

Comments on the interim report of DNSO WG-C (New gTLDs)

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Introduction

- About the opinions from JPNIC
- What should we do to make the Internet Better?
- Our idea of “better”
 - Without damaging the stability of the Internet
 - Responding to the needs of the market as much as possible

Conclusions in our discussions (1)

- Position Paper A seems well-balanced
- Difficult to realize limited-purpose TLDs
- Agree with the introduction of a small number of gTLDs

Conclusions in our discussions (2)

- gTLD should be applied for by registry
- Deserving of due discussion
 - Should the business operation of a given gTLD registry be transferable between registries?
 - What should the Definition of gTLD be?

Questions

1. Should there be new gTLDs?
2. What should the nature of the new gTLD be?
3. How many new gTLDs should there be?
4. What should the transition to an expanded namespace look like?
5. Should ICANN require each new gTLD registry to be shared?
6. Should ICANN require that each gTLD registry be operated on a non-profit basis?
7. What should ICANN's process be for selecting new domains and registries?

1. Should there be new gTLDs?

- Necessary
- Respect for trademark rights
 - Introduction of UDRP
 - big problem removed on introduction of new gTLDs
 - Disagree to holding back adoption until a pre-emptive prevention system introduced
 - concurrent advancement of UDR process maturity and introducing new gTLDs

2. What should the nature of the new gTLD be?

- Agree with establishment of general-purpose gTLDs
- Limited-purpose gTLDs
 - Difficult to make a system for verifying
 - Concerning of proprietary TLD
- Data escrow
 - Prevent the proprietary TLD
 - Prepare for disasters and bankruptcy of registry

3. How many new gTLDs should there be?

- Not recommend for the numbers limitation
- Need to be wary of the proprietary TLDs
- If we create a system avoiding proprietary TLDs, the number of TLDs to settle down

4. What should the transition to an expanded namespace look like?

- Add 6 to 10 gTLDs at first and after setting the evaluation period, reflect the result in the following gTLDs.
- ICANN announces the number of new gTLDs to be added in the future beforehand and shows the scenario with concrete figures.

5. Should ICANN require each new gTLD registry to be shared?

- All registries of general-purpose gTLDs should furnish a common registry system and provide service to multiple competitive registrars
 - Determine prices by market principles
- Use the system complying with the standardized RRP

6. Should ICANN require that each gTLD registry be operated on a non-profit basis?

- Both profit and non-profit making have merits
- According to the nature of the gTLD

7. What should ICANN's process be for selecting new domains and registries?

- Basis should be market-driven
- Several registries wish to operate the same gTLD – different issue
 - Sort of drawing (for the sake of fairness)
 - Submission of bidding (market-driven)

Should registry business operation of a certain gTLD be transferable? (1)

- Non-transferability
 - Merit: accredit registries fairly
 - Demerit: business operation failure, abuse of monopoly
- Transferability
 - Merit: business operation failure, M&A or transfer
 - Demerit: risk of monopoly

Should registry business operation of a certain gTLD be transferable? (2)

- Periodical forced transfer
 - Merit: solve monopoly
 - Demerit: counter efforts toward efficiency or stability
- Ideas
 - Basis: Transferable
 - Periodical forced transfer – reducing abuse through monopoly building

Definition of “gTLD”

- Changed “generic TLD” to “global TLD”
 - Should give the reason about changing to the NC as well as to the public?
- Touch the concept of gTLD