNSO New GTLD Recommendation #6

STATUS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This Report published on 21 Sept. 2010 from the New gTLD Recommendation #6 Cross-Community Working Group (“Rec6 CWG”) addresses implementation of the GNSO Council’s New gTLD Recommendation # 6.

SUMMARY

This Report is submitted to the ICANN Staff implementation team and the ICANN Board for their consideration in finalizing the implementation of the GNSO Council’s New gTLD Recommendation #6 (“Rec6”) . This Report describes recommendations for improving the proposed implementation plan for Rec6 as described in the Draft Applicant Guidebook-v4.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 3 |
| 1.1 Background | 3 |
| 1.2 Proposals for Improving the Implementation of Recommendation 6 | 4 |
| 1.3 Next Steps | 4 |
| 2. BACKGROUND AND PROCESS | 4 |
| 2.1 Background on the GNSO's New gTLD Policy | 4 |
| 2.2 Background on Rec6 | 5 |
| 2.3 Cross-Community Concerns Regarding the Implementation of Rec6 | 6 |
| 2.4 The AGv4 Proposal for Implementing Rec6 | 7 |
| 2.5 Approach Taken by the Rec6 CWG | 8 |
| 2.6 Presentation by ICANN's Legal Expert | 9 |
| 2.7 Members of the Rec6 CWG | 11 |
| 3. DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS | 11 |
| 4. RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS | 23 |
| ANNEX 1 | 24 |
| TERMS OF REFERENCE | 24 |
| Appendix A | 28 |
| Relevant Excerpts from New gTLD Applicant Guidebook, v.4, Module 3 | 28 |
| Appendix B - Diagram of AGv4 Process | 31 |
| ANNEX 2 – MEMBERS OF THE REC6 CWG | 33 |
| ANNEX 3 - | 35 |
| DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS | 35 |

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Background

The Rec6 CWG arose out of cross-community discussions stemming from the ICANN Brussels meeting. At Brussels, the Government Advisory Committee suggested that a cross-community effort be commenced to identify improvements to the implementation of the GNSO New GTLD Recommendation # 6. The Rec6 CWG conducted its review and analysis of Rec6 on an expedited basis in order to produce recommendations in time for the ICANN Board's retreat scheduled for 24-25 September 2010. Since the Board retreat goal is to attempt to resolve any outstanding issues related to the New gTLD Program, the CWG endeavored to conclude its work on an expedited basis in order to provide timely guidance to the ICANN board.

Rec6 states that:

Strings must not be contrary to generally accepted legal norms relating to morality and public order that are recognized under international principles of law.

The Rec6 CWG did not attempt to revisit the intended aim of Rec6, nor to revisit other established recommendations. Instead, it sought to develop implementation guidelines to address the concerns expressed by the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) and the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC).

This Report describes the results of this bottom-up process, and includes recommendations from the Rec6 CWG for improving the implementation plan proposed by Staff in the Draft Applicant Guidebook-v4 ("AGv4 Proposal") related to procedures for addressing objectionable strings, while protecting internationally recognized freedom of expression rights. This Report describes the results of the Rec6 CWG's efforts at the

conclusion of its deliberations, and is intended to replace the Status Report published on 15 September 2010¹.

1.2 Proposals for Improving the Implementation of Recommendation 6.

There is consensus among the members of the Rec6 CWG that the proposed implementation model for Rec6 is flawed in certain respects and can be improved. The Rec6 CWG believes that the recommendations described in this Report, as summarized in Section 3 of this Report, and described in detail in **Annex 3**, would improve the implementation of Rec6.

1.3 Next Steps.

The Rec6 CWG recommends that the GAC, GNSO and ALAC provide comments, as appropriate, by each organization on the recommendations contained in this Report.

2. Background and Process followed by the Rec6 CWG.

2.1 Background on the GNSO's New gTLD Policy

ICANN is in the implementation planning stage of defining the processes for adding new generic top-level domain names (TLDs) to the Domain Name System. The policy recommendations to guide the introduction of new gTLDs were created by the GNSO over a two year effort through its bottom-up, multi-stakeholder policy development process. The policy² was completed by the GNSO in 2007, and adopted by ICANN's Board in June, 2008. The GNSO's policy advice is described in the GNSO Final Report on the Introduction of New

¹ The Status Report from the Rec6 CWG is posted at: <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/status-report-rec6-cwg-15sep10-en.pdf>.

² For more information on the details of the policy approved by the GNSO, please refer to the documents posted at ICANN's website at <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/>.

Top Level Domains (the “GNSO Final Report”) and in its Summary of Implementation Principles and Guidelines on 22 October 2009 (the “GNSO Implementation Guidelines”).

ICANN is currently in the process of finalizing the implementation details³ for the launch of new gTLDs. ICANN has posted four draft applicant guidebooks (the fourth is commonly referred to as the “AGv4”), for public comment describing the manner in which ICANN proposes to implement this program. In addition, ICANN has released a series of topic papers to help the Internet community to understand in depth several processes. The Community has been provided numerous opportunities to participate and comment on the New GTLD Program. This public consultation process has resulted in a series of important questions being raised by the global Internet community in its efforts to identify the best path to implement this effort to liberalize the gTLD marketplace. One of these questions relates to the issue to be addressed in this Report - the procedures for addressing culturally objectionable and/or sensitive strings for the New gTLD Program.

2.2 Background on Rec6.

Rec6 is one of the recommendations included in the GNSO Final Report. Specifically, it states that:

Strings must not be contrary to generally accepted legal norms relating to morality and public order that are recognized under international principles of law.

The GNSO Final Report further explains that:

Examples of such principles of law include, but are not limited to, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of

³ For information on the details of the implementation planning activities for new gTLDs, please refer to the documents posted at <http://icann.org/en/topics/new-gtld-program.htm>.

Racial Discrimination, intellectual property treaties administered by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS).

The GNSO Final Report notes that Rec6 received support from all GNSO Constituencies except the NCUC, which submitted a minority statement objecting to Rec6.⁴

The ICANN Board approved Rec6 along with the other recommendations contained in the GNSO Final Report at the ICANN Paris meeting in June 2008. The Board directed Staff to continue to further develop and complete its detailed implementation plan, continue communication with the community on such work, and provide the Board with a final version of the implementation proposals for the Board to approve before the new gTLD introduction process is launched.⁵

2.3 Cross-Community Concerns Regarding the Implementation of Rec6.

A number of concerns have surfaced from the ICANN Community regarding the proposed implementation of Rec6. For example, the Final Declaration published during the At-Large Summit in March 2009 describes the objections of the At-Large Community to Rec6. With regard to Rec6, the Declaration⁶ states that:

“We emphatically call for the complete abolition of the class of objections based on morality and public order. We assert that ICANN has no business being in (or delegating) the role of comparing relative morality and conflicting human rights.”

“Abolishing the morality and public order class of objection will eliminate the risk to ICANN of bearing responsibility for delegating morality judgment to an inadequate DSRP.”

“Certain extreme forms of objectionable strings may be addressed through minor modifications to the "Community" class of objection. While we fully appreciate the

⁴ The NCUC Minority Statement is posted at: http://gns0.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/pdp-dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm#_Toc48210873

⁵ The ICANN Board Resolution from Paris Approving the New gTLD Program is posted at http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-26jun08.htm#_Toc76113171

⁶ The At-Large Declaration is posted at: <http://www.atlarge.icann.org/files/atlarge/correspondence-05mar09-en.pdf>.

motivation behind this class of objection, we cannot envision any application of it that will result in fewer problems than its abolition.”

The Government Advisory Committee (GAC) has also expressed concerns regarding the proposed implementation of Rec6. In a letter to Peter Dengate Thrush dated 4 Aug 2010⁷, the GAC stated:

“...[T]he GAC believes that procedures to identify strings that could raise national, cultural, geographic, religious and/or linguistic sensitivities or objections are warranted so as to mitigate the risks of fragmenting the DNS that could result from the introduction of controversial strings.”

“While the GAC appreciates that the proposed objection procedures on ‘Morality and Public Order’ grounds included in DAGv4 was intended to satisfy the concern noted above, the GAC strongly advises the Board to replace the proposed approach to addressing objections to new gTLD applicants based on “Morality and Public Order” concerns with an alternative mechanism for addressing concerns related to objectionable strings. The terms “morality and public order” are used in various international instruments, such as the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Generally, these terms are used to provide the basis for countries to either take an exemption from a treaty obligation or to establish by law limitations on rights and freedoms at the national level. Judicial decisions taken on these grounds are based on national law and vary from country to country. Accordingly, the GAC advises that using these terms as the premise for the proposed approach is flawed as it suggests that there is an internationally agreed definition of “Morality and Public Order.” This is clearly not the case.”

2.4 The AGv4 Proposal for Implementing Rec6.

ICANN Staff conducted legal research in numerous jurisdictions prior to developing standards for the implementation of Rec6. In order to provide some insight into ICANN’s

⁷ The GAC Letter is posted at: http://gac.icann.org/system/files/GAC_on_MoPo_August_4_2010_0.pdf.

reflections on this issue an Explanatory Memorandum⁸ was published by ICANN Staff in May 2009.

A Dispute Resolution Process, as described in Module 3 to the AGv4, describes the proposed process for implementing Rec6. Excerpts of the relevant portions of the AGv4 Proposal are included in the terms of reference for the Rec6 CWG (TOR) described on Appendix A to Annex 1. Appendix B to the TOR includes a diagram illustrating the proposed Dispute Resolution Process for Rec6.

2.5 Approach Taken by the Rec6 CWG.

The Rec6 CWG adopted a terms of reference document (TOR) as described in **Annex A** to guide its activities.⁹ Chuck Gomes, Cheryl Langdon-Orr, and Frank March served as Co-ordinators of the Rec6 CWG, representing each of the supporting organizations and advisory committees participating in this cross-community effort.

The Rec6 CWG did not attempt to revisit the intended aim of Rec6, nor to revisit other established recommendations. Instead, it sought to develop implementation guidelines to address the concerns expressed by the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) and the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC). Rec6 CWG aimed to develop recommendations for an effective objections procedure that both recognizes the relevance of national laws, including laws protecting freedom of expression, and effectively addresses strings that raise national, cultural, geographic, religious and/or linguistic sensitivities to the extent possible.

⁸ The Explanatory Memorandum on Morality and Public Order is posted at: <http://www.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtlds/morality-public-order-30may09-en.pdf>.

⁹ The TOR was approved by the GNSO Council on 8 September 2010.

The Rec6 CWG commenced its activities by reviewing and analyzing the proposed implementation of Rec6 as described in the Draft Applicant Guidebook v.4 (“AGv4 Proposal”). To facilitate its work, CWG members identified a list of 14 concerns with the implementation plan in AGv4 and discussed them in an effort to identify alternative approaches that might serve as a better implementation model for Rec6. (See Section 3 and **Annex 3** below for a list of the 14 concerns.) The Rec6 CWG polled its members to determine the consensus levels for the statements and recommendations pertaining to these 14 issues from 12-20 September 2010.

2.6 Presentation by ICANN’s Legal Expert.

The Rec6 CWG invited ICANN Staff to arrange for its legal expert, Carroll Dorgan, from the global law firm Jones Day, to provide an overview of the principles that were incorporated into the AGv4 Proposal. On 7 Sept. 2010, Carroll Dorgan shared his perspective with the Rec6 CWG and answered CWG member questions.¹⁰

Mr. Dorgan noted that the starting point for the analysis and implementation of Recommendation 6 is the text itself. It would be preferable to use the term “principles of international law” – a term of art – rather than “international principles of law”. In addition to Recommendation 6, one should consider other relevant elements of the GNSO Report, including Principle G, the GAC Public Policy Principles, ¶ 2.1, and the NCUC Minority Statement on Recommendation 6. The issue, then, is: What generally accepted legal norms relating to morality and public order are recognized under principles of international law as the basis for limiting freedom of expression?

¹⁰ A transcript of Mr. Dorgan’s remarks are available for review at:
<http://gns0.icann.org/meetings/transcript-cwg-07sep10-en.pdf>

Mr. Dorgan explained that treaties and other international instruments establish as general principles of international law that (a) everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and (b) freedom of expression may be subject to certain limits that are necessary to protect other important rights and interests.¹¹ These principles are consistent with GNSO Principle G.

He further explained that morality and/or public order may be the basis for certain limits upon freedom of expression, in accordance with principles of international law that are stipulated in the international instruments mentioned above. One could refer instead to public policy (*ordre public*), a well-established legal concept. Public policy is more precise and grounded in law than “public interest”, but it remains a somewhat subjective or variable concept.

Mr. Dorgan clarified that research and consultations, as described in ICANN’s explanatory memoranda, identified certain categories of expression that are prohibited across a broad spectrum of jurisdictions (*i.e.*, that qualify as “generally accepted legal norms”). These are the standards for morality and public order objections that were included in DAGv4, § 3.4.3, along with a fourth, general category which permits the exercise of discretion within the framework of Recommendation 6.

Mr. Dorgan noted that some criticize the standards from the point of view that ICANN should not bar any string on any MAPO or public policy basis. The GAC’s criticism appears to come from another direction: The standards are insufficient to block some strings that – while falling short of the incitement standards – nonetheless offend certain protected “sensitivities”.

¹¹ See, for example, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 19 & 29(2); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Articles 19 & 20; European Convention on Human Rights, Article 10; American Convention on Human Rights, Article 13.

2.7 Members of the Rec6 CWG

The Rec6 CWG consisted of individuals representing a broad range of interests within the GNSO, GAC and At-Large Communities. The members of the Rec6 CWG are listed on **Annex 2** to this Report. Unless otherwise noted, each member of the Rec6 CWG participated in his or her personal capacity and not as a representative of any stakeholder group, constituency or stakeholder group.

The statements of interest of the Drafting Team members can be found at:

<http://gns0.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/soi-swg-10sep10-en.htm>.

The email archives can be found at

<http://forum.icann.org/lists/soac-mapo/index.html>.

3. Description of Concerns and Recommendations for Improvements

This Section describes a summary of the issues evaluated by the Rec6 CWG and, where appropriate, the proposed recommendations to address such issues. These recommendations are supported by the members of the Rec6 CWG with various levels of support or consensus¹², as described below. The determinations of consensus were based on several polls that were conducted during 12-20 September 2010, involving approximately 22 participants. Where no consensus was reached (as described below),

¹² The Rec6 CWG has adopted the following classifications of consensus: Full consensus – a position where no minority disagrees. Consensus - a position where a small minority disagrees but most agree. No consensus but strong support for a specific position/recommendation but significant opposition. Divergence – no strong support for a specific position/recommendation. With regard to the recommendations designated with the support level “Divergence”, the Rec 6 CWG believes that it would have benefited from additional time and further discussions, in order to garner more support for these positions.

instead of recommending specific changes, the Rec6 CWG offers its views and asks for the current language to be re-assessed in light of those views.

The chart below includes a brief summary of the recommendations from the Rec6 CWG. A detailed description of the issues and the full text of the recommendations are described in **Annex 2**.

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | | |
| Definition of the 'Morality' & 'Public Order Objection' in AGv4 | | |
| 1.1 Full Consensus | Change Name of Objection | ICANN should remove the references to Morality & Public Order in the Draft Applicant Guidebook as far as these are being used as an international standard and replace them with a new term. Further details about what is meant with the new term would need to be worked out to ensure that it does not create any confusion or contravene other existing principles such as GNSO New gTLD's Principle G and Recommendation 1. |
| 1.2 Full Consensus | New Name | The name of the Rec6 objection should not be "Morality and Public Order." The Rec6 CWG identified the following alternative names for consideration, with varying levels of support: |
| No Consensus-Strong Support | | "Objections Based on General Principles of International Law" |
| Divergence | | "Objections based on the General Principles of Ordre Public or International Law" |
| Divergence | | "Public Interest Objections" |
| Divergence | | "Objections Based on the Principles of Ordre Public" |
| 2 | | |
| International Principles of Law | | |
| 2.1 Full Consensus | Other treaties | ICANN should seriously consider adding other treaties as examples in the Draft Applicant Guidebook, noting that these should serve as examples and not be interpreted as an exhaustive list. For example, the following treaties could be referenced: |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery Convention |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) |
| <p>2.2 Full Consensus</p> | <p>AGB Revision</p> | <p>The AGB should refer to “principles of international law” instead of “international principles of law.”</p> |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|---|--|--|
| 2.3 No Consensus – Strong Support | Gov't Objection for National Law (alternative) | The Applicant Guidebook should allow individual governments to file a notification (not an objection) that a proposed TLD string is contrary to their national law. The intent is that an "objection" indicates an intention to block, but a "notification" is not an attempt to block, but a notification to the applicant and the public that the proposed string is contrary to the government's perceived national interest. However, a national law objection by itself should not provide sufficient basis for a decision to deny a TLD application. |
| 2.4 No Consensus- Strong Support | Gov't Objection for National Law (alternative) | The Applicant Guidebook should not include as a valid ground for a Rec6 objection, an objection by an individual government based on national public interest concerns that are specified by the objection government as being contrary to national laws that are not based on international principles. |
| 2.5 Full Consensus | Gov't Objection for National Law | If individual governments have objections based on contradiction with specific national laws, such objections may be submitted through the Community Objections procedure using the standards outlined in AGv4. |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|---|--|---|
| 3 | Quick Look Procedure | |
| 3.1 No Consensus- Strong Support | Explicit Guidelines | Further and more explicit guidelines needed, such as common examples from a substantial number of jurisdictions where the term “manifestly” has been defined through judicial decisions, and in particular where such analysis was in the context of disputes relating to Principles of Ordre Public (or whatever term is used per Rec. 1.2), be added to the Quick Look Procedure. |
| 3.2 Consensus | Standards for an Abusive Objection | Further guidance as to the standards to determine what constitutes an abusive objection is needed and consideration of possible sanctions or other safeguards for discouraging such abuses. |
| 3.3 Consensus | National Law not a valid ground for an objection | In determining whether an objection passes the quick look test, there should be an evaluation of the grounds for the objection to see if they are valid. National law not based on international principles should not be a valid ground for an objection. |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 4 | Contracted Expert Consultation | |
| 4.1 Full Consensus | Board Responsibility | Ultimate resolution of the admissibility of a TLD subject to a Rec6 objection rests with the Board alone and may not be delegated to a third party. |
| 4.2 Consensus | Board Consultation with Experts | Under its authority to obtain independent expertise as stated in Article XI-A of the ICANN Bylaws, the Board shall contract appropriate expert resources capable of providing objective advice in regard to objections received through this process. |
| 4.3 No Consensus-Strong Support | Scope of Expert Consultation | Such experts advising the ICANN Board are to be independent of any conflict in accordance with other provisions in the AGB. Their advice will be limited in scope to analysis of objections, based upon the criteria as expressed within these recommendations. |
| 4.4 No Consensus-Strong Support | Selection of Experts | The number of experts to be consulted, the method of their selection and terms of their engagement, are to be determined by the Board subject to these recommendations. |
| 4.5 No Consensus-Strong Support | Expertise | The contracted advisors will be expected to have specific expertise in interpreting instruments of international law and relating to human rights and/or civil liberties. The CWG recommends that the Board augment this with complementary expertise in other relevant fields such as linguistics. |
| 4.6 No Consensus-Strong Support | Name of Process | This process for Rec6 objections should not be referred to as a Dispute Resolution Process. |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|--|----------------------|---|
| 5 Threshold for Board decisions to reject an application based on objections | | |
| 5.1 No Consensus-Strong Support | Higher Threshold | A higher threshold of the Board should be required to uphold an objection. |
| 5.2 Consensus | | The higher threshold should be at least 2/3. |
| 5.3 Consensus | | Approval of a string should only require a simple majority of the Board regardless of the input from the experts. |
| 6. Incitement to discrimination criterion | | |
| 6.1 Consensus | Revision to Criteria | This criteria should be retained, but rephrased as follows: "Incitement to and instigation of discrimination based upon race, age, color, disability, gender, actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, political or other opinion, ethnicity, religion, or national origin." |
| 7. The use of 'incitement' as a term for the determination of morality and public order | | |
| 7.1 Consensus | Replace "incitement" | The new proposed language should read: |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incitement and instigation of violent lawless action; |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incitement and instigation of discrimination, based upon race, age, color, disability, gender, actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, political or other opinion, ethnicity, religion, or national origin. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incitement and instigation of child pornography or other sexual abuse of children. |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|---|---|---|
| 8. String only? | | |
| 8.1 No Consensus-Strong Support | Analysis based on string and context | The experts should conduct their analysis on the basis of the string itself. It could, if needed, use as additional context the intended purpose of the TLD as stated in the application. |
| 8.2 Divergence | Analysis based on string only (Alternative) | The experts should conduct their analysis on the basis of the string only. |
| 9. Universal Accessibility Objective with Limited Exceptions | | |
| 9.1 Consensus | Limiting Blocking of TLDS | The Rec6 CWB hopes that the mechanisms it proposes in this Report will help limit blocking of whole TLDS at the national level. Blocking of TLDS should remain exceptional and be established by due legal process. The group also recognized that reduced blocking of TLDS is of little value if the result is that the opportunity to create new TLDS is unduly constrained by an objection process. The absence of blocking is of little value if it creates a name space that does not reflect the true diversity of ideas, cultures and views on the Internet. |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 10. Independent Objector | | |
| 10.1 ¹³ Divergence | Modifications to role of IO | The Rec6 CWG proposes modifications to the mandate and function of the Independent Objector as described in section 3.1.5 of the AGv4, without changing its scope. Unlike the current intention as expressed in the AGv4, it is suggested that the Independent Objector may not initiate an objection against a string if no community or government entity has expressed an interest in doing so. A valid Independent Objector objection must be tied to a specific party who claims it will be harmed if the gTLD is approved. The Independent Objector must not encourage communities or governments to file objections, however the Independent Objector should be mandated to: |
| | | 1. Provide procedural assistance to groups unfamiliar with ICANN or its processes that wish to register an objection; |
| | | 2. Receive, register and publish all objections submitted to it by bonafide communities and governments of all levels (which can demonstrate direct impact by the proposed application); |
| | | 3. Perform a "Quick look" evaluation on objections against a specific set of criteria of what is globally objectionable, to determine which ones are to be forwarded to the Board for consideration as legitimate challenges to applications; |
| | | 4. Be given standing for objections which survive "Quick Look" evaluation, but whose backers lack the financial resources and/or administrative skills necessary to process their objections; |

¹³ Although designated as “Divergence,” Recommendation 10.1 received support from a simple majority of Rec6 CWG members. Due to the complexity of this recommendation, the Rec6 CWG would have benefited from further discussion to properly assess this recommendation.

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
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| | | <p>The scope of the Independent Objector -- limited to filing objections based only on Community and Public Policy grounds -- is unchanged from the current AGB. Applications processed by/through ALAC or the GAC are not required to use this process. Organizations using this process will be expected to pay a fee to register objections, though this may be waived for small groups without sufficient financial means.</p> |
| | | <p>As the potential exists for the position of Independent Objector to be misused to harass or impede a legitimate applicant, special attention must be given to the transparency of the Independent Objector's actions. All correspondence is by default open and public unless required otherwise to protect privacy or other rights.</p> |
| | | <p>The "independence" of the Independent Objector relates to the role's unaffiliation with any applicant or contracted party. The Independent Objector role remains accountable to ICANN with regards to its integrity and fairness.</p> |
| <p>10.2 Consensus</p> | <p>Requests by GAC or ALAC</p> | <p>If requested in writing by the GAC or ALAC the Independent Objector will prepare and submit a relevant Objection. The Independent Objector will liaise with the GAC or ALAC in drafting such an Objection. Any Objection initiated from a GAC or ALAC request will go through the same process as an Objection from any other source and must meet the same standard for success as an Objection from any other source.</p> |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
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| 11. Timing of Rec6 Dispute Resolution | | |
| 11.1 No Consensus-Strong Support | Early Resolutions | Applicants should be encouraged to identify possible sensitivities before applying and where possible try to consult with interested parties that might be concerned about those sensitivities to see how serious the concerns are and to possibly mitigate them in advance. |
| 11.2 Full Consensus | | The dispute resolution process for Rec. 6 objections should be resolved sooner in the process to minimize costs. |
| 11.3 Full Consensus | | Applicants should be informed of Rec6 complaints as early as possible to allow applicants to decide whether they want to pursue the string. |
| 12. Use of the Community Objections | | |
| 12.1 Full Consensus | Available to At-Large and GAC | The CWG notes that ICANN GAC and At-Large Advisory Committees or their individual governments in the case of the GAC have the possibility to use the 'Community Objection' procedure. A "Community Objection" can be filed if there is substantial opposition to the gTLD application from a significant portion of the community to which the gTLD string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted. |
| 12.2 Full Consensus | Fees for ALAC and GAC | The CWG recommends that the fees for such objections by the GAC or the At-Large Advisory Committees be lowered or removed. |
| 12.3 Divergence | | ICANN should consider looking into a slight lowering of this threshold for Objections from the GAC or At-Large Advisory Committees. Staff should explore ways to reasonably lower the required standard for a successful At-Large or GAC Advisory Committee objection in the areas of standing (3.1.2.4), level of community opposition (3.4.4) or likelihood of detriment (3.4.4). |

| Rec. No. and Level of Support | Issue | Recommendation |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| 13. Guidebook Criterion 4 | | |
| 13.1 Full Consensus | Revision to Criterion 4 | <p>The current language from Criterion 4 of AGv4 reads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A determination that an applied-for gTLD string would be contrary to equally generally accepted identified legal norms relating to morality and public order that are recognized under general principles of international law.” <p>However, the current language should be revised to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A determination that an applied-for gTLD string would be contrary to specific principles of international law as reflected in relevant international instruments of law.” |
| 14 Next Steps for Rec6 | | |
| 14.1 No Consensus-Strong Support | | <p>The Rec6 CWG recommends that the ICANN New gTLD Implementation Team form a Recommendation 6 Community Implementation Support Team (Rec6 CIST) to provide input to ICANN Implementation Staff as they further refine implementation details for Recommendation 6.</p> |

4. Recommended Next Steps.

Given the short duration of the Rec6 CWG’s existence, the participating supporting organizations and advisory organizations have not been provided with the opportunity to review and comment on this Report. The Rec6 CWG recommends that each participating organization should follow its procedures as described in the ICANN Bylaws as may be necessary or appropriate to comment on and communicate to the ICANN Board the opinion of its members with regard to the recommendations contained in this Report. The Rec6 CWG recommends that a public comment period be opened by ICANN Staff after submission of this Report.

Annex 1

Terms of Reference for the Rec6 CWG

References

1. GNSO Final Report – Introduction of New gTLDs: <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/pdp-dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm> (Note recommendation 6 in the section titled ‘SUMMARY -- PRINCIPLES, RECOMMENDATIONS & IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES’ as well as the ‘Recommendation 6 Discussion’ found later in the section titled ‘TERM OF REFERENCE -- SELECTION CRITERIA’.
2. New gTLDs Draft Applicant Guidebook, version 4: <http://www.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtlds/comments-4-en.htm> (Note the portions of Module 3, Dispute Resolution Procedures, relating to new gTLD recommendation 6.)
3. Letter from Heather Dryden, GAC Chair, to Peter Dengate Thrush dated 4 August 2010 regarding Procedures for Addressing Culturally Objectionable and/or Sensitive Strings: <http://www.icann.org/correspondence/gac-to-dengate-thrush-04aug10-en.pdf>
4. GAC Principles Regarding New gTLDs, March 2007: <http://gac.icann.org/gac-documents>
5. ICANN’s Articles of Incorporation: <http://www.icann.org/en/general/articles.htm>
6. ALAC Statement (Objection) on Morality and Public Order, 4 March 2009 (p. 14): <http://www.atlarge.icann.org/files/atlarge/correspondence-05mar09-en.pdf>
7. NCUC Minority Statement on Recommendation 6 of the New gTLD Report: http://gns0.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/pdp-dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm#_Toc48210873
8. The explanatory memorandum: <http://www.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtlds/morality-public-order-draft-29oct08-en.pdf>
9. The description of research performed: <http://www.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtlds/morality-public-order-30may09-en.pdf>

Name of the Group

The name of the group shall be 'New gTLD Recommendation 6 Community Working Group' or 'Rec6 CWG' for short.

Purpose of the Working Group

The purpose of the Rec6 CWG is to provide guidance to the ICANN new gTLD Implementation Team and the ICANN Board with regard to the implementation of recommendation 6 regarding procedures for addressing culturally objectionable and/or sensitive strings, while protecting internationally recognized freedom of expression rights. The purpose is not to revisit the intended aim of recommendation 6 nor to revisit other established recommendations, but rather to develop implementation guidelines that will address the concerns expressed by the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), including the objective of universal resolvability of the DNS; and the At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), without affecting the objectivity of the evaluation process (as noted in Principle 1 of Reference Document 1 above, the GNSO Final Report on the Introduction of new gTLDs), established rights (as noted in Principle G, Reference Document 1), and the stability and integrity of the DNS (as noted in Recommendation 4, reference document 1).

Working Group Tasks

The Rec6 CWG is asked to attempt to perform the following tasks:

The overall objective of the Rec6 CWG is to develop recommendations for an effective objections procedure that both recognizes the relevance of national laws, including laws protecting freedom of expression, and effectively addresses strings that raise national, cultural, geographic, religious and/or linguistic sensitivities to the extent possible. Specific tasks are to:

1. Review the terminology and the dispute resolution procedures related to recommendation 6 in the new gTLD Draft Applicant Guidebook, version 4. (For convenience, relevant excerpts of the guidebook are included in Appendix A and a flow chart of the dispute process is included in Appendix B.)
2. Deliver a report with any recommendations to the ICANN Board.

Key Assumptions

The following assumptions should guide the work of the Rec6 CWG:

- i. Recommendation 6 raises public policy issues.
- ii. No one solution may satisfy all stakeholders because there are strongly divergent views on the underlying issues that recommendation 6 seeks to address.
- iii. This is not a policy development process as defined in the ICANN Bylaws but rather an effort to explore ways of improving the implementation plan of recommendation 6 in response to GAC and ALAC concerns.
- iv. There is no internationally agreed definition of "Morality and Public Order", nor of national, cultural, geographic, religious and linguistic sensitivities.
- v. ICANN should conduct its activities in conformity with relevant principles of international law and applicable international conventions.

Rules of Engagement

The following rule should guide the operation of the Rec6 CWG: Exchanges should be focused on identifying common objectives and seeking effective solutions rather than repeating previous exchanges or revisiting the initial rationale for Recommendation 6, taking into account any relevant element identified since Rec6 was passed.

Group Membership & Leadership

The Rec6 CWG will be open to volunteers from all ICANN Supporting Organizations (SOs) and Advisory Committees (ACs) who are willing to constructively contribute to the tasks of the group including individuals. Participants will engage in their individual capacities unless

otherwise stated. The chairs of the ALAC, GAC and GNSO Council or their designees will serve as co-chairs of the Rec6 CWG.

ICANN will provide:

- A designated staff support person to assist the group
- A representative from the ICANN new gTLD implementation team
- Administrative support
- A publicly archived email list
- A public wiki site and/or other tools as needed

The ALAC, GAC and GNSO Council must identify at least one person who will serve as a primary liaison between the Rec6 CWG and their respective organizations. Other SO's and AC's may also identify a liaison if desired.

Operational Guidelines & Timeline

In general, the working group should operate using a rough consensus approach. Every effort should be made to arrive at positions that most or all of the group members are willing to support. The final report should accommodate minority positions if some actors cannot accept the rough consensus position. To the extent possible any recommendations produced should be commented on by the ALAC, GAC and GNSO Council.

The Rec6 CWG should deliver a report with comments from the ALAC, GAC and GNSO Council not later than 13 September 2010 to meet the 11-day advance publication that the Board requests for its retreat on new gTLDs.

After submission of the report, the CWG will review what, if anything, remains to be done on the defined tasks and will communicate that to the ALAC, GAC and GNSO Council.

Appendix A

Relevant Excerpts from New gTLD Applicant Guidebook, v.4, Module 3

The following excerpts related to recommendation 6 are taken from the New gTLDs Draft Applicant Guidebook, version 4, module 3.

3.1.1 Grounds for Objection

An objection may be filed on any one of the following four grounds:

. . .

Morality and Public Order Objection – The applied-for gTLD string is contrary to generally accepted legal norms of morality and public order that are recognized under international principles of law.

. . .

3.1.2.3 Morality and Public Order Objection

Anyone may file a Morality and Public Order Objection. Due to the inclusive standing base, however, objectors are subject to a “quick look” procedure designed to identify and eliminate frivolous and/or abusive objections. An objection found to be manifestly unfounded and/or an abuse of the right to object may be dismissed at any time. For more information on the “Quick Look” procedure, refer to the accompanying Explanatory Memorandum.

. . .

3.1.3 Dispute Resolution Service Providers

To trigger a dispute resolution proceeding, an objection must be filed by the posted deadline date, directly with the appropriate DRSP for each objection ground.

. . .

- The International Center of Expertise of the International Chamber of Commerce has agreed in principle to administer disputes brought pursuant to Morality and Public Order and Community Objections.

. . .

3.1.5 Independent Objector

A formal objection to a gTLD application may also be filed by the Independent Objector (IO). The IO does not act on behalf of any particular persons or entities, but acts solely in the best interests of the public who use the global Internet. In light of this public interest goal, the Independent Objector is limited to filing objections on the grounds of Morality and Public Order and Community. Neither ICANN staff nor the ICANN Board of Directors has authority

to direct or require the IO to file or not file any particular objection. If the IO determines that an objection should be filed, he or she will initiate and prosecute the objection in the public interest.

Mandate and Scope - The IO may file objections against “highly objectionable” gTLD applications to which no objection has been filed. The IO is limited to filing two types of objections: (1) Morality and Public Order objections and (2) Community objections. The IO is granted standing to file objections on these enumerated grounds, notwithstanding the regular standing requirements for such objections (see subsection 3.1.2). The IO may file a Morality and Public Order objection against an application even if a Community objection has been filed, and vice versa. The IO may file an objection against an application, notwithstanding the fact that a String Confusion objection or a Legal Rights objection was filed. Absent extraordinary circumstances, the IO is not permitted to file an objection to an application where an objection has already been filed on the same ground. The IO may consider public comment when making an independent assessment whether an objection is warranted. The IO will have access to comments from the appropriate time period, running through the Initial Evaluation period until the close of the deadline for the IO to submit an objection.

Selection – The IO will be selected by ICANN, through an open and transparent process, and retained as an independent consultant. The Independent Objector will be an individual with considerable experience and respect in the Internet community, unaffiliated with any gTLD applicant. Although recommendations for IO candidates from the community are welcomed, the IO must be and remain independent and unaffiliated with any of the gTLD applicants. The various rules of ethics for judges and international arbitrators provide models for the IO to declare and maintain his/her independence. The IO’s (renewable) tenure is limited to the time necessary to carry out his/her duties in connection with a single round of gTLD applications.

. . .

For a Morality and Public Order Objection, the applicable DRSP Rules are the Rules for Expertise of the International Chamber of Commerce.

. . .

3.4.3 Morality and Public Order Objection

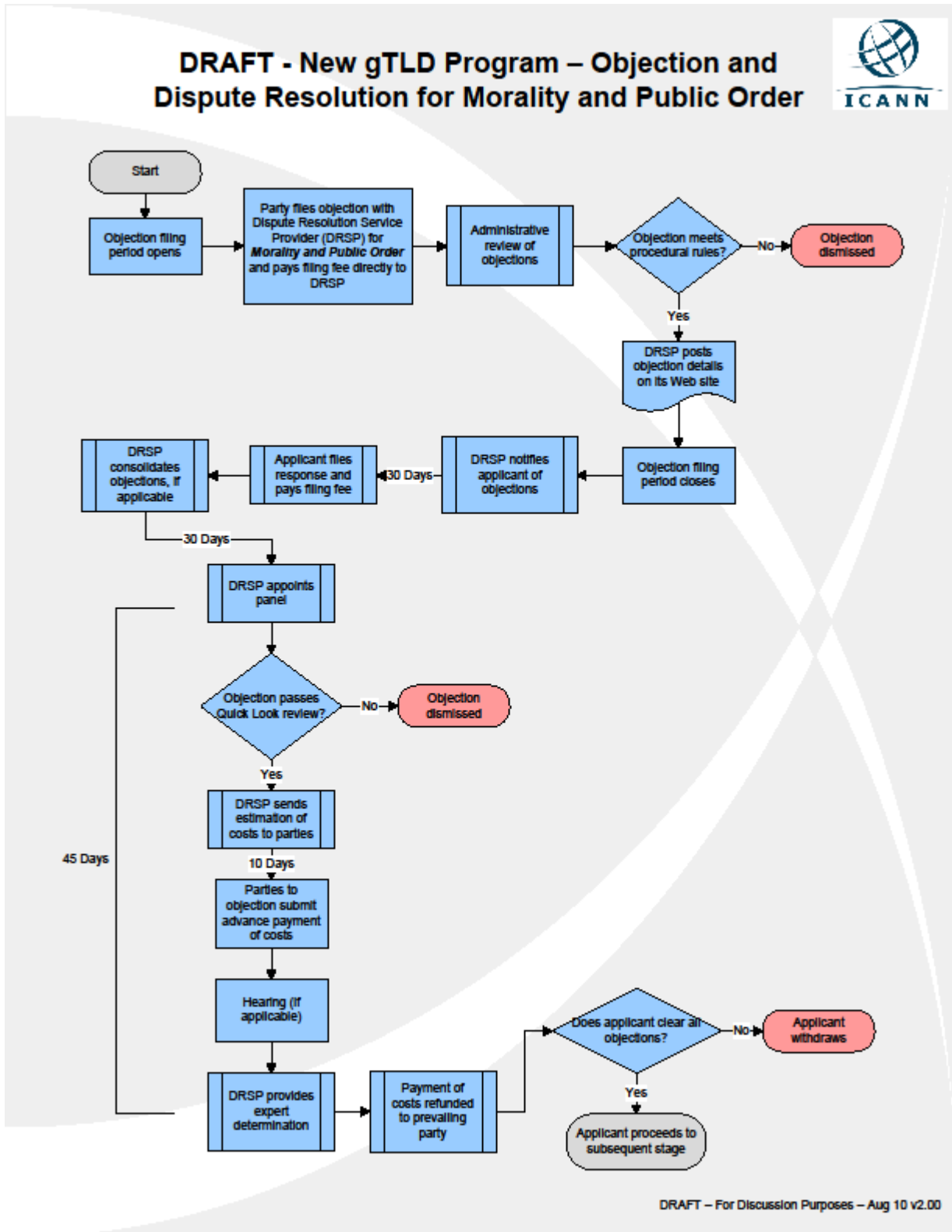
An expert panel hearing a morality and public order objection will consider whether the applied-for gTLD string is contrary to general principles of international law for morality and public order, as reflected in relevant international agreements. Under these principles, everyone has the right to freedom of expression, but the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities. Accordingly, certain limited restrictions may apply. The grounds upon which an applied-for gTLD string may be considered contrary to morality and public order according to internationally recognized standards are:

- Incitement to or promotion of violent lawless action;
- Incitement to or promotion of discrimination based upon race, color, gender, ethnicity, religion or national origin;
- Incitement to or promotion of child pornography or other sexual abuse of children; or
- A determination that an applied-for gTLD string would be contrary to equally generally accepted identified legal norms relating to morality and public order that are recognized under general principles of international law.

GNSO New gTLD Recommendations Principle G:

“The string evaluation process must not infringe the applicant's freedom of expression rights that are protected under internationally recognized principles of law.”

Appendix B



Annex 2

Members of the Rec6 CWG

ALAC

Cheryl Langdon Orr - ALAC chair
Alan Greenberg - ALAC
Sebastien Bachollet - ALAC
Olivier Crépin-Leblond – At Large
Dave Kissoondoyal – At Large
Carlton Samuels – At Large
Evan Leibovitch – ALAC
Sivasubramanian Muthusamy – At Large

Commercial Stakeholder Group

Marilyn Cade - CBUC
Zahid Jamil - CBUC
Jon Nevett - CBUC
Philip Sheppard - CBUC
Jaime Wagner – ISPCP
Tony Harris - ISPCP

Non Commercial Stakeholder group

Avri Doria
William Drake
Mary Wong
Milton Mueller
Konstantinos Komaitis
Robin Gross

Registrars Stakeholder Group

Stephane van Gelder - RrSG GNSO Council vice chair
Graham Chynoweth - RrSG
Michele Neylon - RrSG
Tony Kirsch – RrSG
Krista Papac - RrSG

Registries Stakeholder Group

Chuck Gomes – GNSO Council chair
Edmon Chung
Caroline Greer
David Maher
Ken Stubbs

Nominating Committee Appointees

Olga Cavalli - GNSO Council vice chair
Terry Davis
Andrei Kolesnikov

Individuals

Richard Tindal
Anthony van Couvering
Dirk Krischenowski
Jothan Frakes
Steve Pinkos
Stuart Lawly
Paul Stahura
Daniel Schindler
Elaine Pruis – MindsandMachines
Jim Galway
Iren Borisssova - Verisign

Vanda Scartezini - ICANN Board

GAC

Heather Dryden - Interim GAC Chair - Canada
Bertrand de la Chapelle – GAC – French representative
Frank March – GAC – New Zealand Representative

Suzanne Sene – GAC – USA Representative

Tamara Sone – GAC - Canada

*Liang Wang – GAC - China

*Mark Carvell – GAC – UK Representative

*Syed Iftikhar Hussain – GAC - Analyst, Ministry of Information Technology
Government of Pakistan

Annex 3

Detailed Description of the Issues/Recommendations

This Annex describes the issues evaluated by the Rec6 CWG and, where appropriate, the proposed recommendations to address such issues. These recommendations are supported by the members of the Rec6 CWG with various levels of support or consensus¹⁴, as described in the Chart included in Section 3 of the Report. A detailed description of the issues and the full text of the issues, recommendations, and statements analyzed by the Rec5 CWG are described below.

1. Definition of the ‘Morality’ & ‘Public Order Objection’ in AGv4.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG objects to definition of the phrase “Morality and Public Order Objection.” In AGv4, this is defined as follows:

“Morality and Public Order Objection – The applied-for gTLD string is contrary to generally accepted legal norms of morality and public order that are recognized under international principles of law.”

This proposal incorrectly implies that there are generally accepted legal norms that are recognized under international law.

¹⁴ The Rec6 CWG has adopted the following classifications of consensus: Full consensus – a position where no minority disagrees· Consensus - a position where a small minority disagrees but most agree· No consensus but strong support for a specific position/recommendation but significant opposition· Divergence – no strong support for a specific position/recommendation.

Recommendation 1.1: ICANN should remove the references to Morality & Public Order in the Draft Applicant Guidebook as far as these are being used as an international standard and replace them with a new term. Further details about what is meant with the new term would need to be worked out to ensure that it does not create any confusion or contravene other existing principles such as GNSO New gTLD's Principle G and Recommendation 1.

Recommendation 1.2: The name of the Rec6 objection should not be "Morality and Public Order." The Rec6 CWG identified the following alternative names for consideration, with varying levels of support:

- a. "Objections Based on the Principles of Ordre Public"
- b. "Objections Based on General Principles of International Law"
- c. "Objections based on the General Principles of Ordre Public or International Law"
- d. "Public Interest Objections"

Explanation of Divergence: Some Rec6 CWG members prefer "Objections Based on the Principles of Ordre Public" because this term used within various jurisdictions, including, but not limited, to the European Union and the Anglo-Saxon systems. Since the English translations of this term do not appropriately capture the nature of 'ordre public', the full meaning of this term is lost in translation. Others prefer the English translations, noting that legal training should not be necessary to understand the requirements of the Applicant Guidebook. Since the Applicant Guidebook is an English language document, using the English language may be preferable.

2. International Principles of Law.

Issue: The phrase "international principles of law" is nebulous and ill-defined.

Recommendation No. 2.1: ICANN should seriously consider adding other treaties as examples in the Draft Applicant Guidebook, noting that these should serve as examples and

not be interpreted as an exhaustive list. For example, the following treaties could be referenced:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990)
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
- Slavery Convention
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

Recommendation No 2.2: The Applicant Guidebook should refer to “principles of international law” instead of “international principles of law.”

Recommendation No. 2.3: The Applicant Guidebook should allow individual governments to file a notification (not an objection) that a proposed TLD string is contrary to their national law. The intention is that an "objection" indicates an intent to block, but a "notification" is not an attempt to block, but a notification to the applicant and the public that the proposed string is contrary to the government's perceived national interest. However, a national law objection by itself should not provide sufficient basis for a decision to deny a TLD application. .

Recommendation No. 2.4: The Applicant Guidebook should **not** include as a valid ground for a Rec6 objection, an objection by an individual government based on national public interest concerns that are specified by the objection government as being contrary to national laws that are not based on international principles.

Recommendation No. 2.5: If individual governments have objections based on contradiction with specific national laws, such objections may be submitted through the Community Objections procedure and standards outlined in AGv4.

3. Quick Look Procedure.

Issue: The current Quick Look Procedure in AGv4 is intended to enable the “expeditious review of objections and, where appropriate, the dismissal of objections that are frivolous or abusive¹⁵.” While the Rec6 CWG believes the existence of a Quick Look Procedure can be useful, the concerns outlined below were raised by some members and relate to the use of the terms “manifestly” and “abusive.”

While the dictionary use of the term “manifestly” may be generally understood¹⁶, there are currently no guidelines other than some illustrative examples for a panel to determine the standard that would apply in order for an objection to be declared manifestly frivolous or abusive (or otherwise). This can create uncertainty for potential applicants for controversial strings, especially where such strings can be considered objectionable only to certain groups.

Concerns were also expressed by some members of the Rec6 CWG over the possibility of certain objectors “outspending” applicants in filing multiple objections, and whether such acts would constitute “abuse of the right to object”¹⁷.

¹⁵Explanatory Memorandum on the Quick Look Procedure issued by ICANN staff, dated 28 May 2010.

¹⁶E.g. the Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines “manifest” as that which is “readily perceived by the senses and especially by the sight”, or “easily understood or recognized by the mind” (and thus synonymous with the word “obvious”).

¹⁷ For example, if the application is for a controversial string and numerous groups, after consultation with one another, each file objections to it, would this constitute harassment of the applicant (as envisaged under the current Quick Look Procedure)? If not, would these objections be consolidated pursuant to Section 3.3.2 of AGv4, and, if so, does this mean that the applicant would either not have to pay, or would pay only a single,

Recommendation 3.1: The Rec6 CWG recommends that further and more explicit guidelines, such as common examples from a substantial number of jurisdictions where the term “manifestly” has been defined through judicial decisions, and in particular where such analysis was in the context of disputes relating to Principles of Ordre Public (or whatever term is used per Rec. 1.2), be added to the Quick Look Procedure.

Recommendation 3.2: Further guidance as to the standards to determine what constitutes an abusive objection is needed, and consideration of possible sanctions or other safeguards for discouraging such abuses.

Recommendation 3.3: In determining whether an objection passes the quick look test, there should be an evaluation of the grounds for the objection to see if they are valid. National law not based on international principles should not be a valid ground for an objection.

4. Contracted Expert Consultation

Issue: Outsourcing the dispute resolution process for objections to a third party provider raises the concern that the third party may be viewed as unaccountable and as circumventing the ICANN Board’s ultimate responsibility for the decisions to approve/reject a new gTLD.

Recommendation 4.1: Ultimate resolution of the admissibility of a TLD subject to a Rec6 objection rests with the Board alone and may not be delegated to a third party.

Recommendation 4.2: Under its authority to obtain independent expertise as stated in Article XI-A of the ICANN Bylaws, the Board shall contract appropriate expert resources capable of providing objective advice in regard to objections received through this process.

lower, fee to respond to the consolidated objections? Under Section 3.3.2 of AGv4, it is the DRSP which determines whether to consolidate and as such this is done prior to the appointment of a Panel and thus before the Quick Look Procedure applies.

Explanation: Although Recommendation 4.2 is marked as having “Consensus,” some members of the group have highlighted the importance of not giving the Board the responsibility to pick and choose the individual experts- were it done on a case by case basis, this could lead to a bias in the selection of experts. The constitution of a permanent panel could be explored.

Recommendation 4.3: Such experts advising the ICANN Board are to be independent of any conflict with in accordance with other provisions in the AGB. Their advice will be limited in scope to analysis of objections, based upon the criteria as expressed within these recommendations.

Recommendation 4.4: The number of experts to be consulted, the method of their selection and terms of their engagement, are to be determined by the Board subject to these recommendations.

Recommendation 4.5: The contracted advisors will be expected to have specific expertise in interpreting instruments of international law and relating to human rights and/or civil liberties. The CWG recommends that the Board augment this with complementary expertise in other relevant fields such as linguistics.

Recommendation 4.6: This process for Rec6 objections should not be referred to as a Dispute Resolution Process.

5. Threshold for Board decisions to reject an application based on objections.

Issue: Should there be a higher threshold for approving or rejecting third party objections to TLD applications?

Recommendation 5.1: A higher threshold of the Board should be required to uphold an objection.

Recommendation 5.2: The higher threshold should be at least 2/3.

Recommendation 5.3: Approval of a string should only require a simple majority of the Board regardless of the input from the experts.

Explanation: Although Recommendation 5.3 is supported by a Consensus, at least one participant in the working group highlighted that a simple majority in the Board should not be sufficient to approve a string if the recommendation of the expert panel is that the string is contrary to principles of International law. A super majority should be required.

6. Incitement to discrimination criterion.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG explored whether incitement to discriminate should be a criteria to be evaluated with respect to a new gTLD string. The AGv4 provides:

“Incitement to or promotion of discrimination based upon race, color, gender, ethnicity, religion or national origin;”

Recommendation 6.1: This criterion should be retained, but rephrased as follows:

“Incitement to and instigation of discrimination based upon race, age, color, disability, gender, actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, political or other opinion, ethnicity, religion, or national origin.”

7. The use of ‘incitement’ as a term for the determination of morality and public order.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG explored whether the existence of new gTLD string can ever lead to incitement that should trigger a Rec6 objection. As a result, replacement of the word “incite” or “incitement” was examined.

Recommendation 7.1: The current language for ‘incitement’ states:

- Incitement to or promotion of violent lawless action;
- Incitement to or promotion of discrimination based upon race, color, gender, ethnicity, religion or national origin;

- Incitement to or promotion of child pornography or other sexual abuse of children;
- or

The new proposed language should read:

- **Incitement and instigation of** violent lawless action;
- **Incitement and instigation of** discrimination based upon race, age, color, disability, gender, actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, political or other opinion, ethnicity, religion, or national origin;
- **Incitement and instigation of** child pornography or other sexual abuse of children.

8. String only?

Issue: The Rec6 CWG evaluated whether Rec6 objections should be judged only on the basis of the string proposed, not on other factors such as who the applicant is, how they are proposing to use the string (content), etc. In order to do so, the Rec6 CWG is concerned that ICANN may be delving into issues of content of the websites. Evaluating content may be outside the scope of ICANN's technical mandate.

Recommendation 8.1: The experts should conduct their analysis on the basis of the string itself. It could, if needed, use as additional context the intended purpose of the TLD as stated in the application.

Recommendation 8.2 (alternative): The experts should conduct their analysis on the basis of the string only.

9. Universal Accessibility Objective with Limited Exceptions.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG evaluated whether selective blocking by countries that object to a string due to morality and public order concerns would lead to new gTLDs not being universally accessible.

Statement 9.1: The Rec6 CWB hopes that the mechanisms it proposes in this report will help limit blocking of whole TLDs at the national level. Blocking of TLDs should remain exceptional and be established by due legal process. The group also recognized that reduced blocking of TLDs is of little value if the result is that the opportunity to create new TLDs is unduly constrained by an objection process. The absence of blocking is of little value if it creates a name space that does not reflect the true diversity of ideas, cultures and views on the Internet.

10. Independent Objector.

Issue: Should ICANN allow the use of an independent objector to bring objections based upon concerns of morality and public order? Members of the Rec6 CWG are concerned that use of an independent objector may create a process that is ripe for abuse, with the independent objector being accountable to no one for its actions.

Recommendation 10.1: The Rec6 CWG proposes modifications to the mandate and function of the Independent Objector as described in section 3.1.5 of AGv4, without changing its scope. Unlike the current intention as expressed in the AGB, it is suggested that the Independent Objector may not initiate an objection against a string if no community or government entity has expressed an interest in doing so. A valid Independent Objector objection must be tied to a specific party who claims it will be harmed if the gTLD is approved. The Independent Objector must not encourage communities or governments to file objections, however the Independent Objector should be mandated to:

- 1) Provide procedural assistance to groups unfamiliar with ICANN or its processes that wish to register an objection;
- 2) Receive, register and publish all objections submitted to it by bonafide communities and governments of all levels (which can demonstrate direct impact by the proposed application);

- 3) Perform a "Quick look" evaluation on objections against a specific set of criteria of what is globally objectionable, to determine which ones are to be forwarded to the Board for consideration as legitimate challenges to applications;
- 4) Be given standing for objections which survive "Quick Look" evaluation, but whose backers lack the financial resources and/or administrative skills necessary to process their objections;

The scope of the Independent Objector -- limited to filing objections based only on Community and Public Policy grounds -- is unchanged from the current DAG. Applications processed by/through ALAC or the GAC are not required to use this process. Organizations using this process will be expected to pay a fee to register objections, though this may be waived for small groups without sufficient financial means.

As the potential exists for the position of Independent Objector to be misused to harass or impede a legitimate applicant, special attention must be given to the transparency of the Independent Objector's actions. All correspondence is by default open and public unless required otherwise to protect privacy or other rights.

The "independence" of the Independent Objector relates to the role's unaffiliation with any applicant or contracted party. The Independent Objector role remains accountable to ICANN with regards to its integrity and fairness.

Recommendation 10.2: If requested in writing by the GAC or ALAC the Independent Objector will prepare and submit a relevant Objection. The Independent Objector will liaise with the GAC or ALAC in drafting such an Objection. Any Objection initiated from a GAC or ALAC request will go through the same process as an Objection from any other source and must meet the same standard for success as an Objection from any other source.

11. Timing of Rec6 Dispute Resolution.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG explored whether the dispute resolution process for Rec. 6 objections should be resolved sooner in the process to minimize costs.

Recommendation 11.1: Applicants should be encouraged to identify possible sensitivities before applying and where possible try to consult with interested parties that might be concerned about those sensitivities to see how serious the concerns are and to possibly mitigate them in advance.

Recommendation 11.2: The dispute resolution process for Rec. 6 objections should be resolved sooner in the process to minimize costs.

Recommendation 11.3: Applicants should be informed of Rec6 complaints as early as possible to allow applicants to decide whether they want to pursue the string.

Explanation for Divergence: Some Rec6 CWG members noted that there may be reason to delay bringing an objection until later in the process. Delaying the filing of an objection could result in eliminating fees for applicants that are not likely to pass the evaluation phase or otherwise withdraw their application.

12. Use of the Community Objections.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG considered whether government community objections based on national law/interests should trigger a full dispute resolution process, lead to blocking or trigger alternative procedures.

Statement 12.1: The CWG notes that ICANN GAC and At-Large Advisory Committees or their individual governments in the case of the GAC have the possibility to use the 'Community Objection' procedure as currently specified in AGv4. A Community Objection can be filed if there is substantial opposition to the gTLD application from a significant portion of the community to which the gTLD string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted.

Recommendation 12.2: The CWG recommends that the fees for Community Objections by the GAC or the At-Large Advisory Committees be lowered or removed.

Recommendation 12.3: ICANN should consider looking into a slight lowering of this threshold for Objections from the GAC or At-Large Advisory Committees. Staff should explore ways to reasonably lower the required standard for a successful At-Large or GAC Advisory Committee objection in the areas of standing (3.1.2.4), level of community opposition (3.4.4) or likelihood of detriment (3.4.4).

Explanation of Divergence on Recommendation 12.3: Currently, there is a fairly high threshold to achieve a successful Community Objection. Some Rec6 CWG members believe that ICANN could consider looking into a slight lowering of this threshold for Objections from Advisory Committees. For example, the current detriment standard is -- 'There is a likelihood of detriment to the community named by the objector if the gTLD application is approved'. For Advisory Committee Objections, this could be lowered to 'possibility of detriment' (just an example). This would obviously give some more weight to Advisory Committee objections, versus those from other Objectors. The rationale would be that Advisory Committees have a slightly stronger voice in the process -- for communities they represent.

Some Rec6 CWG members believe that while Advisory Committees should be allowed to object in instances where they would not otherwise qualify as a Community Objection, the standard should not change. Instead, the intent should be merely to allow a class of potentially legitimate objections that may not qualify under any of the other recognized objections in the AGv4 .

13. Guidebook Criterion 4.

Issue: The CWG questioned whether Criterion 4 was necessary in light of the expanded use of the Community Objection as described above.

Recommendation 13.1:

The current language from Criterion 4 of AGv4 reads:

- A determination that an applied-for gTLD string would be contrary to equally generally accepted identified legal norms relating to morality and public order that are recognized under general principles of international law.

However, the current language should be revised to read:

“A determination that an applied-for gTLD string would be contrary to specific principles of international law as reflected in relevant international instruments of law.”

14. Next Steps for Rec6.

Issue: The Rec6 CWG did not have sufficient time to reach consensus or even rough consensus on several details related to the issues discussed in this Report.

Recommendation 14.1: The Rec6 CWG recommends that the ICANN New gTLD Implementation Team form a Recommendation 6 Community Implementation Support Team (Rec6 CIST) to provide input to ICANN Implementation Staff as they further refine implementation details for Rec6.