

Key Concepts & Terminology for Brand Owners

Term / Abbreviation	Proper Name	Definition
AC	Advisory Committee	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) has four advisory committees (ACs) that provide advice to the ICANN Board of Directors. Each represents a different sector of the Internet community and has a particular area of authority or expertise. Although ACs have no legal authority to act on behalf of ICANN, they report their findings and recommendations directly to the ICANN Board of Directors, which must in turn accept the advice or provide a rational basis for its rejection.
AFRALO	African Regional At-Large Organization	A community of individual Internet users from the African region, which provides news, key resources, and interactive features for information sharing to individuals and end-user groups in the African region who are interested in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

		(ICANN) and shaping the future of the Internet. The AFRALO is one of the five regional organizations that compose the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC).
AfriNIC	African Network Information Center	The nonprofit membership organization responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in the Africa region.
AGB	New gTLD Applicant Guidebook	The guiding document that sets forth the eligibility criteria, questions and information necessary to obtain a new generic top-level domain (gTLD).
A-Label	A-Label	The alphanumeric English alphabet form of an internationalized domain name (IDN). All technical operations presently defined in the domain name system (DNS) rely exclusively upon A-labels.
ALAC	At-Large Advisory Committee	The At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) represents the global community of individual Internet users. It is the advisory committee with expertise in the interests of individual Internet users worldwide. It has a bottom-up, tiered composition

		<p>with nearly 150 subgroups (called at-large structures (ALSs)), which are organized throughout five separate Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) global regions.</p>
ALS	At-Large Structure	<p>Subgroups of the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) that discuss the interests of individual Internet users. These subgroups are federated at the regional level into regional at-large organizations (RALO), which provide a forum for collaboration on issues that affect specific global regions.</p>
AoC	Affirmation of Commitments	<p>The agreement between the US Department of Commerce and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) that includes commitments to: (1) ensure that decisions made related to the global technical coordination of the domain name system (DNS) are made in the public interest and are accountable and transparent; (2) preserve the security, stability and resiliency of the DNS; (3) promote competition, consumer trust and consumer choice in the domain name marketplace; and (4) facilitate international participation in the technical coordination of the DNS. The AoC has been absorbed into the current</p>

		ICANN Bylaws, as a result of the IANA Stewardship Transition, which severed historical ties between ICANN and the Department of Commerce, and concurrent process to enhance ICANN accountability.
APNIC	Asia Pacific Network Information Centre	The nonprofit membership organization responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in the Asia-Pacific region, including Australia, China, Japan and Korea.
APRALO	Asia-Pacific Regional At-Large Organization	An individual Internet user community for the Asia-Pacific region of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), providing news, key resources and interactive informational features for individuals and end-user groups residing in the region who are interested in ICANN and shaping the future of the Internet.
ARIN	American Registry for Internet Numbers	The nonprofit membership organization responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and autonomous system

		numbers in Canada, many Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the United States.
.ARPA	Address and Routing Parameter Area	A TLD used for technical infrastructure purposes.
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange	An alphanumeric code for text that is based on the English alphabet.
ASO	Address Supporting Organization	The supporting organization (SO) within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) that develops policies with respect to the allocation and management of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. It is composed of representatives from the five regional Internet registries (RIR), who are responsible for the administration and registration of IP addresses in their respective regions. The ASO coordinates these activities globally.
ASO Address Council	Address Supporting Organization Address Council	The administrative body within the Address Supporting Organization (ASO) that is responsible for providing recommendations to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

		<p>(ICANN) Board of Directors on the allocation and management of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. The council is composed of three representatives from each of the five regional Internet registries (RIR).</p>
ATRT	Accountability and Transparency Review Team	<p>The team responsible for triennial auditing of the accountability and transparency mandates and performance of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The review encompasses the performance of the ICANN Board of Directors, the role and effectiveness of advisory committees (ACs) and supporting organizations (SOs), and the effectiveness of ICANN’s public consultation processes.</p>
BC	Business Constituency	<p>The constituency within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) that serves as the voice of commercial Internet users within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), representing the views and concerns of business entities using the Internet. Members include multinational corporations, midsized companies, small businesses and industry groups.</p>

BCEC	Board Candidate Evaluation Committee	The ALAC committee to select ALAC-appointed members of the ICANN Board.
BGRI	Board-GAC Recommendation Implementation Working Group	A group that meets to discuss GAC advice and clarify it for the public and the Board
ccNSO	Country-Code Names Supporting Organization	The supporting organization (SO) with expertise in the operation and management of country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs), such as .US for the United States and .UK for the United Kingdom. It is composed of individual ccTLD operators, who develop policies and make recommendations to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board of Directors with respect to global issues relevant to country-code domain names.
ccNSO Council	Country-Code Names Supporting Organization Council	The administrative body within the Country-Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) that is responsible for providing recommendations to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board of Directors on the operation and management of country-code

		<p>top-level domains (ccTLDs). The council is composed of 18 representatives elected from the ccTLD operators located within the five ICANN geographic regions.</p>
CCT-RT	Competition, Consumer Choice , and Consumer Trust Review Team	<p>This working group (WG) was convened to develop metrics and examine the extent to which the new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) will promote competition, consumer choice and consumer trust in the domain name marketplace. Their examination will take place one year after the first new gTLDs have been in operation.</p>
ccTLD	Country Code Top Level Domain	<p>Country-codes are two letter abbreviations for countries, such as US for the United States and UK for the United Kingdom. Top-level domains (TLDs) are the portion of a domain name that appears to the right of the dot, such as .COM, .NET and .EDU. Thus, country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs) are two-letter abbreviations for countries that appear to the right of the dot, such as .US and .UK. There are more than 250 ccTLDs corresponding to that many separate nations in the world. Policies regarding ccTLDs vary greatly based on the individual nation and ccTLD operator, which may be a local government representative or an unaffiliated</p>

		<p>commercial entity. Unlike generic top-level domains (gTLDs), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) does not maintain contracts or have compliance oversight over ccTLDs.</p>
CO	Chartering Organization	<p>Chartering organizations are expected to identify their representative members to serve on the working groups connected to the charter they are associated with.</p>
Comment Period	Public Comment Period	<p>The period during which all Internet stakeholders may submit written comments with respect to a policy issue being considered by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Topics can be operational (such as the ICANN budget), technical (such as domain name system (DNS) security protocols) or policy-oriented (such as trademark rights protection mechanisms (RPMs)). Comment periods may be set for a standard period of 40 days or extended at ICANN’s discretion when the community requests additional time. After a comment period is closed, a summary and analysis are published containing responses and answers from ICANN policy staff.</p>

<p>Community gTLD</p>	<p>Community-Based Generic Top-Level Domain</p>	<p>These generic top-level domains (gTLDs) are operated for the benefit of a clearly delineated community, such as the .CAT gTLD for the Catalan language and culture. Entities applying for community gTLDs must substantiate their status as representatives of the relevant community and implement appropriate eligibility criteria for registration to ensure that the gTLD serves the designated community.</p>
<p>CPE</p>	<p>Community Priority Evaluation</p>	<p>An evaluation process to resolve disputes between applications for the same generic top-level domain (gTLD). Applicants who pass this evaluation process will receive priority over all other applicants for the same gTLD, meaning that if there are both community and standard applications for a particular gTLD, all standard applications for that gTLD will be rejected.</p>
<p>Consensus Policy</p>	<p>ICANN Consensus Policy</p>	<p>A policy created through the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) policy development process. These policies are binding, typically through contractual obligations, on all Internet stakeholders. A list of the current GNSO consensus policies is available here.</p>

<p>CPH</p>	<p>Contracted Parties House</p>	<p>A subset of Internet stakeholders whose businesses exist through contracts with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Domain name registries enter into a registry agreement (RA) with ICANN. Domain name registrars enter into a registrar accreditation agreement (RAA) with ICANN. This house exists in the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and is composed of the Registry Stakeholder Group (RySG) and Registrar Stakeholder Group (RrSG).</p>
<p>CWG / CCWG</p>	<p>Cross-Community Working Group</p>	<p>Cross-Community Working Groups may also be referred to as Community Working Groups or Joint Working Groups. CCWGs can be defined as a working group of willing volunteers who come together to deal with a particular topic or area of interest, which potentially impacts strongly on more than one key stakeholder group within the ICANN structure. Contributors to a CCWG may be working in their own capacity as individuals or as representatives of another organization or employer.</p>

<p>CSC</p>	<p>Customer Standing Committee</p>	<p>The CSC monitors PTI’s performance of the IANA naming function by analyzing performance reports on a monthly basis and publishing its findings.</p>
<p>CSG</p>	<p>Commercial Stakeholder Group</p>	<p>A subset of Internet stakeholders representing the views of commercial Internet users—including businesses, intellectual property owners and internet service providers. This group exists within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), and more specifically, within the Non-Contracted Parties House (NCPH), meaning that its members do not exist through contracts with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Its mission is to ensure that ICANN policies are consistent with the development of an Internet that is a safe and secure place for business transactions and that Internet communications can take place based on high levels of business, user and consumer confidence.</p>
<p>CWG-UCTN</p>	<p>Cross Community Working Group on the Use of Country and Territory Names as Top-Level Domains</p>	<p>Cross Community Working group set up to: (1) Review the current status of representations of country and territory names, as they exist under current ICANN policies, guidelines and procedures; (2) Provide advice regarding the feasibility of developing a consistent and uniform definitional</p>

		<p>framework that could be applicable across the respective Supporting Organizations (SOs) and Advisory Committees (Acs); and (3) Provide detailed advice on the content of the framework if it is deemed a feasible option.</p>
<p>Cybersquatter / Typosquatter</p>	<p>Cybersquatter / Typosquatter</p>	<p>Infringers or bad faith actors who register and use domain names that are identical or confusingly similar to a third party’s trademark. Typical bad faith use includes monetization of the domain name through redirection of internet traffic away from the Internet presence of the trademark owner or attempts to sell the domain name to the trademark owner in excess of the trademark owner’s original out-of-pocket registration costs.</p>
<p>Delegation</p>	<p>Delegation</p>	<p>The processes through which the root zone of the domain name system (DNS) is edited to include a new top-level domain (TLD), like the .COM generic top-level domain (gTLD), and management is entrusted to the new registry operator.</p>

<p>DIDP</p>	<p>Documentary Information Disclosure Policy</p>	<p>Ensures that information contained in documents concerning ICANN's operational activities, and within ICANN's possession, custody, or control, is made available to the public</p>
<p>DN Resolvers</p>	<p>Domain Name Resolvers</p>	<p>Computers that cache information they receive from queries to the root servers of the domain name system (DNS). These computers are used to respond to Internet user requests to resolve a domain name by linking it with the corresponding Internet Protocol (IP) address.</p>
<p>DNS</p>	<p>Domain Name System</p>	<p>The namespace of the Internet. Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are numeric and generally difficult to remember, thus necessitating word- or letter-based domain names. For example, instead of the IP address 65.17.213.81, we use the domain name KATTENLAW.COM. Both the IP address and the domain name lead to the Katten website homepage. This namespace is said to be hierarchical, meaning that .COM is to the right of the dot and thus at the top of the hierarchy, whereas KATTENLAW is to the left of the dot and thus a second-level domain.</p>

<p>DNSSEC</p>	<p>Domain Name System Security Extensions</p>	<p>A security system incorporating digital signatures into domain name system (DNS) records. It is designed to prevent “man-in-the-middle” attacks, or computer hacking, between DNS servers.</p>
<p>DRSP</p>	<p>Dispute Resolution Service Provider</p>	<p>An entity engaged by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to adjudicate dispute resolution proceedings in response to formally filed objections in connection with domain name registration and use. The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) and Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) are examples of a dispute resolution proceeding. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the National Arbitration Forum (NAF) are examples of dispute resolution service providers.</p>
<p>DT</p>	<p>Drafting Team</p>	<p>Drafting teams (DT) are established to provide recommendations on further policy development processes. These teams are often used to draft the charters for subsequent working groups (WG).</p>

<p>EPP</p>	<p>Extensible Provisioning Protocol</p>	<p>A protocol used by the domain name industry in domain name transactions—particularly registrars and registries that register, renew, modify, delete and transfer domain names. It is the standard protocol used for these processes in the domain name system (DNS).</p>
<p>eUDRP</p>	<p>Electronic Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Procedure</p>	<p>A paperless form of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) model complaint and filing guidelines, which was introduced in 2010 and displaced service of the complaint in paper copies on the registrant and registrar.</p>
<p>EURALO</p>	<p>European Regional At-Large Organization</p>	<p>An individual Internet user community for the European region, providing news, key resources and interactive informational features for individuals and end-user groups residing in the European region interested in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and shaping the future of the Internet.</p>
<p>EWG on gTLD Directory Services</p>	<p>Expert Working Group on Generic Top-Level Domain Directory Services</p>	<p>Group set up to help redefine the purpose and provision of Generic Top Level Domain (gTLD)</p>

		<p>registration data, and develop a potential new model to replace today's WHOIS system.</p>
GAC	Governmental Advisory Committee	<p>Represents national governments and multinational governmental organizations, such as the United Nations. It is the advisory committee (AC) with expertise in issues of public policy, especially where there may be an interaction between Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) activities and national laws or international agreements. It is composed of more than 100 members, although meetings are regularly attended by closer to 50 representatives. Representatives elect a chair, who serves as a liaison to the ICANN Board of Directors.</p>
GDDP	Global Domains Division Portal	<p>Portal that oversees generic domain operations, domain name industry engagement and Web services, with the goal of having all of these pieces coming together under one umbrella in order to improve efficiencies and to serve both registries and applicants better. Processes that are incorporated in the portal include: Registry Onboarding Information Requests (ONBIR), Sunrise processes, Registry contact information and TLD startup information.</p>

GNSO

**Generic Names
Supporting
Organization**

The supporting organization within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) that develops policies with respect to generic top-level domain names (gTLDs). It is the most diverse supporting organization (SO) within ICANN. It is broken down into two houses, which are further broken down by stakeholder groups (SGs) and constituencies.

1. Non-Contracted Parties House (NCPH):
 - a. Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG):
 - i. Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC)
 - ii. Internet Service Providers Constituency (ISPC)
 - iii. Business Constituency (BC)
 - b. Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NSCG):
 - i. Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC)
 - ii. Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)
2. Contracted Parties House:
 - a. Registrars Stakeholder Group (RrSG)
 - b. Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. New Top-Level Domain Applicants Group (NTAG)
GNP	Geographic Names Panel	A panel of experts charged by ICANN with reviewing applied-for TLD strings to identify, and confirm required documentation for, geographic names.
GNSO Council	Generic Names Supporting Organization Council	The administrative body within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) that is responsible for providing recommendations to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board of Directors on all generic top-level domain name (gTLD) policies. The council is composed of 23 members spanning the gamut of Internet stakeholders, including two representatives of intellectual property owners, two representatives of internet service providers, two representatives of online businesses, six representatives of noncommercial Internet users, three representatives of registrars, three representatives of registries, and two representatives appointed by the Nominating Committee (NomCom), as well as several nonvoting

		<p>liaisons from other advisory committees (ACs) and supporting organizations (SOs). This elaborate system is intended to provide checks and balances so that no single group of Internet stakeholders can dominate the council or work unilaterally to develop gTLD policy.</p>
<p>GPML</p>	<p>Globally Protected Marks List</p>	<p>One of several solutions proposed by the Implementation Recommendation Team (IRT), which was tasked with creation of effective trademark rights protection mechanisms (RPMs) in the new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) program. The GPML was intended to function as a reserved list or white list for well-known and well-protected trademarks in the new gTLD program. Original eligibility criteria for inclusion on the list stated that a trademark owner must: own 200 trademark registrations with national recognition in a minimum of 90 countries; have all the registrations issued on or before November 1, 2008; state that the registrations are not owned by any other party; and have 50 defensively registered domain names identical to the trademark. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) chose not to implement the GPML in the new gTLD program, although the need for a GPML or similar</p>

		<p>mechanism continues to be a topic of debate within the stakeholder community.</p>
HRIL	Human Rights and International Law Working Group	<p>The GAC Human Rights and International Law Working Group (HRIL WG) focuses on aspects of ICANN's policies and procedures which relate to human rights and relevant international law.</p>
IAG	Trademark Clearinghouse Implementation Assistance Group	<p>This group was formed in late 2011 and worked through 2012 to develop key details with respect to the operation of the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH), which serves as a repository for trademark registration data that is to be used in the rights protection mechanisms (RPMs) developed as part of the new generic top-level domain (gTLD) program. Key details discussed focused upon the location of trademark data, access to the same data, claims notice confirmations, communication protocols, validation for proof of trademark use and trademark versus domain name matching rules.</p>
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority	<p>The authority originally responsible for the allocation of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and the management of the domain name system (DNS),</p>

		<p>including the delegation of top-level domains (TLDs). Although the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) has taken over responsibility for management of the DNS, IANA continues to distribute IP addresses to regional Internet registries (RIR) and coordinate with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) on IP parameters.</p>
<p>ICANN</p>	<p>Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers</p>	<p>In 1998, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) was created through a Memorandum of Understanding with the US Department of Commerce to transition management of the domain name system (DNS) from the US government to the global community. ICANN is a public benefit, nonprofit entity that not only oversees the technical operations of the Internet, but also development of Internet policy through what ICANN describes as a bottom-up, consensus-driven, multistakeholder model. Policy is developed through input from a variety of advisory committees (ACs) and supporting organizations (SOs) consisting of members from the public and private sector.</p>

<p>ICANN Board</p>	<p>Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Board of Directors</p>	<p>The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board of Directors oversees policy development and ICANN governance. It has 16 voting members and five nonvoting liaison representatives. The president and chief executive officer of ICANN serves as an <i>ex officio</i>, voting member of the board. Each of the three ICANN supporting organizations (SOs) selects two voting members for the board. The At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) selects another voting member. The ICANN Nominating Committee (NomCom) selects the remaining eight voting members. Nonvoting liaisons to the board provide technical advice and inform board’s decision-making process. ICANN’s Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) and Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) each appoint a nonvoting liaison to the board. ICANN’s technical liaison group appoints a nonvoting liaison to the board, as does the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).</p>
<p>ICANN Ombudsman</p>	<p>Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Ombudsman</p>	<p>An independent, impartial and neutral person contracted to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), with jurisdiction over problems and complaints about decisions, actions or delay by ICANN or the ICANN supporting bodies.</p>

		<p>The ombudsman does not have the power to make, change or set aside a policy, administrative or ICANN Board decision, but does have the power to investigate these events and to use alternative dispute resolution techniques, such as mediation, to resolve them.</p>
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol	<p>ICMP is a TCP/IP network layer protocol that provides troubleshooting, control and error message services. ICMP is most frequently used in operating systems for networked computers, where it transmits error messages.</p>
IDNs	Internationalized Domain Names	<p>Domain names that are written in non-alphanumeric English language scripts. Current internationalized language scripts include Arabic, Chinese, Thai and Urdu. These scripts accommodate easier navigation of the domain name system (DNS) by individuals who do not speak English or use a keyboard with an English language script.</p>
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force	<p>A large and open international community of network designers, operators, vendors and researchers concerned with the evolution of the</p>

		<p>Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet.</p>
<p>IGF</p>	<p>Internet Governance Forum</p>	<p>The IGF’s purpose is to support the UN Secretary-General in carrying out the mandate from the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) with regard to convening a new forum for multistakeholder policy dialogue. Its mandate is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet; (2) facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues falling outside the scope of any existing body; (3) interface with appropriate intergovernmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview; (4) facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities; (5) advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world; (6) strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly

		<p>those from developing countries; (7) identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations; (8) contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise; (9) promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes; (10) discuss, among other things, issues relating to critical Internet resources; (11) help to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet that are of particular concern to everyday users; and (12) publish its proceedings.</p>
IGO	International Governmental Organization	<p>An IGO is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states, or of other intergovernmental organizations. IGOs are established by treaty or other agreement that acts as a charter creating the group. Examples include organizations such as the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).</p>
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	<p>An INGO is an international organization not created by an international treaty. These organizations often focus on a specific set of issues, such as hunger or</p>

		disease, and can be funded by philanthropies or by partial government funding.
Independent Objector (IO)	New gTLD Program Independent Objector	Acting solely in the best interests of global Internet users, the independent objector (IO) can lodge objections to new generic top-level domain (gTLD) applications in cases where no other objection has been filed. The IO is limited to filing objections on the following grounds: (1) limited public interest (the applied-for gTLD string contradicts generally accepted legal norms of morality and public order recognized under principles of international law); or (2) community objection (there is substantial opposition to the gTLD application from a significant portion of the community that the gTLD string is targeting). The IO cannot object to an application unless there is at least one comment in opposition to the application made in the public sphere. In an announcement made on May 14, 2012, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) introduced Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense Professor Alain Pellet as the person who will serve as the IO.
.INT	.International	A sponsored top-level domain (sTLD) in the Domain Name System of the Internet. Its name is derived

		<p>from the word <i>international</i>, characterizing its use for international organizations and treaty-related purposes.</p>
<p>IP Addresses</p>	<p>Internet Protocol Addresses</p>	<p>The communications protocol underlying the Internet. It allows geographically diverse networks of computers to communicate with each other quickly and efficiently over a variety of physical links. An IP address is the numerical address by which computers connected to the Internet are identified, route Internet traffic and establish connections. For example, the computer servers that host the KATTENLAW.COM website are identified by the 65.17.213.81 address.</p>
<p>IPC</p>	<p>Intellectual Property Constituency</p>	<p>The constituency within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) that represents the views and interests of intellectual property owners around the world in connection with trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights and their interaction with the domain name system (DNS). Members of this constituency include typically world-famous brand owners, copyright holders, and the industry groups and legal representatives of them.</p>

<p>IRP</p>	<p>Independent Review Process</p>	<p>The IRP is an independent external arbitration review mechanism to ensure that ICANN does not go beyond its limited scope and mission through its actions or decisions and does not violate its bylaws.</p>
<p>IRT</p>	<p>Implementation Recommendation Team</p>	<p>A team tasked with the development of recommendations for effective trademark rights protection mechanisms (RPMs) in the new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) program. It was composed of an internationally diverse group of persons with knowledge, expertise, and experience in the fields of trademark, consumer protection or competition law, and the interplay of trademarks and the domain name system (DNS) to develop and propose solutions to the overarching issue of trademark protection in the new gTLD program. Rights protection mechanisms developed by this team included the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH), the Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) and the Globally Protected Marks List (GPML).</p>
<p>IRTP</p>	<p>Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy</p>	<p>Consensus policy adopted in 2004 to provide a straightforward procedure for domain name holders to transfer domain names between registrars.</p>

ISOC

The Internet Society

The international organization for global cooperation and coordination among Internet stakeholders with respect to internetworking technologies and applications. ISOC membership is open to any interested person. Its mission is to promote the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people. To accomplish this goal it: (1) facilitates open development of standards, protocols, administration and the technical infrastructure of the Internet; (2) supports education about the Internet in developing countries; (3) promotes professional development and fosters participation and leadership in areas important to the evolution of the Internet; (4) provides reliable information about the Internet; (5) provides forums for discussion of issues that affect the evolution of the Internet; (6) fosters an environment for international cooperation, community, and a culture that enables self-governance; (7) serves as a focal point for cooperative efforts to promote the Internet as a positive tool to benefit all people throughout the world; and (8) provides management and coordination for on-strategy initiatives and outreach efforts in humanitarian, educational, societal and other contexts.

<p>IS-SSR</p>	<p>Identifier Systems Security, Stability and Resiliency</p>	<p>The overall goal of IS-SSR programs is to ensure the security, stability and resiliency of the Internet's Identifier systems.</p>
<p>ISP</p>	<p>Internet Service Provider</p>	<p>Entities that provide access to the Internet, as well as services such as Web hosting, email, Voice over Internet Protocol, and other applications.</p>
<p>ITHI</p>	<p>Identifier Technology Health Indicators</p>	<p>A list of diseases that could affect the health of the name part of the system of unique Internet identifiers.</p>
<p>ISPCP</p>	<p>Internet Service Provider and Connectivity Providers Constituency</p>	<p>The constituency within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) that addresses the needs and concerns of Internet Service Providers (ISP) and connectivity providers. Members include technology and telecommunications companies that operate the servers and connections that form the backbone of the Internet.</p>

KSK	Key Signing Key	The Root Zone Key Signing Key (KSK) is a cryptographic public-private key pair that plays an important role in the Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC). The Root Zone KSK serves as the trusted starting point for DNSSEC validation
LACNIC	Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry	The nonprofit membership organization responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in the Latin American and Caribbean region.
LACTLD	Latin American and Caribbean Country Code Top-Level Domains Organization	LACTLD is a nonprofit association that promotes cooperation and information exchange among regional top-level domains (TLDs).
Landrush	Landrush Registration Period	A period of time following the launch of a new generic top-level domain (gTLD) in which domain name registration is open to the general public at a premium cost, which is generally higher than the cost of registration during any subsequent period of general registration availability. Processing landrush applications differs by domain name registry, often depending on the expected number of customers.

		Some process applications on a first-come, first-served basis, while others use a "round robin" technique between applicants.
LDH	Letter Digit Hyphen	The hostname convention defined in RFC 952, as modified by RFC 1123.
LPR	"Limited Preventative Registration" Proposal	A suggested solution to unwanted defensively held domain name registration portfolios. It proposes payment of a reasonable fee in exchange for a five-year second-level inactive registration across all (or a subset, if desired) new generic top-level domain names (gTLDs). Under the proposal, inactive second-level registrations must be identical to a trademark registration or any character strings that have previously been abusively registered or used

		(e.g., as evidenced by a court proceeding or Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) decision).
MEAC WG	Middle East and Adjoining Countries Working Group	A working group formed in June 2016 to develop ICANN's regional engagement strategy in this area.
NAF	National Arbitration Forum	A leading dispute resolution service provider of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP). Since 1999 it has handled more than 17,000 domain name disputes worldwide. NAF is also a service provider for the new Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) dispute resolution procedure introduced with the new gTLD program.
NCPH	Non-Contracted Parties House	A subset of diverse Internet stakeholders who have not entered into contracts with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and who represent the views of both commercial and noncommercial Internet users. This house exists in the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and is composed of the Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) and the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG). These groups are further delineated by individual

		<p>constituencies representing the interests of online businesses, intellectual property owners, Internet service providers (ISPs), nonprofit organizations and civil society members.</p>
NCSG	Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group	<p>A subset of Internet stakeholders representing the views of noncommercial Internet users—including nonprofit organizations and civil society members. More specifically, its members include educational, research and philanthropic organizations; foundations; think tanks; and members of academia, individual registrant groups and other noncommercial organizations. This group exists within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), and more specifically, within the Non-Contracted Parties House (NCPH), meaning that its members do not exist through contracts with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).</p>
NCUC	Non-Commercial Users Constituency	<p>The constituency within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) that represents the views and interests of noncommercial Internet users, specifically noncommercial individual Internet users and educational organizations. There is a significant membership and leadership overlap</p>

		<p>between this constituency and the stakeholder group (SG) it is situated underneath, the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG). Members include individual noncommercial Internet users and educational organizations.</p>
NGPC	New gTLD Program Committee	<p>A committee created to advise and consult with other ICANN groups on new gTLDs.</p>
New gTLD	New Generic Top Level Domain	<p>These are new extensions to the right of the dot, such as .MUSIC, in addition to the traditional 23 generic top-level domains (gTLDs) that exist today—such as .COM, .NET and .ORG. In January 2012, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) opened its application period for entities able to meet technical, operational and financial criteria necessary to effectively manage a new domain name registry. ICANN originally received 1,930 new gTLD applications, such as .APP, .HOME, .INC, .and .ART—sequentially the four most sought after and or applied-for new gTLDs. Applicants also applied for numerous other generic terms, and hundreds of organizations applied for gTLDs corresponding to their corporate name or brand name. Applicants also sought a number of geographic terms, as well as more than 100</p>

		<p>internationalized domain names (IDNs) in non-English scripts. ICANN’s evaluations of these applications have been ongoing throughout 2013, with the first new gTLDs becoming operational in late 2013 to early 2014. Although some of the applications will be knocked out through contention with other applicants, and others may be disqualified through third-party objections or failure to pass evaluation, ultimately 1,000 or more new gTLDs could be delegated by 2015.</p>
NomCom	Nominating Committee	<p>A team of community volunteers responsible for the selection of eight Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board members, and several voting representatives for the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), the Country-Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) and the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO).</p>
NPOC	Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency	<p>The constituency within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) that represents the views and interests of nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations, as well as humanitarian organizations. Its members include famous nonprofit organizations such as Goodwill Industries International and the International</p>

		Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
NRO	Numbers Resource Organization	The NRO is the organization comprised of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) which act collectively on matters relating to the interests of the RIRs and the Internet numbers community.
NTAG	New TLD Applicants Group	An interest group within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) composed of applicants for new generic top-level domains (gTLDs). Its primary role is to represent the interests of applicants within the Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG) and other influential bodies.
OSC	Operations Steering Committee	The committee that recommends and reviews changes to certain operational activities of the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and its constituencies, with a view toward efficient outcomes. These operational activity areas cover GNSO Council operations, stakeholder group (SG) and constituency operations, and communications within the GNSO and between the GNSO and other

		supporting organizations (SOs) and advisory committees (ACs).
PDDRP	Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure	A trademark rights protection mechanism (RPM) that permits trademark owners to redress large-scale infringement concerns directly through dispute resolution with a registry, bypassing the registrant and the registrar. It is meant to be used for cases in which a registry profits from systematic bad faith registration. It is not intended for instances where a single infringing domain name exists within a registry. It was recommended for use by various community participants, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Implementation Recommendation Team (IRT).
PDP	Policy Development Process	A set of formal steps—as defined in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) bylaws—to guide the initiation, internal and external review, timing, and approval of policies needed to coordinate the global Internet’s system of unique identifiers. Both the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and Country Code Name Supporting Organization (ccNSO) utilize a

		PDP to develop policies pertaining to generic and country code domain names respectively.
Phishing	Phishing	Phishing attacks use both social engineering and technical subterfuge to steal personal identity data and financial account credentials. Social engineering schemes use fake emails to lead consumers to counterfeit websites designed to trick recipients into divulging financial data, such as account usernames, credit card numbers, passwords and social security numbers. Hijacking brand names of banks, e-retailers and credit card companies, phishers often convince recipients to respond. Technical subterfuge schemes plant crimeware onto computers to steal credentials directly, often using Trojan keylogger spyware that records keystroke entries. Pharming crimeware misdirects users to fraudulent sites or proxy servers, typically through domain name system (DNS) redirection or alteration of registration data.
PPSC	Policy Process Steering Committee	This committee reviews and recommends changes to the policy development processes (PDPs) used within the Generic Names Supporting Organization

		(GNSO) for developing policy, including the use of working groups (WGs).
P/P Services	Privacy and Proxy Registration Services	A service that inserts its own contact information into the registration data, or WHOIS information, for a domain name registration on behalf of a third party. With respect to liability, privacy and proxy registration services essentially step into the shoes of the registrant unless they reveal the identity and contact information of the owner of the domain name upon receipt of credible evidence or concern of domain name registration abuse, such as phishing or cybersquatting.
PPSAI WG	Policy Development Process Privacy & Proxy Services Accreditation Issues Working Group	Working Group (WG) tasked to provide the GNSO Council with policy recommendations regarding issues identified during the 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) negotiations, including recommendations made by law enforcement and GNSO WGs that were not addressed during the 2013 RAA negotiations and otherwise suited for PDP, specifically, issues relating to the accreditation of Privacy & Proxy Services.

PSWG	Public Safety Working Group	The GAC's Public Safety Working Group focuses on aspects of ICANN's policies and procedures that implicate the safety of the public.
RA	ICANN Registry Agreement	The agreement executed between the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and a generic top-level domain (gTLD) registry operator. It sets forth the rules and procedures applicable to running a domain name registry.
RAA	ICANN Registrar Accreditation Agreement	The agreement executed between the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and a registrar. It sets forth the rules and procedures applicable to the provision of registrar services.
RALO	Regional At-Large Organization	The at-large community is structured into five regional at-large organizations (RALOs), each composed of a number of regional at-large structures (ALSs), which consist of both Internet user organizations and unaffiliated individual Internet users: African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO); Asian, Australasian and Pacific Islands

		<p>Regional At-Large Organization (APRALO); European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO); Latin American and Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Organization (LACRALO); and North-American Regional At-Large Organization (NARALO). These organizations manage outreach and public involvement and are the main forum and coordination point in each region for public input to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). In addition to their annual general assemblies, the regions hold monthly teleconferences to develop a regional view on current policy issues and to provide input for the at-large policy process.</p>
<p>RDDS (or RDS)</p>	<p>Registry Data Directory Service (or Registration Directory Service)</p>	<p>RDDS (also referred to as RDS) is a database that contains information about a domain name’s owner. The record for a domain name also lists the date the domain name was registered, when it is due to expire, and contact information for the designated administrative and technical contacts. Records are typically used to identify domain holders for business purposes, including enforcement concerns, and to identify parties who are able to correct technical problems associated with the registered domain. The current RDDS (or RDS) is commonly known as “Whois.”</p>

<p>RFR</p>	<p>Request for Reconsideration</p>	<p>The RFR is the process that any individual can use to appeal for a review of any ICANN action or inaction</p>
<p>RGP</p>	<p>Redemption Grace Period</p>	<p>A way to mitigate the risk of registrants losing domain names through registration deletions caused by mistake, inadvertence or fraud by implementing a 30-day grace period. It allows the domain name registrant, registrar and/or registry time to detect and correct any mistaken deletions. Domains are placed on REGISTRY-HOLD, during which time the domain will not function/resolve. Registrants can redeem their registrations through registrars. Registrars would redeem the name in the registry for the original registrant by paying renewal fees, plus a service charge, to the registry operator. Any party requesting redemption would be required to prove its identity as the original registrant of the name.</p>
<p>RIPE and RIPE NCC</p>	<p>Réseaux IP Européens (RIPE) and Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC)</p>	<p>Acts as the regional Internet registry (RIR) for Europe and surrounding areas, performs coordination activities for the organizations participating in RIPE, and allocates blocks of Internet Protocol (IP) address space to its local Internet registries (LIRs), which then assign the</p>

		<p>addresses to end-users. RIRs have no membership requirements to participate in their policy development processes (PDPs) or attend their meetings. Anyone in the Internet community is welcome to participate in the development of Internet resource allocation policies for that region.</p>
<p>RIR</p>	<p>Regional Internet Registry</p>	<p>There are currently five regional Internet registry (RIR) organizations: (1) the African Network Information Center (AfriNIC), covering the African continent; (2) the Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC), covering the Asia-Pacific region, including Japan, Korea, China and Australia; (3) the American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), covering Canada, some Caribbean and North Atlantic islands and the United States; (4) the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC), covering Latin America and the Caribbean; and (5) Réseaux IP Européens (RIPE NCC), covering Europe, the Middle East and parts of Asia. These nonprofit organizations are responsible for distributing and managing Internet Protocol (IP) addresses on a regional level to Internet service providers (ISPs) and local registries.</p>

<p>ROCC</p>	<p>Registry Operator Code of Conduct</p>	<p>Specification 9 in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Registry Agreement (RA) that details the current set of anti-competition regulations governing cross-ownership of a registry and a “registry-related party” or accredited registrar.</p>
<p>Root Servers</p>	<p>Root Servers</p>	<p>Computer hardware that contains the numerical identification numbers for all domain name addresses of all the generic and country-code top-level domain (ccTLD) registries. Information in the root servers must be 100% correct. Otherwise it may not be possible to locate a key registry on the Internet.</p>
<p>RPM</p>	<p>Rights Protection Mechanism</p>	<p>Several new RPMs have been introduced in connection with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers’ (ICANN’s) new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) program. New RPMs include a formal pre-delegation objection procedure, as well as a range of RPMs available for use once a new gTLD has been approved and becomes operational. An objection-filing period was built into the new gTLD program as a means for protecting certain rights and interests. Anyone with legitimate grounds to file</p>

		<p>a formal objection can do so on any one of four objection grounds: (1) string confusion, (2) legal rights, (3) limited public interest, or (4) community. Objections must be filed directly with a pre-designated dispute resolution service provider (DRSP). The RPMs available to trademark owners once new gTLDs are approved and operational include a Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) (for use with sunrise periods and trademark claims services), a Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS), and a Post-Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure (PDDRP). The existing Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) will also apply to all new gTLDs.</p>
<p>Rr</p>	<p>Registrar</p>	<p>A registrar has direct relationships with domain name registries and is authorized to sell domain name registrations. In order to become a registrar, one has to be accredited through the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), which requires certain business and technical requirements to be met. This term is almost solely used when referring to registrars that have been certified by ICANN. Country-code top-level domain (ccTLD) registries also accredit organizations that are authorized to sell domain name registrations within those registries, although</p>

		the terminology assigned to these organizations may differ.
RRDRP	Registry Restrictions Dispute Resolution Procedure	One of the proposed mechanisms to address post new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) delegation concerns. The purpose of the RRDRP is to handle complaints from a harmed organization or individual alleging that a community-based restricted gTLD registry operator was not meeting its obligations to police the registration and use of domains within the restrictions stated in the terms of the gTLD registry agreement.
RrSG	Registrar Stakeholder Group	The representative body of domain name registrars within the Generic Names Support Organization (GNSO). The RrSG works to ensure the interests of registrars and their customers are effectively advanced within the GNSO, which is the main policymaking body within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).
RSEP	Registry Services Evaluation Process	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers' (ICANN's) process for evaluating proposed gTLD registry services or contractual

		<p>modifications for security, stability or competition issues.</p>
RSTEP	Registry Services Technical Evaluation Panel	<p>The Registry Services Technical Evaluation Panel is a group of experts in the design, management, and implementation of the complex systems and standards-protocols used in the Internet infrastructure and DNS.</p>
RSSAC	Root Server System Advisory Committee	<p>Members represent the organizations responsible for operating the world’s 13 root name servers and other organizations concerned with stable technical operation of the authoritative root server system. RSSAC meetings are generally held in conjunction with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and separately from Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) meetings. The RSSAC advises the ICANN Board about the operation of the root name servers of the domain name system (DNS), including the operational requirements of root name servers, such as host hardware capacities; operating systems and name server software versions; network connectivity; and physical environment.</p>

<p>IRT</p>	<p>Implementation Review Team</p>	<p>When the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board adopts a new policy, the board shall, as appropriate, authorize or direct ICANN staff to work with the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council to create an implementation plan based upon the implementation recommendations identified in a final report, and to implement the policy. The GNSO Council may, but is not required to, direct the creation of an implementation review team to assist in implementation of the policy.</p>
<p>Ry</p>	<p>Registry</p>	<p>The authoritative, master database of all domain names registered in a particular top-level domain (TLD). The registry operator keeps the master database and generates the "zone file," which allows computers to route Internet traffic to and from TLDs anywhere in the world. Internet users do not interact directly with the registry operator; users can register names in TLDs including .BIZ, .COM, .INFO, .NET, .NAME, .ORG by using an Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)-accredited registrar.</p>
<p>RRA</p>	<p>Registry-Registrar Agreement</p>	<p>The contract entered into by a registry operator (who is under contract with the Internet Corporation</p>

		for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)) and a registrar who will provide Internet domain name registration services within a top-level domain (TLD).
RySG	Registries Stakeholder Group	A division of the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) representing the interests of generic top-level domain name (gTLD) registries that are currently under contract with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to provide gTLD registry services. The RySG facilitates communication among gTLD registries and conveys the views of the constituency to the GNSO Council and the ICANN Board of Directors, with particular emphasis on ICANN consensus policies that relate to interoperability, technical reliability and/or stable operation of the Internet or domain name system (DNS).
SCI	Standing Committee on GNSO Improvements Implementation	Responsible for reviewing and assessing a myriad of recommended operational changes to the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) Council, including deferral of motions, proxy voting procedures, implementation of a consent agenda, timing of updates to the GNSO Council voting results tables, voting thresholds for delaying a

		formal policy development process (PDP), and working group (WG) surveys.
SIC	Structural Improvements Committee	Responsible for review and oversight of policies relating to the ongoing organizational review process that is mandated under the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) bylaws. The committee conducts reviews to assess whether each organization within the ICANN structure has a continuing purpose. It also issues recommendations aimed to enhance effectiveness of ICANN's multistakeholder model structure.
SO	Supporting Organization	There are three SOs responsible for developing and making policy recommendations to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board: the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO), the Address Supporting Organization (ASO), and the Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO). Each SO may elect two of its members to the ICANN Board.
Spec 13	Specification 13	Specification 13 provides qualified .Brand TLDs certain modifications to the New gTLD Registry

		<p>Agreement. In order to have Specification 13 incorporated into the New gTLD Registry Agreement, applicants must meet the following requirements: (1) the TLD string is identical to the textual elements protectable under applicable law, of a registered trademark valid under applicable law; (2) only Registry Operator, its Affiliates or Trademark Licensees are registrants of domain names in the TLD and control the DNS records associated with domain names at any level in the TLD; (3) the TLD is not a Generic String TLD; and (4) registry Operator has provided ICANN with an accurate and complete copy of such trademark registration.</p>
SRS	Shared Registry System	<p>A system that allows multiple users to make changes to a registry.</p>
SSAC	Security and Stability Advisory Committee	<p>Activities of the SSAC relate to the security and integrity of the Internet’s naming and address allocation systems. SSAC members are technical experts from industry and academia as well as operators of Internet root servers, registrars and top-level domain (TLD) registries. The SSAC Membership Committee meets with potential candidates and reviews their experience, interest</p>

		<p>and skills before making recommendations for membership to the SSAC. If the SSAC agrees to admit new members based on those recommendations, it then requests board appointments via the SSAC liaison to the board. The SSAC produces written advice, reports and comments on a range of matters relating to the correct and reliable operation of the root name system, to address allocation and Internet number assignment, and concerning registry and registrar services. It also tracks and assesses threats and risks to the Internet naming and address allocation services.</p>
<p>STI</p>	<p>Special Trademark Issues Drafting Team</p>	<p>The team created in October 2009 that was responsible for analyzing the specific rights protection mechanisms (RPMs), which needed to be included in the new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) Draft Application Guidebook (AGB). It consisted mostly of attorneys and others with experience in trademark law and the Internet. The team published a report providing recommendations regarding the creation of a Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) and Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS).</p>

<p>sTLD</p>	<p>Sponsored Top-Level Domain</p>	<p>One of the categories of top-level domains (TLDs) maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use in the domain name system (DNS) of the Internet. TLD sponsors may belong to a specific ethnic community, professional group or geographical location. The TLD sponsor is responsible for developing policies, ensuring transparency and accountability in its operations, and maintaining the best interest of the sponsored Internet community.</p>
<p>Strawman</p>	<p>Trademark Clearinghouse Strawman Proposal</p>	<p>Following discussions at its Toronto meeting in October 2012, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) met with a group of stakeholder representatives to complete implementation discussions on the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) and its associated rights protection mechanisms (RPMs). Out of discussions evaluating the merits of pending RPM recommendations, the group produced a strawman solution to address affected stakeholders' concerns. The proposal offers four potential improvements to the TMCH and related sunrise and claims services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition of a 30-day notice requirement in advance of each new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) sunrise period to facilitate brand owner awareness and

enable effective participation. All new gTLD operators would be required to publish the dates and eligibility requirements of their sunrise periods.

2. Extension of the trademark claims service duration, as described in the Applicant Guidebook (AG), from 60 to 90 days. (Note that a subsequent recommendation provides for the trademark claims service to run indefinitely.)
3. Addition of a six-to-12 month “secondary” claims service, wherein anyone attempting to register a domain name matching any TMCH record would be shown a claims notice indicating that the name matches a record in the TMCH (but not necessarily displaying the name of the brand owners or any other actual claims data).
4. Expansion of the scope of the primary and secondary trademark claims services to cover 50 additional domain names that have previously been abusively registered or used (e.g., as evidenced by a Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) or court proceeding).

<p>String Contention</p>	<p>String Contention</p>	<p>The scenario in which there is more than one qualified application for the same generic top-level domain name (gTLD) or for gTLDs that are so similar that user confusion would result if more than one were to be delegated. String contention may be resolved through community priority evaluations, negotiation/settlement among the parties, or, ultimately, an auction in which the string is awarded to the highest bidder.</p>
<p>SUB PRO</p>	<p>New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Working Group</p>	<p>A group that leads formal community work to open the next opportunity to apply for a new gTLD.</p>
<p>Sunrise</p>	<p>Sunrise Registration Period</p>	<p>A special period during which trademark holders may preregister names corresponding to the trademarks they have recorded in the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) prior to the general launch of a top-level domain (TLD) so as to secure these names before they may be registered by cybersquatters or other third parties. Sunrise periods in connection with new gTLDs must run for at least 30 days.</p>

TAS	TLD Application System	The online interface established for submitting new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) applications to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and for managing subsequent communications between ICANN and gTLD applicants.
Thick and Thin Whois	Thick and Thin Whois Registries / Data	The distinction between how and where information about the owner and other details of a domain name registration record is managed and maintained. For Thick WHOIS, registries maintain both domain name and registrant data; Thin WHOIS registries only store and manage the domain name data, which is less useful from a rights protection perspective.
TLD	Top-Level Domain	The domain name suffix at the top of the domain name system (DNS) hierarchy appearing as the string of letters following the last (rightmost) "." in a domain name, e.g., "net" in "www.example.net".
TMCH	Trademark Clearinghouse	One of several important enhanced rights protection mechanisms (RPMs) that have been built into the new generic top-level domain name (gTLD)

		<p>program. The Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) will accept and authenticate rights information, and will support both trademark claims and sunrise services, required in all new gTLDs. The TMCH is expected to play an important role in the launch of the new gTLD program and in ensuring ongoing protection of trademark rights.</p>
<p>Trademark Claims</p>	<p>Trademark Claims Service</p>	<p>A trademark-based rights protection mechanism (RPM) associated most recently in connection with the new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) program. The general premise of the service is that prospective domain name registrants receive notification when attempting to register a domain name that corresponds to a trademark record entered into the Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH). Trademark holders are then notified if the prospective registrant decides to proceed with registration despite receipt of the claims notice.</p>
<p>T&T PDP WG</p>	<p>Translation and Transliteration of Contact Information Policy Development Process Working Group</p>	<p>Working Group (WG) tasked to provide the GNSO Council with a policy recommendation regarding the translation and transliteration of contact information. The WG is considering issues such as whether to translate contact information to a single language or</p>

		transliterate to a single common script, and how decisions will be made on the project.
UASG	Universal Acceptance Steering Group	A team whose primary objective is to help software developers and website owners understand how to update their systems to keep pace with an evolving Domain Name System.
UDRP	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy	All Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)-accredited registrars follow a Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) that provides an expedited administrative procedure to allow the dispute to be resolved without the cost and delays often encountered in litigation.
U-Label	Unicode form of IDN Label	The Unicode form of an IDN label, i.e., the string which a user expects to see displayed

		in applications.
URS	Uniform Rapid Suspension System	One of the mechanisms to address trademark protection concerns in the new generic top-level domain name (gTLD) program. It is intended to provide cost-effective and rapid relief to trademark holders for the most clear-cut cases of infringement and to complement the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP).
USR	Underserved Regions Working Group	A WG that focuses on how to increase outreach and research in underserved regions.
V-TLD	Variant TLD	TLD strings resulting from the substitution of one or more characters in a string with variant characters from an IDN table.

<p>W3C</p>	<p>World Wide Web Consortium</p>	<p>International industry consortium founded in October 1994 to develop common protocols to promote the evolution of the World Wide Web and ensure its interoperability. The consortium provides, among other things, a repository of information about the World Wide Web for both Web developers and users.</p>
<p>WG</p>	<p>Working Group</p>	<p>Composed of Internet stakeholders who volunteer to analyze technical or policy issues or problems to develop consensus solutions.</p>
<p>WHOIS</p>	<p>WHOIS (pronounced "who is"; not an acronym)</p>	<p>A database that contains information about a domain name's owner. The WHOIS record for a domain name also lists the date the domain name was registered, when it is due to expire, and contact information for the designated administrative and technical contacts. WHOIS records are typically used to identify domain holders for business purposes, including enforcement concerns, and to identify parties who are able to correct technical problems associated with the registered domain.</p>

WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	An intergovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, that is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property rights throughout the world. It is one of the 16 specialized agencies of the UN system of organizations.
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