

# REFERENCE IMPLEMENTATION DOCUMENT

## NEW TOP-LEVEL DOMAINS

**DRAFT**

**date**

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### **Abstract**

This Reference Implementation Document is for the Generic Names Supporting Organisation's policy development process on the Introduction of New Top-Level Domains

### **Document Status**

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## Acknowledgments

This document was produced as a result of the consultations of the RPM Ad Hoc Working Group. A full record of the group's work is found at [insert url]

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Historically, new TLD registry operators have recognized a need to provide policies and mechanisms that will assist in protecting the rights of third parties.
- 1.2 This recognition has led to the development of several general types of protection mechanisms used by registry operators.
- 1.3
- 1.4 blah blah blah blah blah

## 2. Definitions

Abusive Registration	Abusive Registration means a Domain Name which either: i . was registered or otherwise acquired in a manner which, at the time when the registration or acquisition took place, took unfair advantage of or was unfairly detrimental to another's Legal Rights; OR ii. has been used in a manner which took unfair advantage of or was unfairly detrimental to another's Legal Rights.
Authentication of Legal Rights	Authentication of Legal Rights is the process performed to confirm that the claimed Legal Rights are prima facie authentic based on documentary evidence and of a nature and class accepted by the TLD registry for its Rights Protection Mechanisms. Authentication of the Legal Rights has no bearing on their validity which is a matter for courts of competent jurisdiction.
Authentication of Applicant	Authentication of Applicant is a service to confirm the identity of the domain name applicant claiming a Legal Right in a Rights Protection Mechanism
Charter Eligibility Dispute Resolution Policy (CEDRP)	The CEDRP followed by certain TLDs (such as .aero, .biz, .coop, .museum, .name, .pro, and .travel), provides a mechanism for challenging a domain name registration on the grounds that the registrant does not meet the eligibility requirements set forth in the TLD charter. Any person or entity may bring such a challenge under the CEDRP.
Defensive Registrations	Defensive Registrations are domain name registrations by holders of Legal Rights primarily for the purpose of preventing third parties from registering strings that include names identical to or similar to their Legal Rights.
First Come First Served (FCFS)	FCFS is an allocation policy adopted by a TLD registry where a domain name registration is awarded to the first registrant that successfully submits a valid registration request for the requested string to the registry through its registrar.

IP Claim Service	An IP Claim Service is a service that permits a registrant to submit an Intellectual Property Claim (“IP Claim”), based on asserted Legal Rights. (NeuLevel, which used an IP Claim process for the .biz TLD, restricted the bases for IP Claims to registered or common-law trademarks.) Filing of an IP Claim does not automatically entitle the holder of that claim to registration of the domain name corresponding to the IP Claim; rather, the filing ensures that any potential applicant for a domain name registration corresponding to the IP Claim would be (1) notified of the IP Claim and (2) have to affirmatively agree to proceed with its application after such notification. The holder of an IP Claim may challenge any potential applicant through the Start-up Trademark Opposition Process (“STOP”).
Land Rush	Land Rush is the commencement of the “go live” period of a new TLD launch where the registry begins accepting live domain registrations from registrants through registrars.
Legal Rights	Legal Rights are rights of a nature and class recognized by a TLD as, subject to Authentication, entitling owners to participate in a Rights Protection Mechanism. Legal Rights have included registered national and regional unitary marks and, in so far as recognized by the law of the nation state where they are held, unregistered trademarks, trade names, business identifiers, company names, geographical names and designations of origin and distinctive titles of protected literary and artistic works.
Name String Notification	A Name-String Notification is a paid subscription function where the owner of a Legal Right can be notified by a registry of an application to register a new domain name which includes the monitored name-string.
Rights Protection Mechanisms	Rights Protection Mechanisms are processes or mechanisms adopted and implemented by TLD registries for the purpose of protecting Legal Rights by discouraging or preventing registration of domain names that violate or abuse a participant’s Legal Rights. Rights Protection Mechanisms are in addition to the protection afforded through the UDRP and Registration Agreement.
Start-Up Trademark Opposition Policy (STOP)	Start-Up Trademark Opposition Policy is a policy available only to an IP Claimant who properly claimed Legal Rights through the IP Claim Service. STOP is a unique dispute resolution process, similar to the UDRP, and put in place for dealing with disputes between IP Claimants and potential registrants. An IP Claimant shall prevail over the potential registrant in a STOP proceeding where it demonstrates that a TLD was either (1) registered in bad faith or (2) used in bad faith,
Sunrise Process	A process in which owners of Legal Rights have the opportunity to register domain names before the Landrush process open to the public. Registries that used a Sunrise Process identified the Legal Rights on which a Sunrise Process registration could be based.

Uniform Domain-Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)	ICANN-accredited registrars in all gTLDs have adopted UDRP. Under the UDRP, dispute proceedings arising from alleged abusive registrations of domain names (for example, cyber squatting) may be initiated by a holder of trademark rights. The UDRP is a policy between a registrar and its customer and is included in registration agreements for all ICANN-accredited registrars.
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### 3. Objectives

- 3.1 In its final report, the Rights Protection Mechanism Working Group determined that there is no universal rights protection mechanism.
- 3.2 In the past, TLD operators have used a variety of rights protection mechanisms when introducing a new TLD into the root server.
- 3.3 The purpose of this document is to provide new applicants a resource for identifying rights protection mechanisms that may be used by an applicant when introducing a new TLD string into the root.

### 4. Discussion<sup>1</sup>

- 4.1 **TLD Eligibility and Name Selection:** One method of rights protection used by many sponsored TLDs is to provide a mechanism to determine that an applicant is actually eligible to register a domain name in the TLD. For instance, .aero has a sponsoring organization, Societe Intenationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques (SITA) which acts as the sponsor for this TLD. As the sponsor, SITA ensures that all applicants for a domain name in the .aero TLD are a member of the aviation community as defined in the .aero charter.

A new TLD registry operator choosing to adopt a sponsored TLD model should be aware of the following considerations.

#### A. Charter

A sponsored TLD generally has a charter that specifically details the criteria that must be met by a registrant in order to qualify to apply for a domain name in the particular TLD space. The charter should be clear and easily definable.

#### B. Sponsoring Organization

Sponsored TLDs by definition have a sponsoring organization that takes the responsibility for defining the criteria and pre-screening domain applicants to ensure that all applicants comply with the requirements for registration set forth in the TLDs charter.

#### C. Eligibility Reconsideration

Because applicants for a domain name must meet certain predefined criteria in order to register a domain name in a sponsored TLD, some sponsored TLDs have instituted mechanisms whereby a party that has been denied eligibility can seek reconsideration of a denial of eligibility by the sponsoring organization.

<sup>1</sup> Annex A contains a list of tables highlighting some of the specific variations of the various type of rights protection mechanism that have been employed by TLD operators during past

#### D. Charter Eligibility Dispute Procedure

Another mechanism used by sponsored TLDs to protect the rights of third parties, is the implementation of a policy whereby a third party can challenge a domain name registrants eligibility to register a domain name in the sponsored TLD.

- 4.2 **Right Bases and Validation:** This is yet another form of validation that has been used by some registry operators in the past to ensure that applicants actually qualify to register a domain name in the TLD and/or that applicants are providing true and accurate information in their applications.

A TLD registry adopting a Rights Bases and Validation model should consider the following:

- 4.3 **Rights Claim and Blocking Registration Mechanisms:** Historically, there have basically been two variations of these types of rights protection mechanisms. The first type is where an applicant is informed that a third party is claiming Legal Rights in a domain name and must confirm that it wishes to register the name despite the claim of Legal Rights by another party. The second type of mechanism is a defensive registration that allows a party claiming legal rights to block registration of a domain name by purchasing a blocking registration.

- 4.4 **Sunrise Process:** In a Sunrise Process, owners of certain prior Legal Rights have the opportunity to register domain names before a general registration period opens to the public.

A new TLD registry adopting a Sunrise Process should consider the following:

**A. The type of legal rights on which a domain name applicant can base its participation in the Sunrise Process.**

A new TLD registry must determine the categories of legal rights on which an applicant can base its participation in the registry's Sunrise Process. All new TLD Sunrise Processes implemented to date have included registered trademarks as a legal right on which a sunrise application can be based. Others have expanded the scope of such legal rights to include (to the extent recognized by the law of the applicable country or region) unregistered trademarks, trade names, business identifiers, company names, geographical names and designations of origin and distinctive titles of protected literary and artistic works.

**B. The evidence required of the applicant to show the existence of a legal right.**

In the case of registered trademarks, the TLD registry must decide what type of evidence of the legal right(s) is required in the sunrise application. At a minimum, an applicant should be required to identify its registered trademark by country or region, date of registration, and registration number. The TLD registry may require further evidence, including documentary evidence of the registration. Many

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introductions of new TLDs to the root. These tables were taken from the Final Report of the Protecting the Rights of Others Working Group dated \*.

national and regional trademark offices have online databases accessible to the public, and several TLD registries implementing a sunrise process have allowed a printout from such a database as sufficient evidence of a trademark registration. Of course, a TLD registry can also accept a copy of the certificate of registration itself as proof that the registration exists. To the extent the TLD registry includes legal rights beyond registered trademarks in its Sunrise Process, it will have to determine what evidence of the legal right is required in the application (this evidence may differ depending on the country/region of origin).

**C. Whether and to what extent to validate legal rights.**

A new TLD registry will need to consider whether and to what extent to validate the legal right(s) claimed in a sunrise application (i.e. to confirm that the claimed rights are prima facie authentic based on documentary evidence, not to decide superior legal rights between two competing parties). Providing no validation, and instead relying 100% on a third party challenge process to remedy fraudulent registrations (see below) may not be sufficient to adequately protect the rights of others. Validating based on random selection of applications, or validating only in the case of competing applications for the same domain name, are additional options. A TLD registry may choose to validate legal rights in all applications; this is the most costly and time consuming option, especially if the scope of legal rights extends beyond registered trademarks. In this case, the registry or its agent will need to validate the existence or non-existence of a legal right under differing country and regional laws.

**D. Specifying a date before the launch of the Sunrise Process by which a trademark registration must have been granted.**

To the extent a Sunrise Process includes registered trademarks as applicable legal rights, the registry operator should specify a date by which the registration came into force prior to the start of the Sunrise Process (e.g. 6 months prior to the start of the sunrise period). In the absence of such a limitation, applicants might obtain quick registrations for other parties' trademarks or generic terms in countries with no pre-registration opposition procedure (including the Benelux region) and use these registrations to obtain a domain name in the sunrise period.

**E. How to handle competing sunrise applications for the same domain name.**

Two applicants with valid legal rights in the same term may file competing applications for the same domain name. A new TLD registry must determine how to allocate the domain name in such situations. Possible processes include (1) awarding the domain name to the earlier-filed of the competing applications (i.e. first come first served) and (2) holding an auction for the domain name between the competing applicants.

**F. A Sunrise Challenge Process**

Especially if a new TLD operator does not validate the claimed legal rights of applicants, to protect the rights of others it should establish a sunrise challenge period, in which third parties can challenge a sunrise applicant's basis for its application. Such a challenge process is generally limited to whether or not the sunrise applicant had evidence of the legal right (e.g. a valid trademark registration); it is not intended to address issues of infringement or act as a substitute for a UDRP.

## 5. Considerations

5.1 blah blah blah blah.

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Electronic documents, once printed, are uncontrolled and may become outdated.  
Refer to the electronic document at \_\_\_\_\_ for the current revision.



## Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

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## Appendix A

.aero

### Part A

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
An Aviation Community Membership (“ACM”) ID is a necessary prerequisite for registering or maintaining a .aero domain name registration.	In addition to the UDRP, the .aero domain name is governed by the Eligibility Reconsideration Policy (“ERP”) and the Charter Eligibility Dispute Resolution Policy (“CEDRP”).	Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques SC (SITA), the .aero sponsor, restricts registration to members of the aviation community. SITA recognizes 18 registrant categories including, for example, aerospace, airlines and commercial operators, airports, and pilots.	When .aero first launched, a two-step process applied. First, the applicant was required to obtain an ACM ID. Once issued, the applicant could then apply for registration of .aero domain names through one of about a dozen registrars. SITA later introduced a consolidated process in which an applicant could apply simultaneously for both the ACM ID and the desired .aero domain name.	There is no submission cost for applying for the ACM ID. There are registrar costs associated with the actual registration, which costs vary by registrar.

**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>SITA implemented an applicant eligibility verification process. After supporting documentation was reviewed, the ACM ID was either issued or the application was rejected. By way of example, an applicant seeking to demonstrate its eligibility as a member of the “pilots” registrant subgroup could submit a copy of a website; a copy of a Pilot’s license; or the date on which the applicant’s Pilot’s license issued.</p> <p>For the majority of categories, SITA verifies once an application is submitted online.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>WIPO; its website does not list filing fees for CEDRP.</p>	<p>ERP: The applicant seeking reconsideration must identify the registrant group(s) in which it claims membership, identify the ACM ID and domain name for which reconsideration is sought, and specify how it meets the Eligibility Requirements or, as applicable, the manner in which the domain name complies with the .aero Domain Management Policy.</p> <p>CEDRP: The Registered Name violated the Eligibility Requirements.</p>	<p>None. No published decisions.</p>

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.cat

Part A

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>Sponsored TLD.</p> <p>Prospective registrants may be located anywhere in the world but they must demonstrate a relationship with Catalan linguistic and cultural community.</p> <p>It is estimated that worldwide 10 million speak the Catalan language, of which 9 million live in Spain.</p>	<p>Three phase Sunrise.</p> <p><u>Phase I – Feb 13 through Apr 21, 2006.</u> Businesses, institutions, public bodies, and others engaged in the promotion of the Catalan language and/or culture.</p> <p>Applicants also needed to be included in third-party identified lists, registries or databases. So the listings of schools, universities, members of writers' associations, cultural associations, etc. were checked to verify eligibility.</p> <p><u>Phase II – Feb 20 through Apr 21, 2006.</u> Entities proving prior online presence and</p>	<p><u>Phase I</u> – Applicants had to be prepared to demonstrate their eligibility and agree to cancellation of their domain name if they were later found not to qualify.</p> <p><u>Phase II</u> – Applicants had to provide a URL to a website that was at least partially in Catalan.</p> <p><u>Phase III</u> – These Entities were pre-determined and if had to request an authorization code from the registry to register their names.</p> <p><u>Defensive Registrations</u> – The Entity must provide the mark, registration number, date of issue, and country where the trademark was issued. Defensive registrations may not have name servers assigned to them and so cannot be live sites.</p>	<p>Applications were taken by ICANN Accredited registrars and submitted through the EPP SRS.</p>	<p><u>Phases I and II</u> €75 first year + €25 second year (but two years minimum, so €100).</p> <p><u>Phase III</u> Entities of any kind: same as above. Individuals: €10</p>

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TLD Eligibility	<b>Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)</b>	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
	<p>communications in Catalan.</p> <p><u>Phase III – Feb 27 through Apr 21, 2006.</u> Entities who were involved in the support and/or establishment of the .CAT gTLD.</p> <p>Applicants were required to have provided their formal support and contact details beforehand in the campaign official Web site. They were then provided with corresponding codes needed to register a name.</p> <p><u>Defensive Registrations – Feb 13 through Apr 21, 2006.</u> Entities that do not qualify to apply during any of the three Sunrise Phases but are able to prove rights in a string through trademark registration.</p>			

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**TLD Eligibility**

**Mechanism Type  
(Sunrise, IP Claim,  
Other, None)**

**Rights Bases Requirements**

**Submission Process**

**Submission  
Cost**

If there is a Phase I application for the same string, the Phase I applicant has priority.

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**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>Applications were verified as they arrived. Phase I applicants had priority.</p> <p>No applications in Phase II or Phase III were considered or verified until after review and conclusion of all Phase I applications.</p> <p>In all Phases, after validation, names were assigned on a first come first served basis.</p> <p>puntCAT reserved the right to cancel a registration at any time for non-compliance.</p>	Yes	<p>ERDRP: €1300 (Eligibility Requirements Dispute Resolution Policy)</p> <p>Mediation: €1000 (This is a non-binding option to the ERDRP or UDRP. None have been started to date.)</p>	<p>This ERDRP is available to whoever thinks that a .cat domain name (or a defensive registration) has been registered improperly and not honoring the .cat eligibility requirements and may want to ask for its cancellation.</p> <p>The policy does not intend to substitute for the UDRP, nor the decisions of any judge or court. It is intended to complement them, offering a way to cancel (and if required, transfer) registrations made not complying the .cat requirements.</p> <p>Sunrise applicants were obliged to participate in the process and comply with its result. The ERDRP is a mediation process intended to be a tool to reach good will agreements by means of experienced professionals.</p>	1

**.coop**

**Part A**

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>Applicant can bring itself within one of the following seven categories, member of the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. member of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA);</li> <li>ii. association of cooperatives;</li> <li>iii. cooperative that is committed to the seven cooperative principles (voluntary and open membership; democratic member control; member economic participation; autonomy and independence; education, training and information; cooperation among cooperatives; and concern for community) and whose status as a cooperative has been verified by a designated verification partner of dotCoop;</li> <li>iv. company that is an affiliate of a cooperative (a) falling within</li> </ul>	<p>Sunrise for Founders</p> <p>During pre-launch period (7/01-01/02), members of Founder organizations (that were all eligible), were able to register names prior to general registration on a first come, first served basis.</p>	<p>Phase 1. Founders are the organizations that provided specific monetary and functional support to dotCoop during the pre-launch period. Founders continue to provide .coop with valuable input on business and functional aspects of the TLD post-launch. These organizations have made .coop available to cooperatives world-wide with their support.</p> <p>Phase 2. First come, first served subject to two special classes:          (a) registration of geographic and geopolitical names under the Community Names program, which allows apex organizations or leading co-ops in a country or geopolitical area to</p>	<p>The pre-launch process was a registry-based registration process. All names were migrated to accredited registrars after registrar-based services were implemented. The Community Names program is described on the registry site at <a href="http://www.nic.coop/information.asp">http://www.nic.coop/information.asp</a>. Each registrant must provide, in essence a proposal with information on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information on the cooperatives focus, sector and interest in .coop.</li> <li>2. a list or description of the features proposed for the .coop Community Names site.</li> </ol> <p>Provide information about the history</p>	<p>Pre-launch costs were the same as those immediately following launch. No premium although Founders contributed to start-up costs.</p> <p>Registration fees were \$160 for a 2-year registration during pre-launch and until registrar services were introduced. At that time the average DNY cost became \$99. Registry charges remained the</p>

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<p>categories (i) or (ii) above or (b) whose status has been verified in accordance with (iv);</p> <p>v. entity whose operations are dedicated to serving cooperatives, as determined by dotCoop or as verified by a designated verification partner of dotCoop; or</p> <p>vi. a registrant whose use of a .coop domain name, in the opinion of the DotCoop Board of Directors, would advance the interests of the cooperative sector in general or would assist in the development of cooperatives worldwide.</p>		<p>register these domain names.</p> <p>(b) the “Brandsafe” program which allows trademark holders to reserve a domain name even though they are not eligible to use the domain name based on the Charter.</p>	<p>of cooperatives in [location or sector].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a directory of cooperatives in [location or sector].</li> <li>2. Provide links to the web sites of cooperatives in [location or sector], government agencies related to cooperatives, and to the main cooperative organizations in [location] and the world as appropriate for the [sector.]</li> <li>3. Provide information about cooperative laws and legislative projects that may affect cooperatives in [location or sector].</li> <li>4. Publish a calendar of cooperative activities of the [location or sector.]</li> <li>5. Publish an online version of the [location or sector publications.]</li> <li>6. Provide statistics about the cooperative movement in [location or sector.]</li> <li>7. Discussion of relevant issues in [location or sector.]</li> <li>8. Provide access to the portal with all appropriate [location or sector] cooperatives so they can be</li> </ol>	<p>same at \$64/DNY,</p> <p>Community names originally required a 5 year registration but that requirement was dropped. These names were sold at the standard rate.</p> <p>The Brandsafe program originally required a 5 year minimum but that was dropped. These were originally \$2000 for a 5-year registration but the cost was dropped to \$500. This was the price to the registrar.</p> <p>.Coop currently requires the</p>
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			<p>identified within the community.</p> <p>3. Information on how access to the site will be determined.</p> <p>4. Proposed date of site activation.</p> <p>The Brandsafe program requires either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Documentary evidence of a registered trademark being registration certificates. This will be sufficient to extend the reservation to the mark and close variants.</li><li>2. In the case of unregistered marks and trade names, documentary evidence of letterhead and other evidence of actual use of the name in trade over a period.</li></ol>	<p>standard 1-year initial registration.</p>
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**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>(1)DotCoop validated that all registrants met the eligibility criteria as agreed to in the Charter using information from the Internet, the Sponsors, the Verification Partners and co-operative organizations around the world to verify the eligibility of registrants. dotCoop has a verification process that uses input from outside sources to assist in verification.</p> <p>Verification Sponsors are organizations or individuals that are supplied by the registrant that can confirm the eligibility of the registrant for the domain name. Verification Partners are organizations that dotCoop has contracted with in locations around the world that agree to be contacted by dotCoop for verification assistance for registrations from particular countries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Statistical Verification</b></p> <p>1. Registrations of names by a new registrant are statistically</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Charter Eligibility Dispute Resolution Process (CEDRP) (any evidence submitted by third party challengers is considered and respondent must establish its eligibility under any of the 7 criteria in the first box in A of this table)</p>	<p>Evidence that the organization falls within one of the following seven categories (see eligibility requirements above), and demonstration of rights or legitimate interests to the domain name for purposes of Paragraph 4(a) (see below).</p>	<p>No CEDRP or DCDRP challenges to date.</p>

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>selected based on the Country information contained on the registration transaction that is received by the registry. This sampling is not related to the registrar that submitted the registration. Verifications do not imply that the registration is suspect - it is just part of the verification process to check for compliance with the eligibility requirements of the TLD. The registration is marked "Pending."</p> <p>2. An e-mail is sent to the Registrant alerting them that eligibility for registration is being reviewed and that they will be notified within five (5) days of the result of the process. It is also noted that dotCoop may contact the Sponsors that they noted in their registration for verification of eligibility. They are instructed to contact dotCoop at <a href="mailto:verification@communicate.coop">verification@communicate.coop</a> with specific questions on the process.</p> <p>3. At the same time, an e-mail is sent to the appropriate</p>			<p>As to Prior Rights and Legitimate Interests:                      Any of the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be proved based on its evaluation of all evidence presented, shall demonstrate your rights or legitimate interests to the domain name for purposes of Paragraph 4(b)(ii):</p> <p>i. before any notice to you of the dispute, your use of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services, or as part</p>	

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>Verification Partner providing the information about the registrant, including the contact information for the Verification Sponsors. Verification Partners have signed agreements that all information on registrants, including the names that are being registered, is confidential. Verification Partners are asked to respond within the time specified in their agreement with a recommendation based on the information they have about the registrant or that they can elicit from the Verification Sponsors.</p> <p>4. Based on the recommendation for the Verification Partner and additional research performed by dotCoop, plus any response that may have been provided by the registrant, a preliminary determination of eligibility is made by dotCoop.</p> <p>5. If the registrant is eligible, then the registrant is Verified and the domain names can then be activated.</p> <p>6. If dotCoop cannot confirm the</p>			<p>of the operations of a cooperative; or</p> <p>ii. you have been commonly known by the domain name, even if you have acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or</p> <p>iii. you are making a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert consumers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.</p>	

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Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>registrant as eligible, then the registrant is sent another e-mail that notifies them that they have 30 days in which to provide information to help confirm their eligibility. First, they should supply other Verification Sponsors that might be able to provide verification confirmation. Secondly, they can fax or e-mail various documents that would demonstrate their co-operative status such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A copy of the organization's bylaws,</li> <li>b. A copy of the organization's most recent annual report or the most recent past two years of audited financials</li> <li>c. Financial statements provided to members over the past five years,</li> <li>d. A listing of the organization's board of directors with contact information,</li> <li>e. A sample of the organization's membership</li> </ul>				

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Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>application forms and/or membership materials,</p> <p>f. Promotional, sales or informational material that reference the organizations status as a cooperative,</p> <p>g. A list of members of the applicant.</p> <p>h. A copy of the cooperative act in the country of origin or other legal definition of a cooperative of the jurisdiction in which the applicant operates and to which it conforms.</p> <p>7. If dotCoop does not get a response to the e-mail request for information within the 30 days, an attempt is made to contact the registrant via telephone. Both valid e-mail and telephone numbers are required at time of registration. If these are not provided, then it is a breach of the registration agreement with dotCoop.</p> <p>8. If additional information is supplied, then dotCoop will re-evaluate the eligibility decision. Again, if it is decided that the</p>		<p>For other matters the DotCoop Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (DCDRP). (similar to UDRP)</p> <p>(WIPO) has been selected by dotCoop to provide dispute resolution services to .coop domain name holders. WIPO conducts a formal, independent Administrative</p>		

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>registrant is eligible, then the name(s) can be activated and the registrant is marked as Verified. An e-mail that provides a confirmation of this finding is sent to the registrant.</p> <p>9. If the registrant is still determined by dotCoop to be ineligible, then the name is revoked with no refund of registration fees regardless of any other grace period. An e-mail notifying the registrant of the revocation is sent to the e-mail address supplied at the time of registration.</p> <p>10. Once the registrant is revoked, the registrant record is marked as deleted and the names that were registered by that registrant are available for registration by others.</p> <p><b>Manual Verification</b></p> <p>1. Registrations can be selected for verification after they have been accepted into the registry system even if they have not been selected</p>		<p>Proceeding in which the two parties present their respective views of a conflict to a neutral and impartial third party - the WIPO Panel. The Panel hears the parties' claims in conformity with ICANN's UDRP <a href="http://www.icann.org/udrp">www.icann.org/udrp</a>, the CEDRP (Attachment A), ICANN's Rules, and WIPO's Supplemental Rules.</p>		

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<b>Application Verification/Authentication Process</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Cost &amp; Arbitrator</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)</b>	<b>No. of Challenges</b>
<p>for verification by the statistical sampling process of the system. These registrations are called Manual or "Spot Check" verifications. The registry can do a manual verification for any reason but typically these are related to incomplete or inconsistent data in the registration. The registry can also do a manual verification in response to a query concerning eligibility of a registrant from a third-party. An example of this is when a co-op wants to register a name that is already registered by someone else. The third party may not be able to tell from the .coop Whois whether the registrant is an eligible organization and may bring this concern to the attention of dotCoop. In any case of manual verification, dotCoop does a preliminary determination using immediately available information before taking any action on the system. If, after a reasonable effort is made using the information provided at the time of registration, eligibility cannot be confirmed. dotCoop will mark the registrant as "Under Investigation." A process with similarities to the statistical process ensues.</p>				

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
1. Community Names – Anyone registering a community name is well known by contacts at the International Co-operative Alliance in Geneva or at the National Cooperative Business Association in the US. 2. Brandsafe – requires the documentary evidence dealt with above as to registered and unregistered trade marks and names.				

.dk

**Part A – IDNs introduction**

<b>TLD Eligibility</b>	<b>Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)</b>	<b>Rights Bases Requirements</b>	<b>Submission Process</b>	<b>Submission Cost</b>
None. The expansion of Danish letters Æ, Ø, Å, Ä, Ë, Ö, Ü and É to the .dk character set was open to anyone, anywhere, worldwide. However, the letters can only readily be written with a Danish (or Swedish or Norwegian keyboard) and the words were mostly understood by Scandinavians, so the market was <i>de facto</i> limited to the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden)	IP Claim.	"Special Rights", which included 1) a right to a surname 2) a trademark [including registered as well as unregistered rights]or 3) a statutory exclusive right to use a given designation [such as a company name]]	In the 30-days prior to the general Landrush, anyone could file an application for a new specific domain name containing an IDN character. On the pre-launch application form, it was possible to indicate that the applicant had a "special rights" by checking the appropriate box. All filers during this 30 day period were given the same filing date, namely February 1, 2004. If more than one applicant had filed for the same domain name, all applicants were informed of any applicants which had declared that they had a special right to a domain name, and were asked to confirm (by accessing a secure website) that they wished to proceed despite the assertion of the special right. If more than one applicant confirmed, all applicant's remaining were required to deposit DKK 5000 (about US\$ 850). If more than one applicant paid DKK 5000, the remaining applicants were all asked to pay a further DKK 5000. This "auction" went on for three rounds. If more than one applicant paid a total of DKK 15000 (about US 2550), there was a lottery among the	DKK 75 (about US\$ 13), the standard application price. However, if an auction/lottery took place the price could rise to about US\$ 2550.

remaining applicants.  
 The domain name was locked for 60 days during which any party could challenge the validity of the registration via the Danish DRP. In case the challenger was successful, the deposit paid by the successful applicant (up to US\$ 2550), could be used to offset the challengers attorney's fees.

**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>There was no pre-conflict validity of asserted "special rights". This meant that if one asserted a special right, and the other applicants withdrew, the domain name was registered with no validation whatsoever. In the event of a conflict, such rights were "validated" or rather tried by the trier of fact.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>DKK 500 (about US\$ 85), refunded if the challenge is successful.            Arbitration at the DIFO Complaints Board for Domain Names.</p>	<p>Challenger must show that the registration of the domain name was "in contravention of Danish law". This intentionally broad and open-ended policy includes all Danish legislation, including legislation concerning Personal Names, Unfair Competition, Contracts and Trademarks, as well as "general legal principles".            The first Challenger to win received the domain name registration.</p>	<p>Approximately 23,000 domain names comprising the IDNs were registered during the first year. Checking now with DK-Hostmaster whether there are statistics</p>

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.eu

Part A

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
(i) undertaking having its registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the EU; (ii) organization established within the EU; or (iii) natural person resident within the EU	Sunrise-  During Sunrise, names were awarded first come first serve, for rights holders, subject to validation by PWC  Each registrar was given one connection to the registry, which resulted in the significant numbers of registrars accredited.	Phase 1: <input type="checkbox"/> registered National and Community Trademarks <input type="checkbox"/> geographical indications or designations of origin, public bodies  Phase 2: <input type="checkbox"/> Unregistered trademarks <input type="checkbox"/> Trade names <input type="checkbox"/> Business identifiers <input type="checkbox"/> Company names <input type="checkbox"/> Family names <input type="checkbox"/> Distinctive titles of protected literary and artistic works  <b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Figurative Design marks allowed only if the general impression of the word is apparent, without any possibility of misreading the characters</li> <li>Exact match of domain name to the characters of the prior right, with the following exceptions: (1) characters of punctuation not allowed in domains can be</li> </ul>	For Sunrise submissions, there were two processes involved:  #1. Submission of the requested name to EURid through standard EPP protocol.  #2. Submission of documentary evidence (either electronic or physical) to appointed validation agent for EURid (PWC), required within 40 days of application (due to EC Regulation (874/2004))  <b>Note:</b> Strict Compliance with documentary rules required, with no ability to correct errors.	- 10 EUR for domain submission  - 45 EUR for registered TM holders (30 EUR refunded back if application not reviewed)  - 85 EUR for registered TM holders (70 EUR refunded back if application not reviewed)
			Specific Documentary Rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed Coversheet requiring Bar Code, and language of documentary evidence</li> <li>Applicant must match the holder of the prior right (licensees were only allowed with Declaration of License)</li> <li>Copies of prior right documentation required from official databases</li> <li>No staples, folds allowed,</li> </ul>	

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**TLD Eligibility**

**Mechanism Type  
(Sunrise, IP Claim,  
Other, None)**

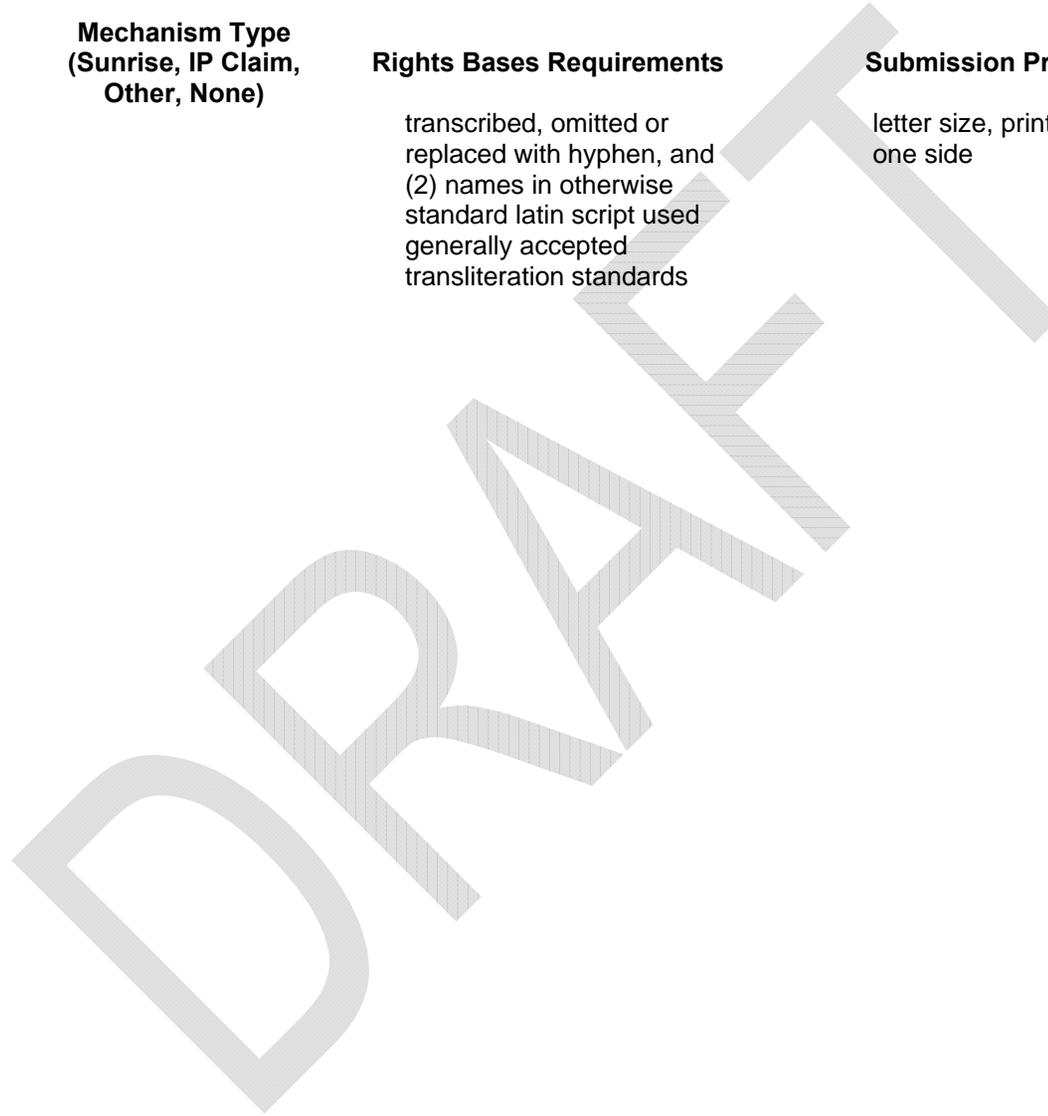
**Rights Bases Requirements**

transcribed, omitted or  
replaced with hyphen, and  
(2) names in otherwise  
standard latin script used  
generally accepted  
transliteration standards

**Submission Process**

letter size, printed only on  
one side

**Submission  
Cost**



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**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>Phase 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Copy of trademark / renewal certificate</li> <li>- Extract from official trademark register</li> <li>- Print out from the official online trademark register (if available)</li> </ul> <p>Phase 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All of Phase 1 for registered TMs</li> <li>- Varying requirements based on type of prior right claimed and country in which such rights are being asserted.</li> </ul> <p>Multiple applications were allowed for the same name and validation was done in order...if the first applicant was denied, the second would have their evidence reviewed, etc, etc...</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Alternative Dispute Resolution process put in place for challenges AFTER a decision was rendered by the registry. No other challenge mechanism in place.</p> <p>Czech Arbitration Court oversees the .eu ADR process</p> <p>Costs start at 1,850 EUR for one panelist handling 1-2 domain names up to 5,020 EUR for three panelists handling up to 9 domains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the complainant must be the holder of a right that is recognised or established by national and/or Community law;</li> <li>-the name for which complainant holds a right must be identical or confusingly similar to the name for which complainant holds such a right;</li> <li>-the domain name has been registered by its holder (i) without rights or legitimate interest in the name, or (ii) in bad faith, or the domain name is being used in bad faith.</li> </ul>	<p>~540 (as of 3/7/07)</p>

**.info**

**Part A**

<b>TLD Eligibility</b>	<b>Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)</b>	<b>Rights Bases Requirements</b>	<b>Submission Process</b>	<b>Submission Cost</b>
No restriction – open gTLD.	.info had an IP sunrise and uses the UDRP to protect trademark rights post the start-up period.	<p>Trademarks registered before 2 October 2000.</p> <p>The nationality and number of the trademark had to be provided in the sunrise application.</p> <p>The textual element of the trademark had to be identical to the domain name, but stylized marks were accepted.</p> <p>There was a sunrise challenge period during which third parties could challenge the applicant's basis for their sunrise claim. WIPO was appointed to determine these challenges. If challenged, an applicant had to file evidence of their trademark.</p>	<p>Sunrise claims had to be filed between 25 July and 27 August 2001. Apart from the additional trademark detail, the applications were typical of a domain name registration.</p> <p>Competing sunrise claims were prioritized using a randomized round robin queuing system.</p>	There was no additional cost for a sunrise application, but there was a minimum 5 year registration period and a 180 non-transfer period.

**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>There was no formal verification in .info. However, there was a sunrise challenge mechanism and the registry itself challenged many names in what were known as 'Challenges of Last Resort.'</p> <p>In addition, the registry reportedly cancelled 7000 Sunrise registrations when the registrants failed to respond to registry inquiries for trademark information.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Sunrise challenges could be filed from 28 August to 26 December 2001.</p> <p>Challengers had to pay a non-refundable \$75 fee and if more than one challenge was filed to a name they were ranked in order of priority. The 'priority challenger' then had to pay \$225. The applicant had to pay \$295 to defend their sunrise claim.</p> <p>The arbiter was WIPO.</p>	<p>If more than one challenge was filed against a sunrise application the challenges were ranked in order of priority.</p> <p>The challenger needed to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of registration of the domain name, no current trademark or service mark registration was issued in the registrant's name.</li> <li>• The domain name registered is not identical to the textual or word elements of the trademark or service mark that is registered</li> <li>• The registration of the trademark or service mark registered is not of national effect or was not issued prior to October 2, 2000.</li> </ul> <p>There were no other grounds for challenging a sunrise application.</p>	<p>15172 challenges were filed, but 13593 of these were Challenges of Last Resort filed by the registry itself. Only 1579 were 'regular' challenges.</p>

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**.jobs**

**Part A**

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
.Jobs reserves all domain names at the second level to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all employers to acquire their legal or commonly known trade name at the point in time they desire to do so.	Other ("Trade Name Period")	Legal or commonly known trade names.	Initial 60-day "Trade Name Period" for companies to apply for registration with equal standing whether submitted on Day One or Day Sixty.	No cost additional to registration fee.

**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbitrator	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
All applications were validated by the registry, to ensure domains would be used by companies with legal or other commonly known names corresponding to requested domain name.	Yes.	No cost.	At the close of the Trade Name Period, registry examined the duplicate applications and based upon various criteria to determine a clear differentiator (criteria based upon the best interests of the community, i.e. one IBM employs 10,000 people and none of the others employed more than 10). If registry could not determine a clear differentiator, with one of the mechanisms allowing the parties to work out amongst themselves if they wanted to, it simply went to a coin flip.	Only one name was contested to a coin flip.

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**.mobi  
Part A**

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>Sponsored TLD.</p> <p>DotMOBI domain name registrants that have websites accessible through port 80 must agree to implement the mandatory registrant rules listed in the dotMOBI Switch On! Web Developer Guide. Note that dotMOBI registrants are not required to have a website accessible through port 80.</p> <p>In summary, the mandatory elements of the current version of the Switch On! Web Developer Guide are:</p> <p>Valid XHTML Mobile Profile:</p> <p>Requests for URIs consisting only of "example.mobi" or "www.example.mobi" must result in a response that is</p>	<p>Two phase Sunrise.</p> <p><u>Phase I – Limited Industry Sunrise.</u> This initial phase ran for one week and was reserved for participating mobile/wireless Trade Associations. The participating associations were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMTA</li> <li>• CTIA</li> <li>• CWTA</li> <li>• GSMA</li> <li>• MMA</li> <li>• MEF</li> <li>• NZWF</li> <li>• RCA</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II – General Trademark Sunrise.</u> This phase ran for 10 weeks and was open to all holders of trademarks and service marks whose marks qualified under the rules.</p>	<p>During both Phases, mark holders were required to provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trademark name (must be three or more ASCII characters).</li> <li>• Trademark identification number.</li> <li>• Date of Trademark application (this date must be before July 11th 2005).</li> <li>• Date of granting of trademark (this date cannot be in the future).</li> <li>• Country of trademark registration.</li> </ul> <p>Trademark Name Criteria</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: yellow; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Insert the textual or word elements of the trademark here. (For example, "Cadbury Creme Egg" or "AT&amp;T".) This field can accept ASCII letters and numbers, spaces, and these characters: ., &amp;#(-)'~`!@\$%^*+={ } [ ] ; &lt; &gt; ? ^ " &lt; / . Other characters are not allowed (for example: ö, è, Ø, Σ, etc.).</b></p> </div> <p>Trademark Country Criteria</p>	<p><u>Phase 1 – Limited Industry Sunrise.</u> Applications were taken by ICANN Accredited registrars and submitted through the EPP SRS from 22 May through 29 May 2006.</p> <p>This Phase of submissions was followed by a quiet period from 30 May through 11 June 2006.</p> <p><u>Phase II – General Trademark Sunrise.</u> Applications were taken by ICANN Accredited registrars and submitted through the EPP SRS from 12 June through 21 August 2006.</p> <p>This Phase of submissions was followed by a quiet period until Landrush and General Registration began on 28 August 2006.</p>	<p><u>Both Phases</u> \$100 per year. 2 year minimum.</p>

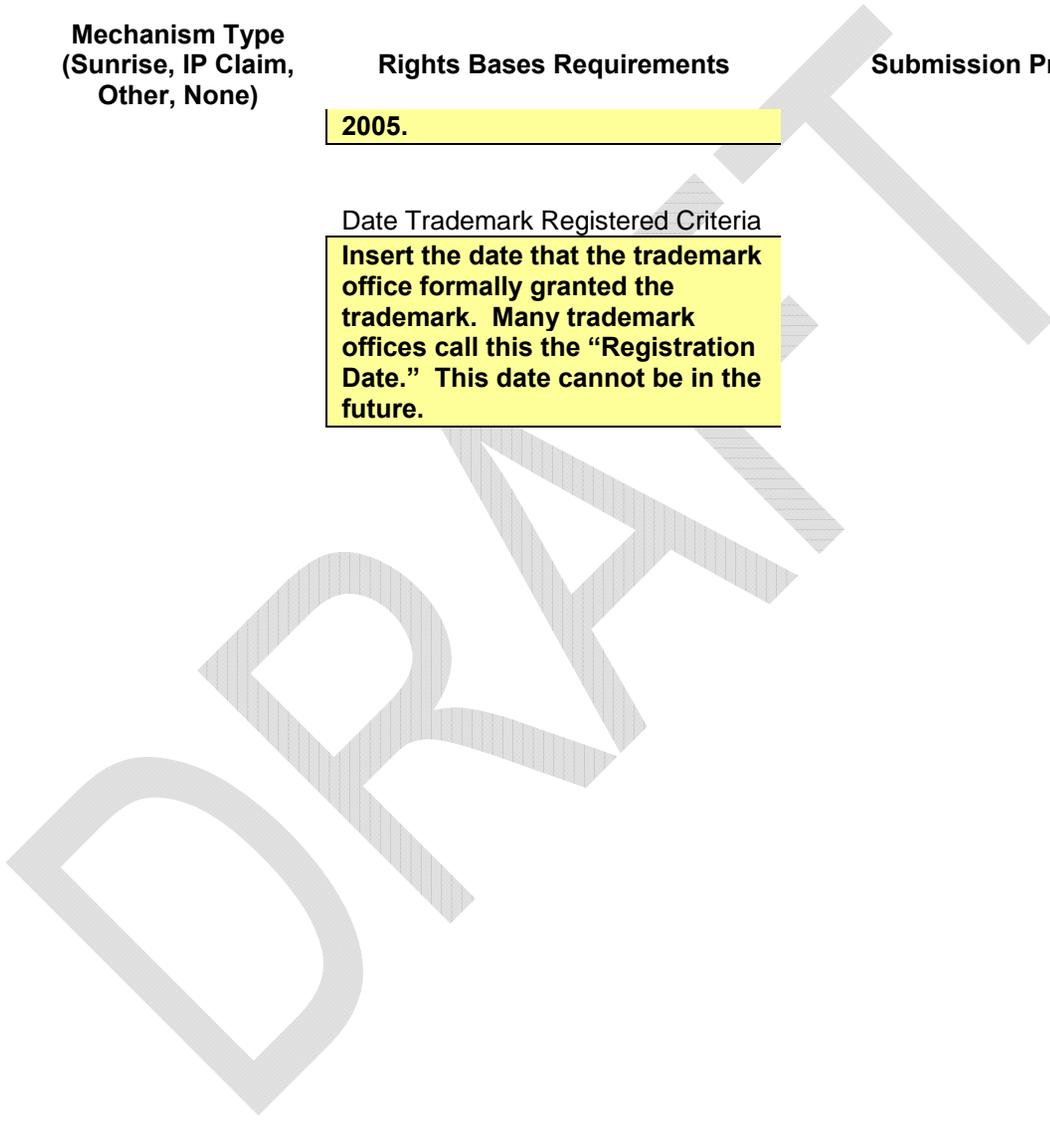
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TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>encoded in a format the device supports or valid XHTML-Mobile Profile 1.0 or later released version [XHTMLMP], where "example" stands for any domain name.</p> <p>If the site provides its home page by redirection then all intermediate pages that are delivered in the course of the redirection must comply with this rule.</p> <p>Second-Level Domain Site: Domains that operate a site at www.example.mobi must also implement a site at example.mobi.</p> <p>Use of Frames: Do not use frames (standard or inline) unless the target client is known to support them.</p>		<p><b>This is the country or national jurisdiction in which the trademark was registered. Use "EU" for European Union trademarks, "BX" for Benelux trademarks, or "OT" for other trademarks of national effect.</b></p> <p>Trademark Number Criteria <b>Insert the trademark's REGISTRATION number here. Note that a trademark application number may be different from the trademark's actual registration number. This field can accept ASCII letters and numbers, spaces, and these characters: ., &amp; # ( ) _ ' ~ ! @ \$ % ^ * + = { } [ ]   : ; &lt; &gt; ? / \ " &lt; /</b></p> <p>Date Trademark Applied Criteria <b>Insert the date that the trademark office received or logged in the application. Many trademark offices call this the "Filing Date." If not listed on the trademark certificate, the information should be available from the trademark office, especially if it offers an online database. This date must be prior to July 11,</b></p>		

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
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2005.

Date Trademark Registered Criteria  
Insert the date that the trademark office formally granted the trademark. Many trademark offices call this the "Registration Date." This date cannot be in the future.

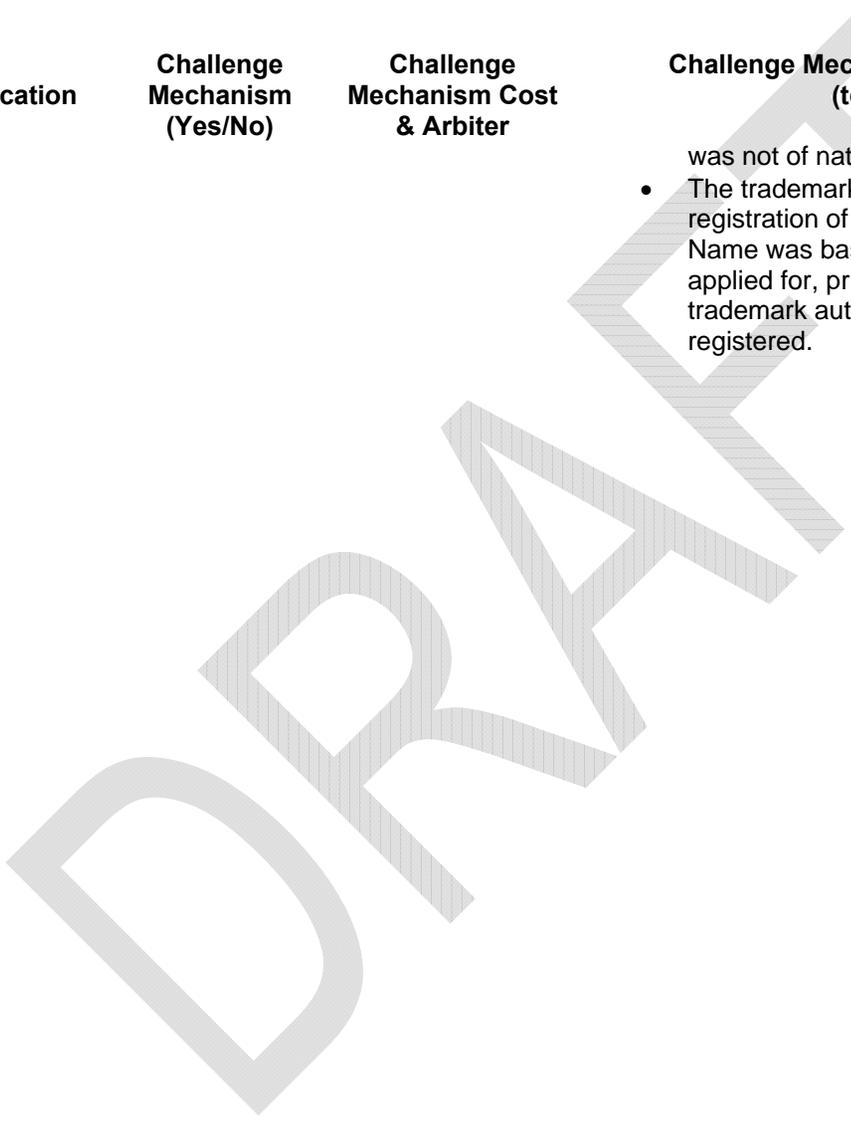


**Part B**

<b>Application Verification/Authentication Process</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Cost &amp; Arbiter</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)</b>	<b>No. of Challenges</b>
<p>Applications were randomly checked for accuracy and compliance. Otherwise, mTLD relied on the Sunrise Challenge procedure to resolve compliance challenges.</p> <p>mTLD reserved the right to cancel a registration at any time for non-compliance.</p>	Yes	<p>\$750 WIPO</p>	<p>dotMobi is provided a service for the resolution of disputed domain names registered during either Phase of the Sunrise Registration Period. This service was available during the Sunrise Registration Challenge period which began on 28 August 2006 and continued until 15 December 2006.</p> <p>Dispute resolution services were provided exclusively by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO); and challenges had to be submitted directly to WIPO. WIPO made guidelines, forms, and lists of cases available on its website.</p> <p>The only bases for a valid challenge to a Sunrise Registration was any one or more of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of the Respondent's registration of the Domain Name, no current (non-expired) trademark or service mark registration was registered in the Respondent's name.</li> <li>• The Domain Name was not identical to the textual or word elements of the trademark or service mark registration on which the registration of the Respondent's Domain Name was based.</li> <li>• The trademark or service mark registration on which the registration of the Respondent's Domain Name was based</li> </ul>	18

<b>Application Verification/Authentication Process</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Cost &amp; Arbiter</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)</b>	<b>No. of Challenges</b>
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- was not of national effect.
- The trademark or service mark on which the registration of the Respondent's Domain Name was based was not registered or applied for, prior to July 11, 2005, with the trademark authority with which the mark is registered.



**.museum**

**Part A**

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>Sponsored TLD.</p> <p>Eligibility for .museum names is restricted to museums, professional associations of museums, and individual members of the museum profession.</p> <p>“Museum” is defined as “a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material</p>	<p>Other.</p> <p><u>Rights-based Name Selection.</u> MuseDoma (Museum Domain Management Association) restricts name selection to a .museum name that is “clearly and recognizably derived from the name by which the entity to which it is assigned is otherwise widely known” and that “specifically designates the entity to which it is assigned.”</p> <p><u>Generic Terms/Place Names.</u> Generic terms, and country, city or other geographic identifiers, are not able to be registered without additional descriptive terms (e.g. “whitney.art.museum.”).</p>	<p><u>Name Selection.</u> Eligible applicants may only register a name that is “clearly and recognizably derived from the name by which the entity to which it is assigned is otherwise widely known” and that “specifically designates the entity to which it is assigned.”</p>	<p>All applicants are required to undergo an authentication process to confirm their eligibility for a .museum name. Applicants must apply to the Eligibility and Name Selection (ENS) Service for a “Community ID” before seeking to register a .museum name. To obtain a Community ID, applicants can submit a membership number of ICOM (International Council of Museums) or another professional museum organization or detailed info regarding the nature/scope of museum activities.</p> <p>MuseDoma awards all .museum names on a “first come, first served” basis to the first qualified and eligible applicant.</p> <p>Phase 0: June 30, 2001 – April 1, 2002. Naming Convention Development and</p>	<p>ENS Service fee: \$100 USD (as of 2004, MuseDoma will waive if authentication is straightforward and requires no dialogue with applicant (e.g. if based on ICOM membership number)).</p> <p>Domain name registration: Wholesale cost \$60 USD, Average retail cost \$100 USD (annually)</p>

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Refer to the electronic document at \_\_\_\_\_ for the current revision.

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evidence of people  
and their  
environment.:"

Demonstration Period.

Phase 1: April 1, 2002 –  
December 31, 2002. Formal  
start-up period.

DRAFT

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**Part B**

<b>Application Verification/Authentication Process</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Cost &amp; Arbiter</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)</b>	<b>No. of Challenges</b>
<p>Yes, MuseDoma uses an authentication process. Applicants must apply to the Eligibility and Name Selection (ENS) Service for a "Community ID" before seeking to register a .museum name. To obtain a Community ID, applicants can submit a membership number of ICOM (International Council of Museums) or another professional museum organization or detailed info regarding the nature/scope of museum activities. Applicant has one year to satisfy MuseDoma that it qualifies. At the end of one year, MuseDoma will ask applicant to address outstanding issues or will refer the matter to ICOM or an independent expert panel.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Note: Formal concerns about a registrant's eligibility may be resolved through the Charter Eligibility Dispute Resolution Policy (CEDRP).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

.name

Part A

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>Identity to personal name or name by which a person is commonly known.</p> <p>Owners of trademarks and service marks may purchase 10-year defensive registrations (DRs) to block a particular name.</p>	<p>Sunrise, Other</p>	<p>The registrant can register their legal name, or a numeric addition to their legal name (JOHN.SMITH55.NAME), or a name by which the person is commonly known, or a fictional name if they own rights to that name (HARRY.POTTER.NAME).</p> <p>These defensive registrations (DR) did not resolve. DRs could block at the second level (various.block), third level (block.various), or both (block.block). A Standard DR (SDR), targeted at the second- or third-level, would block a name only at the purchased level and not all levels. If a trademark owner wished to block a name at both levels, a Premium DR was necessary. Multiple persons or entities could obtain identical or overlapping DRs upon payment by each of the relevant registration fee.</p> <p>During Phase I, DRs had to match the textual element of the</p>	<p>Online registration, no verification of compliance.</p> <p>Phase I for DRs (start December 1, 2001): Applicants were required to identify the mark to which the DR corresponded, the mark's registration date, the country of registration, and registration number.</p> <p>Phase I requirements did not apply after Phase I. After June 13, 2002, any person could register a DR.</p> <p>DRs would not be granted if the DR conflicted with a prior Personal Name Registration or other reserved word or string.</p> <p>If applicant applied for name protected by DR, it would receive a notice of the DR. The applicant could seek consent from the DR holder or challenge the DR holder's eligibility for the name under the Eligibility Requirements Dispute Resolution Policy (ERDRP). If the applicant won an ERDRP challenge, it could register the name and the</p>	<p>1 year minimum for personal name registrations</p> <p>\$1000 (wholesale price to registrars) for PDR for 10-year term</p>

		relevant mark, the mark had to be of national effect, and its registration was required to have issued before April 16, 2001. These requirements did not apply during Phase II.	DR received a "strike." DRs were cancelled after three strikes.  Name Watch Service notified subscribers (generally trademark owners) if third party registers a particular domain name. Name Watch Service did not prevent the third-party registration, but notified the subscriber to allow the subscriber to challenge the name under ERDRP.	
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**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
n.a.	Yes.  ERDRP (general and for DRs).	WIPO and NAF were approved arbiters. Fees were standard WIPO and NAF fees.	ERDRP: Challenger had to establish that the registrant did not meet eligibility requirements and that the challenger itself was eligible for the name.  UDRP: Usual three-prong test.	WIPO identified 6 .NAME UDRPs out of approx. 19,000, and 5 ERDRPS.

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.pro

Part A

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
Non-Sponsored TLD Persons/entities credentialed to provide professional services; currently limited to medical, legal, accounting and engineering professionals in U.S., Canada, Germany and U.K.	Sunrise Period allowing for four types of Defensive Registrations: (1) ProGuard: blocks all identical third level registrations in one third level domain (smith.law.pro); (2) ProBlock: blocks all current and future third level domains (smith.law.pro, smith.med.pro, etc.); (3) ProDefense: blocks registrations in second level domains (smith.pro); (4) ProReserve: professional outside U.S. can block second or third level. All four are non- resolving.	(1/2/3) ProGuard/ProBlock/ProDefense: Owners of trademark/servicemark of national effect registered prior to September 30, 2003; Supplemental or State/Province registrations not accepted; registration must cover identical ASCII text/word (may include design elements). (4) ProReserve: potential registrants, no basis requested for blocking.	ProGuard/ProBlock/ProDefense: Must attest to ownership of right and provide information on trademark, date of registration, country of registration and registration number. Click-through agreement. ProReserve: No submission of trademark information required. (process at domainpeople.ca)	Four year term: ProGuard \$896 ProBlock: \$2,699 ProDefense: \$3,499 ProReserve: \$896 (retail prices at domainpeople.ca)

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**Part B**

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
Checking with Registry	Yes	\$500 WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center	Must prove existence of active trademark registration at time of IP Defensive Registration, and specifically show; textual or word elements are identical to domain name; registration has national effect; for IP Defensive registrations during Sunrise Period, registration was achieved prior to 09/30/2003.	Checking with Registry

**.travel**

**Part A**

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>Sponsored TLD.</p> <p>Eligibility for .travel names was restricted to 'people, organizations, associations, and private, governmental and non-governmental agencies in the travel and tourism industry.' Illustrative eligible industry categories include airlines; attractions/theme parks;</p>	<p>Other.</p> <p><u>Rights-based Name Selection.</u> Tralliance restricted name selection to the .travel names corresponding to names and marks owned or used by the applicant. After an Authentication Provider authenticated the applicant's eligibility for .travel</p>	<p><u>Name Selection.</u> .Travel name choices were limited to the names an applicant owned or used. Each .travel applicant received a Names List of names it was eligible to register based on information it provided during the authentication process. Documentation of use or registration of each name was required. The illustrative list of "name types" consists of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "doing business as" names, trade names, or "usual" business names;</li> <li>• usual business name used in</li> </ul>	<p>All applicants are required to undergo an authentication process to confirm their eligibility for a .travel domain name. Once authenticated, the applicant receives a Unique Identifying Number ("UIN") and a Names List of names for which the applicant is eligible to apply for based on the Name Selection Data it provided. The UIN and Names List for each applicant is posted to a database and made accessible to both the applicant and its Authentication</p>	<p>Unable to determine. Accredited registrars charge different prices.</p>

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TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<p>bed &amp; breakfast houses;                      bus/taxi/limousine                      operators; camp facility                      operators; car rental                      companies/airport                      specialty car park                      companies; computer                      reservation/travel                      technology provider;                      convention &amp; visitor's                      bureaus; cruise lines;                      ferries;                      hotels/resorts/casinos;                      national tourism offices;                      passenger rail lines;                      restaurants; tour                      operators; travel agents;                      travel media; travel                      consumer and market                      research organizations;                      ravel insurance; and                      travel training institutes.</p>	<p>names, the applicant                      was provided with a                      list of .travel names                      that, based on its                      eligibility application, it                      was entitled to                      register.</p> <p><u>Place Names:</u>                      Tralliance created a                      list of country and                      place (city, county,                      continental regional,                      state, province, and                      territory) names, and                      initially reserved those                      names for registration                      by the governmental                      authority that holds a                      right to the name                      based on use or                      location.</p>	<p>URL;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trademark (registered, applied for, or used);</li> <li>• service mark (registered, applied for, or used);</li> <li>• product name (registered or used);</li> <li>• division name;</li> <li>• subsidiary name (wholly owned or controlled);</li> <li>• promotion or venture name;</li> <li>• partnership name (registration or use)</li> <li>• club name;</li> <li>• competition, games or event name (registered, applied for or used);</li> <li>• transport vessel name;</li> <li>• acronyms of eligible name as long as three letters ore more.</li> </ul> <p><u>Place Names.</u> Priority granted to governmental authority, agency, board or bureau with demonstrable rights to name. Policy indicates documentation is required.</p>	<p>Provider. Applicant selects a .travel accredited registrar and submits its .travel name registration application(s). Tralliance matches applicant name, UIN and applied-for .travel name against database. All three elements must match for registration to be successful.</p> <p>Tralliance awarded all .travel names except place names and reserved names on a "first come, first served" basis to the first qualified and eligible applicant.</p> <p><u>Pre-Authentication (July 1, 2005-September 29, 2005):</u>                      Authentication available on a rolling basis for members or affiliates of Authentication Providers. Initial phase ended five days before Limited Launch. Applicants authenticated during this period could register immediately upon opening of Limited Launch. First phase started on Limited Launch start date and ran for 25 days. Applicants authenticated during this phase could register starting on second month of Limited Launch. Second phase of Pre-authentication started on 31st day</p>	

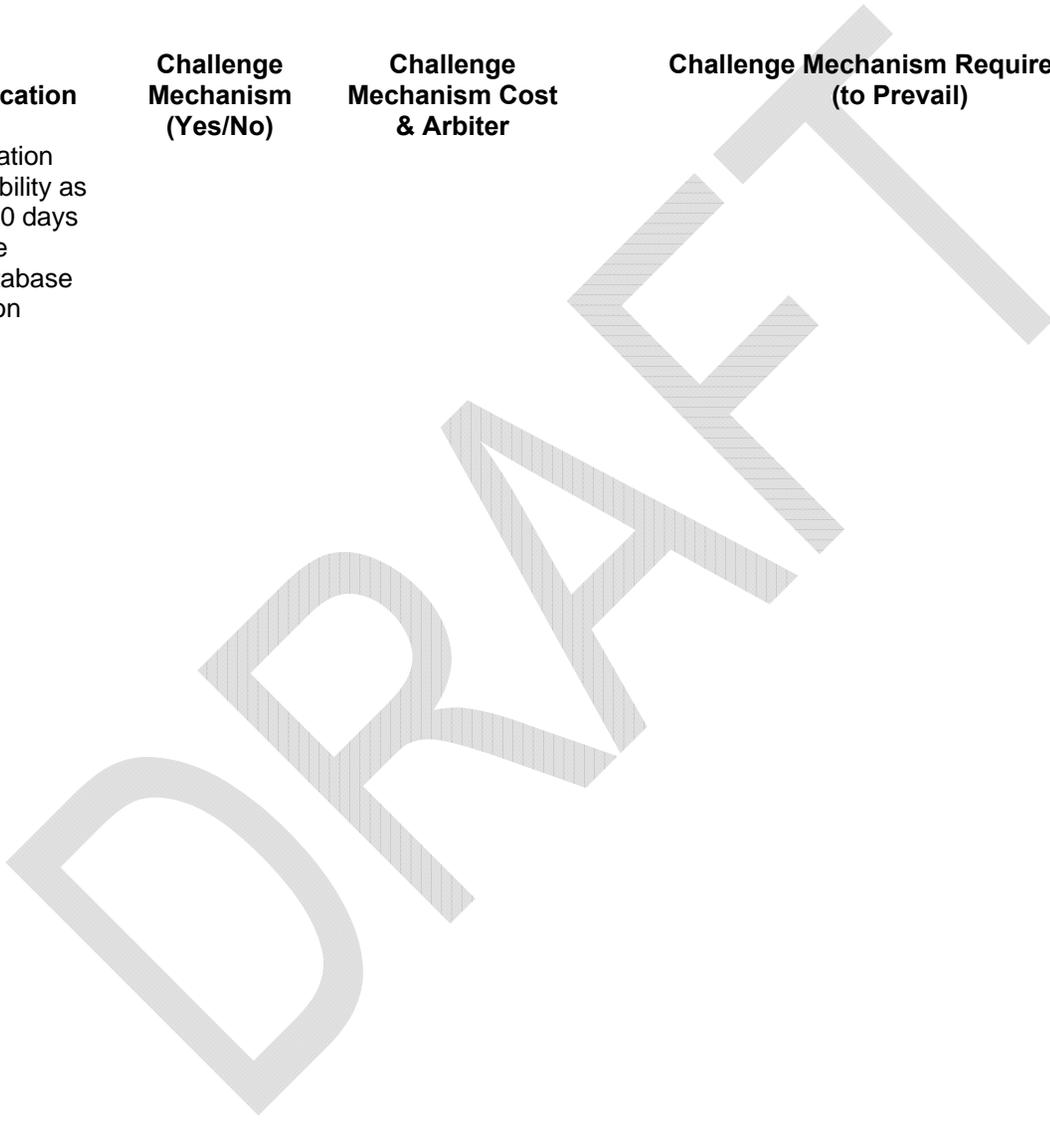
TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
			<p>of Limited Launch and ran for 25 days. Applicants authenticated during this phase could register during the third month of Limited Launch.</p>	
			<p><u>Limited Launch (Oct. 3, - December 26, 2005)</u>: Registration open to all entities that had undergone Pre-authentication.</p>	
			<p><u>Open Launch (January 2, 2006)</u>: Authentication and registration sequentially in real time.</p>	
			<p><u>Place Names Reserved List (ended Sept. 25, 2005)</u>: Entities had an initial window to notify Tralliance that a relevant Place Name was not on the Place Names Reserved List.</p>	
			<p><u>Place Name Priority Rights (Oct. 1, 2005-December 31, 2006)</u>: Eligible entities were required to send a letter to Tralliance on letterhead stationery that set forth the .travel names they wished to claim from the Place Names Reserved List. Tralliance applied a "larger population" priority right under which the larger population entity had priority to a place name or a smaller population entity (e.g.,</p>	



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TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
<b>Part B</b>				
Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
<p>Yes, Tralliance used an authentication process, which was implemented by authorized Authentication Providers. Travel association members could be authenticated by their association or by third-party Authentication Provider. A travel association that is an Authentication Provider can authenticate only its own members.</p> <p>Applicants submitted their Identification Data, Contact Data, and Name Selection Data to an Authentication Provider. The Identification and Contact Data were used to authenticate eligibility; the Name Selection Data was used to generate the Names List for the applicant.</p> <p>An applicant could appeal to</p>	No.	N/A	N/A	None.
Paris, France had priority over Paris, Texas).				

<b>Application Verification/Authentication Process</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Cost &amp; Arbiter</b>	<b>Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)</b>	<b>No. of Challenges</b>
Tralliance the Authentication Provider's denial of eligibility as long as it did so within 30 days of denial. All denials are archived in a central database to prevent "Authentication Provider-shopping."				



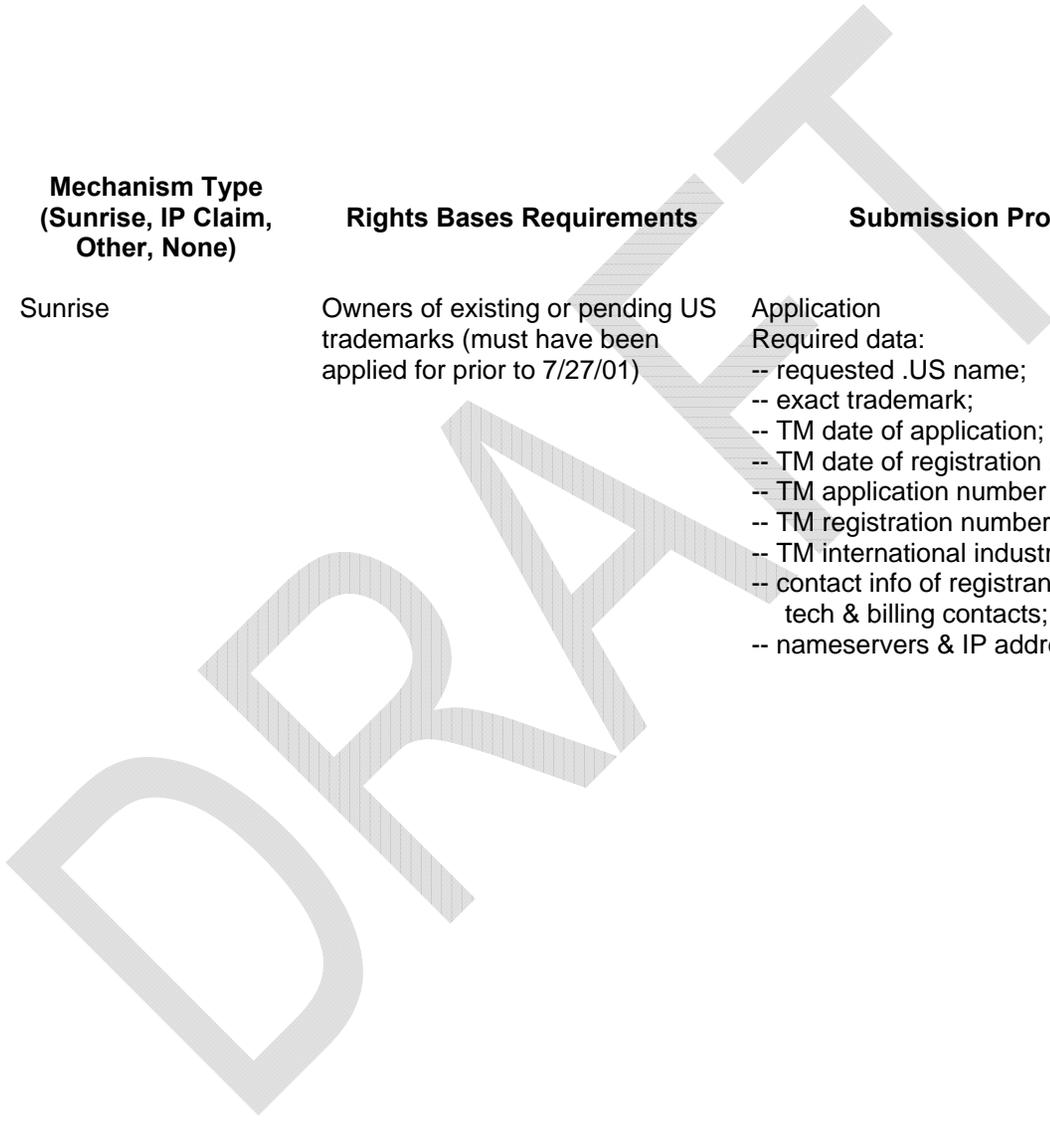
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.US

Part A

TLD Eligibility	Mechanism Type (Sunrise, IP Claim, Other, None)	Rights Bases Requirements	Submission Process	Submission Cost
.US	Sunrise	Owners of existing or pending US trademarks (must have been applied for prior to 7/27/01)	Application Required data: -- requested .US name; -- exact trademark; -- TM date of application; -- TM date of registration (if applies) -- TM application number -- TM registration number (if applies) -- TM international industry code -- contact info of registrant, admin, tech & billing contacts; -- nameservers & IP addresses	No fee to apply 5-yr registration term minimum (\$40-100 total)



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Part B

Application Verification/Authentication Process	Challenge Mechanism (Yes/No)	Challenge Mechanism Cost & Arbiter	Challenge Mechanism Requirements (to Prevail)	No. of Challenges
All .US Sunrise applications were checked by the Registry Operator (NeuStar) against the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) database.	No	NeuStar provides a 30-day "hold" period so the registrant can prove his eligibility; otherwise the name is deleted with no refund available		NeuStar reports there were zero (0) Sunrise challenges as they verified each of the registrations with the USPTO.

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Refer to the electronic document at \_\_\_\_\_ for the current revision.

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## References

[para1] List in standard APA or equivalent format.

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