

ICANN NGPC PAPER NO. 2014.03.22.2a

TITLE: **GAC Advice on .AMAZON (and related IDNs),
.WINE and .VIN**

PROPOSED ACTION: **For Discussion**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In its Durban Communiqué, the GAC advised the ICANN Board that it is the consensus of the GAC that the applications for .AMAZON (application number 1-1315-58086) and related IDNs in Japanese (application number 1-1318-83995) and Chinese (application number 1-1318-5591) should not proceed. The New gTLD Applicant Guidebook (AGB) provides that if “GAC advises ICANN that it is the consensus of the GAC that a particular application should not proceed. This will create a strong presumption for the ICANN Board that the application should not be approved.” (AGB § 3.1) As provided in AGB § 3.1, Amazon EU S.à r.l. (“Amazon”), the applicant of .AMAZON (and related IDNs) was provided an opportunity to submit a response to the ICANN Board to respond to GAC advice. In its response to the Board, Amazon asserted that the GAC advice should be rejected because: (1) it is inconsistent with international law; (2) the acceptance of GAC advice would be non-transparent and discriminatory, which conflicts with ICANN’s governing documents; and (3) the GAC Advice contravenes policy recommendations implemented within the Applicant Guidebook and achieved through international consensus over many years. Amazon’s response is included in the Reference Materials.

The NGPC previously agreed to further study and analyze the issues raised by the applicant and the GAC advice, and in a recent iteration of the GAC-NGPC Scorecard adopted by the NGPC on 5 February 2014 noted that “ICANN has commissioned an independent, third-party expert to provide additional analysis on the specific issues of application of law at issue, which may focus on legal norms or treaty conventions relied on by Amazon or governments. The analysis is expected to be completed in time for the ICANN Singapore meeting so that the NGPC can consider it in Singapore.”

Also, the GAC issued advice to the ICANN Board on 9 September 2013 concerning applications for .WINE and .VIN. At that time, the GAC advised that it had “finalized its consideration of the strings .wine and .vin and further advise[d] that the applications should proceed through the normal evaluation process.” In its Buenos Aires Communiqué, the GAC noted that the Board “may wish to seek a clear understanding of the legally complex and politically sensitive background on this matter in order to consider the appropriate next steps of delegating the two strings.” In response to the GAC’s suggestion in the Buenos Aires Communiqué, the NGPC commissioned an analysis of the legally complex and politically sensitive background on this matter in the context of the GAC advice in order to consider the appropriate next steps of delegating .WINE/.VIN.

As provided in AGB § 3.1, applicants for .WINE and .VIN were provided an opportunity to submit a response to the ICANN Board to respond to GAC advice. The applicants’ responses are included in the Reference Materials.

The Reference Materials to this NGPC Paper also include the third-party expert analysis commissioned to provide additional insight as the NGPC considers the GAC advice on .AMAZON (and related IDNs) and .WINE/.VIN. The analysis explores relevant international and local law on geographical indications, related international treaties, and principles of intellectual property law to address the specific issues of application of law at issue.

The analysis concludes the following:

1) As regards the application for assignment of the new gTLD ‘.amazon’ filed by the Amazon company:

i) there is no rule of international, or even regional or national, law applicable in the field of geographical indications which obliges ICANN to reject the application;

ii) there is no rule of international, or even regional or national, law applicable in the field of intellectual property and in particular of

trade marks or in the field of fundamental rights, which obliges ICANN to accept this application.

2) As regards the applications for the assignment of the new gTLDs '.vin' and '.wine' filed by the Donuts company, there is no rule of the law of geographical indications, nor any general principle which obliges ICANN to reject the applications or accept the applications under certain specific conditions.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

This paper is provided for discussion.

Signature Block:

Submitted by: Jamie Hedlund

Position: Advisor to the President

Date Noted: 13 March 2014

Email: jamie.hedlund@icann.org

REFERENCE MATERIALS - NGPCPAPER NO. 2014.03.22.2a

TITLE: **GAC Advice on .AMAZON (and related IDNs),
.WINE and .VIN**

Reference Materials include:

- Attachment 1 – Expert Analysis of Jérôme Passa
- Attachment 2.a - Curriculum Vitae of Jérôme Passa
- Attachment 2.b - Jérôme Passa – List of Publications
- Amazon’s Response to the ICANN Board on the GAC Durban Communiqué -
<http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/03sep13/gac-advice-response-1-1315-58086-en.pdf>
- June Station, LLC’s (Donuts) Response to the ICANN Board on the GAC Advice re: .WINE - <http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/28aug13/gac-advice-response-1-1515-14214-en.pdf>;
<http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/14jan14/gac-advice-response-1-1340-40734-en.pdf>
- Holly Shadow, LLC’s (Donuts) Response to the ICANN Board on the GAC Advice re: .VIN -
<http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/28aug13/gac-advice-response-1-1538-23177-en.pdf>;
<http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/14jan14/gac-advice-response-1-1340-40734-en.pdf>
- Dot Wine Limited’s Response to the ICANN Board on the GAC Advice re: .WINE - <http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/23may13/gac-advice-response-1-1177-24251-en.pdf>
- Afiliás Limited’s Response to the ICANN Board on the GAC Advice re: .WINE -
<http://newgtlds.icann.org/sites/default/files/applicants/23may13/gac-advice-response-1-1013-47551-en.pdf>

Attachment A

REFERENCE MATERIALS - NGPCPAPER NO. 2014.03.22.2a

Pages 5/133 - 16/133 removed. Personal Information Redacted.

Attachment C

REFERENCE MATERIALS - NGPCPAPER NO. 2014.03.22.2a

Pages 17/133 - 32/133 removed. Reference Materials superceded by Final Analysis of Jerome Passa available at: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/analysis-wine-vin-22mar14-en.pdf> and <http://www.icann.org/en/news/correspondence/crocker-to-dryden-07apr14-en.pdf>

ICANN NGPC PAPER NO. 2014.03.22.2a

TITLE: **GAC Advice in Beijing Communiqué regarding
Category 2 Safeguards – Exclusive Registry Access**
PROPOSED ACTION: **For Information**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In the Beijing Communiqué, the GAC proposed “Category 2” safeguard advice, which includes recommended restrictions for “exclusive access” TLDs. The GAC advice states that, “For strings representing generic terms, exclusive registry access should serve a public interest goal.” This item of GAC advice remains as an open issue for the NGPC to address.

At its 25 June 2013 meeting, the NGPC adopted a resolution making changes to the Specification 11 in the New gTLD Registry Agreement for applicants not seeking to impose exclusive registry access, and its 28 September meeting, the NGPC directed staff to prepare an analysis and proposal for how to implement the Category 2 Safeguard Advice for approximately twelve applicants who indicated that they do intend to impose exclusive registry access for generic strings. ICANN solicited responses from applicants that indicated that they intend to operate the proposed TLD as an exclusive access registry in their response to GAC Category 2 Advice. Applicants were requested to explain how exclusive access registry for the applied-for TLD would serve a public interest goal. All but one of the applicants has provided an explanation of how their proposed exclusive registry access serves a public interest goal <<http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/gac-advice/cat2-safeguards>>. A summary of the applicant responses are included in the Reference Materials.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the applicant responses explaining how exclusive access registry for the applied-for TLD would serve a public interest goal be posted for public comment.

After receiving public comments, staff will prepare an analysis and proposal for consideration by the NGPC for how to implement the Category 2 Safeguard Advice.

Signature Block:

Submitted by: Jamie Hedlund

Position: Advisor to the President

Date Noted: 17 March 2014

Email: jamie.hedlund@icann.org



Summary of Applicant Responses to GAC Category 2 Advice

17 March 2014



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Executive Summary

In its Beijing Communiqué¹, the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) advised the ICANN Board that “For strings representing generic terms, exclusive registry access should serve a public interest goal” and included a list of strings that the GAC “considers to be generic terms, where the applicant is proposing to provide exclusive registry access.”

ICANN inquired as to whether the applicants of these 186 applications planned to operate the applied-for TLDs as exclusive access registries. The majority of applicants indicated that they did not intend to operate exclusive access TLDs². These applicants were invited to enter into a Registry Agreement that prohibits operators of generic strings from limiting registrations exclusively to a single person or entity.

Specification 11 of the Registry Agreement³ defined “strings representing generic terms” and “exclusive registry access”:

Registry Operator of a “Generic String” TLD may not impose eligibility criteria for registering names in the TLD that limit registrations exclusively to a single person or entity and/or that person’s or entities “Affiliates” (as defined in Section 2.9 of the Registry Agreement). “Generic String” means a string consisting of a word or term that denominates or describes a general class of goods, services, groups, organizations or things, as opposed to distinguishing a specific brand of goods, services, groups, or organizations or things from those of others.

For the 12 applicants that indicated that they intend to operate exclusive access TLDs, ICANN requested an explanation of how exclusive registry access for the applied-for TLD would serve a public interest goal.

The most common public interest goals cited by applicants that responded were brand protection and consumer protection. Additionally, several applicants asserted that “closed generic” TLDs were not prohibited by the Applicant Guidebook, and that GAC Category 2 Advice represents a deviation from the multi-stakeholder process. Should “closed generic” applications not be allowed to proceed, some applicants have requested that they be granted a 100% refund of the application fee or be permitted to amend their applications.

¹<https://gacweb.icann.org/display/gacweb/Meeting+46%3A+Beijing%2C+People%27s+Republic+of+China+7-11+April+2013>

² Full list of applicant responses: <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/gac-advice/cat2-safeguards>

³ <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/agb/agreement-approved-20nov13-en.pdf>



Application-specific responses have been summarized in this document.



Solicitation of Responses

For the 12 applicants that indicated that they did intend to operate exclusive access TLDs, ICANN requested that they provide an explanation of how exclusive registry access for the applied-for TLD would serve a public interest goal.

The deadline to respond was 17 January 2014. ICANN received 11 responses. The explanations presented are summarized in the following section.

Summary of Explanations Provided

DATA, Application ID: 1-2009-38008; PHONE, Application ID: 1-2011-80949; MOBILE, Application ID: 1-2012-89566

Dish DBS Corporation

Public Interest Goal(s) Served:

- Enhanced competition in the marketplace.
- Consumer protection and increased consumer confidence.

Additionally:

- The AGB does not prohibit “closed generic” TLDs.
- Applicant is willing to dialogue with ICANN to resolve GAC Category 1 and GAC Category 2 Advice. For example, the applicant would like to explore:
 - Is it possible to limit registration to a defined group?
 - Can it change its application to a community-based application?
 - Are other options available that would satisfy GAC Category 1 and 2 Advice without eroding any of the applicant’s rights?

TIRES, Application ID: 1-1884-1217

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Public Interest Goal(s) Served:

- Consumer protection: “[. . .] consumers could be assured that any product or service purchased and/or information obtained on or through a .tires domain would meet the rigorous safety standards of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and all applicable regulatory standards.”



Additionally:

- Applicant applied in good faith based on the decisions made during the policy-making process, “whereby, there was no prohibition on the ability of applicants to pursue closed generic gTLDs.” If such applications cannot proceed, ICANN should provide a 100% refund of the application fee (or at least 70%).

DVR, Application ID: 1-2000-89466

Hughes Satellite Systems Corporation

Public Interest Goal(s) Served:

- Enhanced competition in the marketplace
- Consumer protection and increased consumer confidence

Additionally:

- The AGB does not prohibit “closed generic” TLDs
- Applicant is willing to dialogue with ICANN to resolve GAC Category 1 and GAC Category 2 Advice. For example, the applicant would like to explore:
 - Is it possible to limit registration to a defined group?
 - Can it change its application to a community-based application?
 - Are other options available that would satisfy GAC Category 1 and 2 Advice without eroding any of the applicant’s rights?

BROKER, Application ID: 1-1332-82635

IG Group Holdings PLC

- The applicant intends to submit a change request to change the proposed TLD from exclusive access to non-exclusive access.

FOOD, Application ID: 1-1326-50608

Lifestyle Domain Holdings, Inc.

Public Interest Goal(s) Served:

- Brand protection for a trademarked but also generic term.
- Enhanced security and authenticity for end users.
- Protection for consumers against misleading registrations.

Additionally:

- There is no restriction against applying for such terms at the second level.
- The AGB defines community-based and standard applications, but does mention restricted or unrestricted TLDs.
- The applicant requests that “the Board provide clarification on what it means to agree to be non-exclusive.”

THEATRE, Application ID: 1-1326-3558; THEATER, Application ID: 1326-97308

KBE gTLD Holding Inc

Public Interest Goal(s) Served:

- Protection for intellectual property rights holders.
- Consumer protection regarding predatory behavior from counterfeiters.

Additionally:

- The AGB does not differentiate between open and closed TLDs, and applicants applied to the New gTLD Program in good faith. The GAC Advice is “inconsistent with the rules, policies and procedures contained in the Applicant Guidebook (“AGB”) and the open multi-stakeholder process that created it.”

CRUISE, Application ID: 1-1691-43949

Viking River Cruises

- Applicant applied in good faith based on the decisions made during the policy-making process, “whereby, there was no prohibition on the ability of applicants to pursue closed generic gTLDs.” If such applications cannot proceed, ICANN should provide a 100% refund of the application fee (or at least 70%).

GROCERY, Application ID: 1-2064-74519

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Public Interest Goal(s) Served:

- Enhanced competition.
- A unique, secure marketplace.

- Brand protection.
- Cost reduction for the applicant, by reducing need for defensive registrations in other TLDs.
- Increased consumer trust by providing a trustworthy, secure and reliable commercial platform.
- The applicant will make a significant investment in the proposed TLD, which will drive competition and encourage the success of the New gTLD Program.

Additionally:

- The AGB does not prohibit exclusive access registries operating under a “closed generic” business model.
- ICANN has not provided specific criteria for determining whether a proposed exclusive access model advances a public interest goal. The only reference to the term “public interest goal” in the AGB is in the context of the role of the Independent Objector.
- Relying on the language in the Code of Conduct exemption process, the applicant asserts that because its proposed TLD satisfies criteria (i) and (ii) of Specification 9, Section 6 of the Registry Agreement, it serves the public interest.

The Registry Agreement, Specification 9, Section 6⁴ states:

Registry Operator may request an exception to this Code of Conduct, and such exemption may be granted by ICANN in ICANN’s reasonable discretion, if Registry Operator demonstrates to ICANN’s reasonable satisfaction that (i) all domain name registrations in the TLD are registered to, and maintained by, Registry Operator for the exclusive use of Registry Operator or its Affiliates, (ii) Registry Operator does not sell, distribute or transfer control or use any registrations in the TLD to any third party that is not an Affiliate of Registry Operator, and (iii) application of this Code of Conduct to the TLD is not necessary to protect the public interest.

The Code of Conduct Exemption Process⁵ states:

In most instances, satisfaction of criteria (i) and (ii) will indicate the lack of a public interest concern because compliance with the Code of Conduct in such cases would only serve to protect the Registry Operator from itself.

⁴ <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/agb/agreement-approved-20nov13-en.pdf>

⁵ <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/agb/ro-code-of-conduct-exemption-28oct13-en.pdf>



“Thus, by ICANN’s own rules and procedures, Walmart’s application for .GROCERY presumptively serves the public interest.”

- There will still be many alternatives available to registrants.
- If the application will not be permitted to move forward based on current information, the applicant requests the option to amend its application.

Item Not Considered.

Item Not Considered.

Item Not Considered.

Item Not Considered.

Item Not Considered.

Item Not Considered.

ICANN NGPC PAPER NO. 2014.03.22.2c

TITLE: New gTLD Registry Agreement – Specification 13

PROPOSED ACTION: For Resolution

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The NGPC is being asked to consider a proposal to incorporate a new “.Brand” Specification 13 for the New gTLD Registry Agreement. If approved by the NGPC, Specification 13 would provide limited accommodations to registry operators of TLDs that qualify as “.Brand TLDs,” as that term is defined in the proposed Specification 13. As many as one-third of all new gTLD applications potentially qualify as .Brand TLDs. The new Specification 13 is the result of several months of negotiations, formal community feedback (most recently during a [public comment forum initiated on 6 December 2013](#)), and meetings with various stakeholders and communities.

The Brand Registry Group first engaged with ICANN regarding modifications to the New gTLD Registry Agreement to address concerns of their constituents at ICANN’s Beijing Conference in April 2013. Following the Beijing meeting, numerous discussions were held telephonically leading up to both ICANN’s Durban and Buenos Aires meetings. Following discussions at ICANN’s Buenos Aires meeting, ICANN staff and the Brand Registry Group agreed that posting a draft of Specification 13 would be helpful to facilitate community input and discussion. If Specification 13 is adopted, and the Registry Operator meets the final published eligibility criteria for a “.Brand TLD,” ICANN would consider and afford the Registry Operator the opportunity to incorporate the provisions of the proposed Specification 13 into its registry agreement (whether at the time of execution or by amendment if a registry agreement has already been executed). The accommodations proposed in the revised version of Specification 13 Base Agreement are as follows:

- *Exemption from the Specification 9 of the Registry Agreement.* Specification 9, also referred to as the Code of Conduct, is designed to protect the TLD’s

registrants, but in the case of a .Brand there is no need to protect the .Brand operator from itself.

- *Deferral of Sunrise requirements.* A .Brand TLD’s requirement to conduct a Sunrise registration period would be deferred for as long as the TLD continues to qualify as a .Brand TLD. If the TLD ever ceases to operate as a .Brand TLD, then the TLD would have to comply with the Sunrise requirements and hold a Sunrise period within 60 days.
- A 2-year “cooling-off” period prior to re-delegation of the .Brand TLD to a successor registry operator, in most cases. The provision does not prevent ICANN’s appointment of an EBERO.
- Registry Operator must conduct an annual self-audit and certify that the TLD continues to qualify as a .Brand TLD.
- Revised definitions of “.Brand TLD” and “Trademark Licensee” to address concerns and adopt several suggestions of the commentators.
- Removal of the ability of the .Brand registry operator to designate exclusive registrars for the TLD.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the NGPC approve Specification 13 for the New gTLD Registry Agreement as presented in Annex 1 of the Resolution.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Resolution text superseded by NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm>

Resolution text superseded by NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm>

PROPOSED RATIONALE:

Rationale text superseded by Rationale to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a.rationale>

Rationale text superseded by Rationale to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a.rationale>

Rationale text superseded by Rationale to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a.rationale>

Signature Block:

Submitted by: Cyrus Namazi

Position: Vice President, DNS Industry Engagement

Date Noted: 17 March 2014

Email: cyrus.namazi@icann.org

**Annex 1 to ICANN Board New gTLD Program Committee
Resolution No. 2014.03.22.2c**

SPECIFICATION 13

.BRAND TLD PROVISIONS


Annex 1 text superseded by Annex 1 to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a>

Annex 1 text superseded by Annex 1 to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a>

Annex 1 text superseded by Annex 1 to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a>

Annex 1 text superseded by Annex 1 to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a>

Annex 1 text superseded by Annex 1 to NGPC Resolutions 2014.03.26.NG01 - 2014.03.26.NG02: <http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-26mar14-en.htm#1.a>



Global Domains Division Update

★ PICDRP

Public Interest Commitment Compliance Enforcement

PIC Dispute Resolution Procedure

- Any person or entity can invoke
- Registry confers with reporting party to try to resolve
- Compliance may launch an investigation or invoke standing panel
- Financial sanctions for registry repeat offender
- Ban for repeat offender Reporters

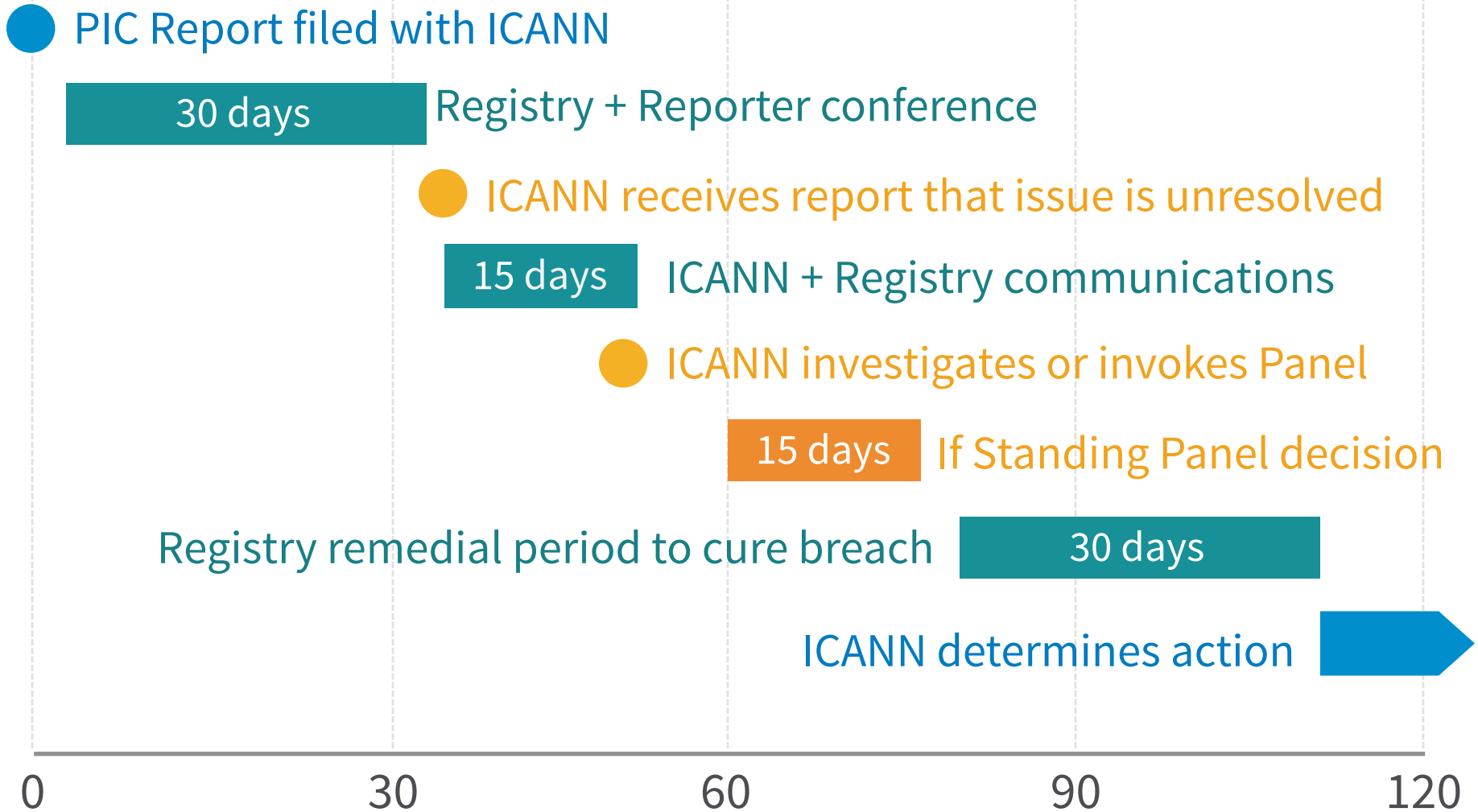
Contractual Compliance Audit

- Identify, inform, manage remediation of deficiencies and report
- RAs and RAAs are randomly selected for audit
- Manual and automated validation of data

PIC Enforcement Approach

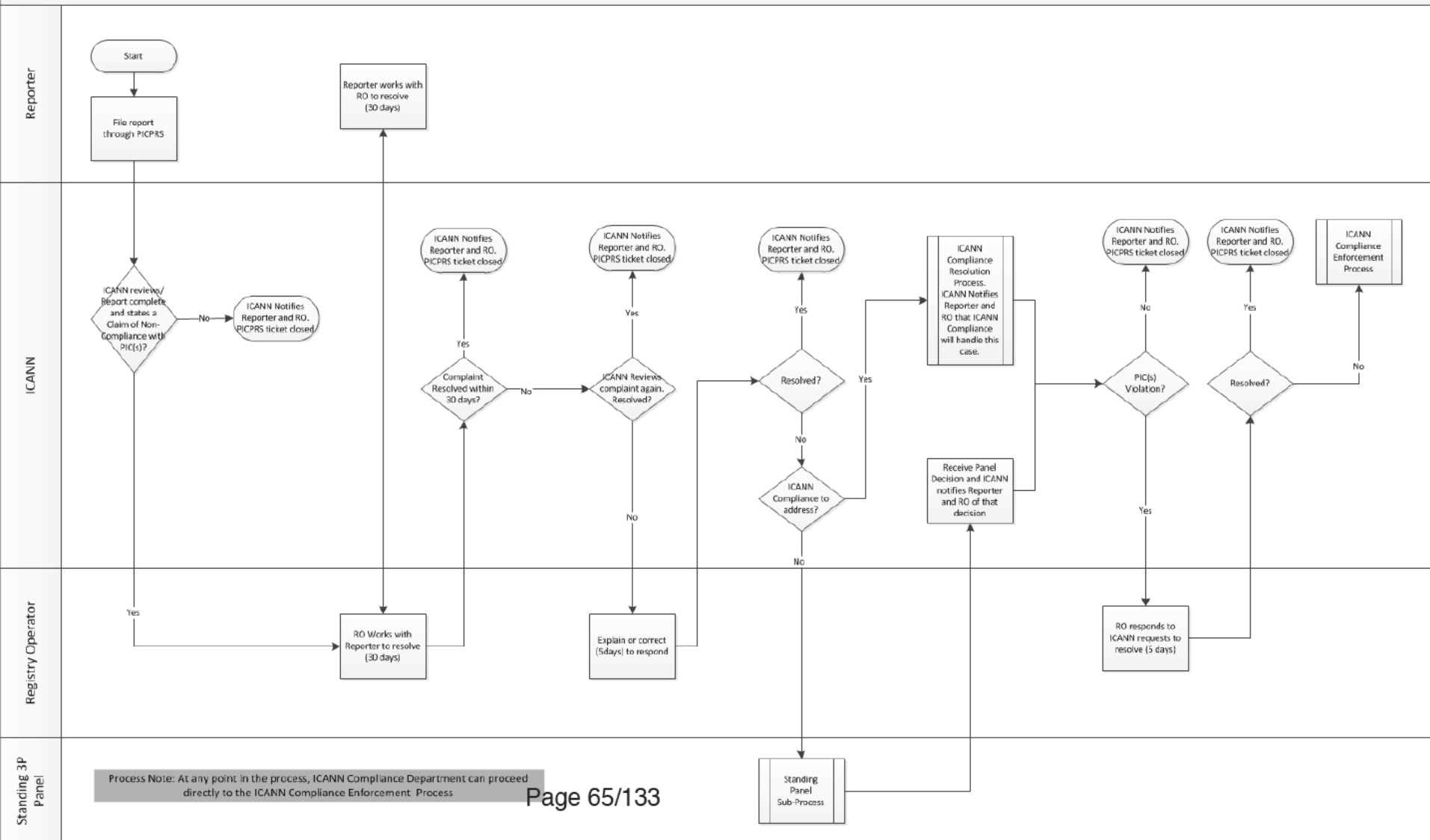
- Review reports of PIC Infringement
- Monitor media/external sources for indication of PIC infringement
- Risk-based tracking of TLDs and investigate for performance

PIC DRP Timeline



PIC DRP Process

PICDRP – simplified v0.8



Process Note: At any point in the process, ICANN Compliance Department can proceed directly to the ICANN Compliance Enforcement Process

Answers to Board Questions: PICs

1. ICANN undertaking reactive or proactive PIC enforcement?

- Contractual compliance uses responsive and proactive enforcement measures: Responsive = PICDRP, Proactive = Audit

2. Length of time required to enforce compliance action?

- Time to “Breach” notice: PICDRP – up to 60 days; Audit – 25 days

3. Voluntary and standard PICs handled the same way?

- Yes – enforced in same fashion, both subject to Audit

4. Compliance Department has resources needed to enforce?

- Yes. Dept. will continue to evolve to meet community expectations

5. Harmed parties treated equally? (gov. vs. individual)

- Yes – one process applied consistently

✦ Auctions

Auctions

- Applicant Guidebook specifically provided for ascending clock, second-highest bid auction mechanism
 - During public comment period, only 6 comments received expressing dissatisfaction with auctions as “last resort method” to resolve disputes
 - Additional comment themes:
 - Comments relating to timing, scheduling and Auction logistics
 - Suggestions to modify details of Auction Rules, Bidder’s Agreement
 - Use of Auction proceeds
 - Handling of contention sets with indirect contention relationships
- Applicants have relied upon method described in AGB; changing now would create additional risk for the program

Answers to Board Questions: Auctions

Why utilize a second-highest bid feature?

- Get closest to the true market value of the good being auctioned
- Results in prices closest to, or greater than prices in first-price auctions
 - Substantial body of academic economics literature to support above
- Provides maximum transparency to bidders
- Scalable (multiple items can be auctioned simultaneously)
- Bidders maximize profit by bidding based on their own valuation, rather than the perceptions of others' valuation
- Allows bidders to submit single bid at true valuation and walk away
- Most empirical uses of ascending clock auctions utilize the second-highest-bid feature
 - *(e.g. eBay uses 2nd highest bid + bid increment)*

نعمل معا
نرتقي
بلغتنا معا



المجلس العالمي
للغة العربية
قرار رقم ٣٧٠ / أد

بيروت في ٢٨/٥/٢٠١٣ م
ص: ٨-١٣/٢٠١٣

إلى ICANN

Suite330,4676admiralty way
Marina del rey,CA90292

انتباه: هيئة تقييم الطلبات الجديدة (New g TLD)

الموضوع: رسالة تأييد لزوم تسجيل النطاقات الجديدة. ISLAM و HALAL.
نوجب هذه الرسالة نحن المجلس العالمي للغة العربية نؤكد تأييدنا الكامل لنطاقات ISLAM.
و HALAL المقدمة إلى ICANN في برنامج Gtld الجديد.
وبصفتي التمثيلية كمدير للعلاقات العامة لها، أؤكد أن لدي السلطة لإصدار مثل هذا الكتاب لكم.
نحن نؤمن أنه في المجال المتاح والمرحب به من قبل ICANN للعديد من النطاقات TLDS
ولمختلف المجتمعات (من ضمنها النطاقات TLDS التي تتعارض مع القيم الإسلامية)، يحتاج
المجتمع المسلم أيضا لنطاقات حيث أن النطاقات ISLAM و HALAL تستطيع أن تلعب دورا
كبيرا في تعزيز القيم في المجتمع الإسلامي عبر الفضاء الإلكتروني، وذلك بالارتكاز على مبدأ
حقوق الإنسان في حرية التعبير والإيمان، مع الحفاظ على مبدأ الاحترام المتبادل للأديان.

نشكر لكم الفرصة المتاحة لنا للتعبير عن تأييدنا لهذه النطاقات TLDS

مع تقديرنا



الاسم: حسين عطوي

التوقيع:

بيروت - بئر حسن - جانب السفارة الكويتية ، هاتف: ٠٠٩٦١١/٨٥٤٠٦٩ ؛ فاكس: ٠٠٩٦١١/٨٥٤٠٧٢
www.cil-a.org موقعنا على الانترنت - أو - cil-a@hotmail.com - أو - cil-a@cil-a.org - بريد الكتروني

مركز باحث للدراسات الفلسطينية والاستراتيجية

To: ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292



Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support fo .ISLAM and .HALA TLDs

This letter is to confirm that I, <name of the signer> as the representative of <the name of the organization> fully support the applications for .ISLAM and .HALA internet Top Level Domians submitted to ICANN by Asia Green IT System Bilgisayar San. Ve Tic.Ltd. Sti in the New gTLD Program.

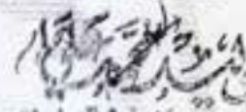
The gTLDs will bring the opportunity for the Muslims community to present their activities, beliefs and culture to told the world through internet; and can act as the voice of the Muslim community, to represent their message of peace to the world.

Therefore providing the opportunity to expand religious believes through a guided line could be satisfactory achievements for both authorities and non-radical religion followers.

Yours sincerely

Walid M. Ali

General Director


مركز باحث للدراسات الفلسطينية
Research center for studies

Contact Information Redacted

إلى: ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292

إنتباه: هيئة تقييم الطلبات الجديدة (New gTLD)

الموضوع: رسالة تأييد لزوم تسجيل النطاقات الجديدة ISLAM و HALAL.

بموجب هذه الرسالة نحن قناة الثبات الفضائية نوكد على تأييدنا الكامل لنطاقات ISLAM و HALAL المقدمة إلى ICANN، في برنامج gTLD الجديد.

وبصفتي التمثيلية كمدير تنفيذي لها، أوكد أن لدي السلطة لإصدار مثل هذا الكتاب لكم.

نحن نوؤمن أنه في المجال المتاح والمرحب به من قبل ICANN للعديد من النطاقات TLDs ولمختلف المجتمعات (من ضمنها النطاقات TLDs التي تتعارض مع القيم الإسلامية)، يحتاج المجتمع المسلم أيضا لنطاقاته، حيث أن النطاقات ISLAM و HALAL تستطيع أن تلعب دورا "كبيراً" في تعزيز القيم في المجتمع الإسلامي عبر الفضاء الإلكتروني، وذلك بالإرتكاز على مبدأ حقوق الإنسان في حرية التعبير والإيمان، ومع الحفاظ على مبدأ الإحترام المتبادل للأديان.

نشكر لكم الفرصة المتاحة لنا للتعبير عن تأييدنا لهذه النطاقات TLDs.

بكل إخلاص



الإسم: حُسين حُسين
التوقيع: [Signature]

