
Workshop to develop a Recommendation
to clarify the management of ‘.int’

Geneva, 15-16 September 2003

WORKSHOP DOCUMENT

Source: Workshop

Title: Summary report of Workshop to clarify the management of ‘.int’,
Geneva, 15 September 2003

1. Introduction

Co-Chairmen: it would appear appropriate to improve the “positive branding” of the “.int” gTLD, and to increase its visibility. Pleased that workshop is being held jointly. Question of whether the way “.int” is managed should be included in ICANN’s overall process of re-evaluating gTLDs. Note that meeting agrees to the agenda as posted on the web site. Ask participants to introduce themselves and indicate what they expect from the workshop.

ISO: wishes to see how “.int” will develop in future.

France: important to implement PP Resolution 102. ITU has an important role in the management of Internet domain names and addresses.

ITU-SPU: have been involved for many years, would like to see topic clarified.

UN CMS: pleased to have received approval for “.int”.

UN FCCC: it took two years to obtain our domain name, would like to see guidelines cleared up.

Sudan: is working on ccTLD would appreciate getting information.

Turkey: will observe progress.

Indonesia: wishes input for their national discussions.

IEC: wishes to see how “.int” will develop in future.

USA: will observe progress.

Germany: Supports France. It is important to implement PP Resolution 102. ITU has an important role in the management of Internet domain names and addresses.

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2. Presentation and discussion of input papers

ITU-SPU: introduced input papers.

TSB: presented input paper from UN OLA.

Francis Gurry, Co-Chairman: reinforces point that any agreement between states suffices. Notes that it should be possible to include “programs” of an international organizations. Such programs can be formally notified under article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. UNCTAD and UNHCR are well-know examples. Such programs should be able to obtain a name under “.int”. Definition should include programs, provided that the program constitutes or is intended to constitute, within an international organization, a permanent entity having specified aims and its own rights and obligations. Also notes that organizations such as Red Cross; ISO; IEC; Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria should be included.

Sudan: suggests creating second-level names under “.int” which could help to reduce ambiguity.

ITU-SPU: suggests that entities or organizations would be included only if they had been registered by WIPO under art. 6ter.

ISO: has had many discussions on the definition of “international organization”, but no consensus.

ICANN: presented input paper.

3. Results of general discussion and conclusions

The meeting agrees that there is a need for “.int” and that this should be used to promote positive branding of domain names for international organizations. As a consequence, there could be a need for a directory of all entries, or a public WHOIS.

The meeting agrees that there should a clear definition regarding which organizations could obtain a domain name under “.int”.

The meeting agrees that the basis should be the UN OLA definition plus programs as defined above.

The meeting agrees that other organizations could obtain a domain name under “.int” on an exceptional basis and that there should be criteria for the exceptions.

The meeting agrees that there will be some cases where it would be difficult to decide who should be included and that it might make sense to setup a committee to handle that.

The meeting agrees that the draft attached as Annex to this summary report should be input for further discussions to both ICANN and ITU-T in accordance with their respective procedures.

The meeting invites all concerned parties to provide further inputs through the appropriate mechanisms in ICANN and ITU-T. The meeting further invites ICANN and ITU-T to work jointly and to share inputs received and any outputs that may be produced.

ANNEX

The purpose of this document is to present a strawman draft of a text that could evolve to be jointly agreed by ICANN and ITU-T through the consultation and decision-making processes of the respective organizations.

The remainder of this document is formatted as an ITU-T Recommendation, but, of course, the current document is not a Recommendation. The intent is that the current document could be an input document towards the preparation of a Recommendation.

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION E.int

MANAGEMENT OF THE DOMAIN ".int"

Summary

This Recommendation provides rules for the registration of names under the Internet top-level domain ".int". That domain is for organizations established by international treaties. This Recommendation specifies the rules by which organizations established by international treaties can register for domain names under ".int".

Source

ITU-T Recommendation E.int was revised by ITU-T Study Group 2 (2000-2004) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 1 procedure on XX.

FOREWORD

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is the United Nations Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the ITU. The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The ITU draws attention to the possibility that the practice or implementation of this Recommendation may involve the use of a claimed Intellectual Property Right. The ITU takes no

position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of claimed Intellectual Property Rights, whether asserted by ITU members or others outside of the Recommendation development process.

As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, the ITU had/had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementors are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database.

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Recommendation E.int

MANAGEMENT OF THE DOMAIN ".INT"

1 Introduction

The Internet has evolved from a tool reserved for computer and networking research to a global medium for commerce, education, and communication. Advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP) based networks and especially the Internet, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century. Therefore the management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical and functional nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders. In particular, the management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names under the top-level domain ".int" should follow clear and universally agreed rules.

2 Scope

This Recommendation provides rules for the registration of names under the Internet top-level domain ".int". That domain is for international organizations as defined in this Recommendation. This Recommendation specifies the rules by which international organizations can register for domain names under ".int".

3 References

ITU-T Recommendation T-50 (ISO/IEC 646): *International reference alphabet (IRA): formerly International Alphabet No. 5 or IA5*

TO BE DEVELOPED

4 Definitions

This Recommendation defines the following terms:


4.1 applicant

An individual, organization, company, corporation, or any other group which organizes itself under a common name and submits an application to register an Internet domain name under the ".int" top level domain.


4.2 application form

The form which can be found in Annex A of this Recommendation.

4.3 domain name

An alphanumeric e that when combined with an Internet top level domain (TLD) represents a unique Internet network name.

4.4 international organization

An organization with international juridical personality established by international agreement, however characterized, ng enforceable rights and obligations and governed by international law.



4.5 international reference alphabet

The 7-bit character set defined in ITU-T Recommendation T.50 (ISO/IEC 646), commonly referred to in the past as IA5 or 7-bit ASCII.

4.6 internationalized domain name

A domain name based on an extended character set, using characters other than IRA.

4.7 registrant

An applicant whose application has been accepted for registration by the registrar. For the purpose of communication with the registrar, a registrant is represented by the administrative contact stated in the application form.

4.8 registrar

The organization responsible for processing applications and administering the service.

5 Abbreviations

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations.

DNS	Internet domain name system
IDN	Internationalized domain names
IRA	International reference alphabet
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITU-T	International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunication Standardization Sector
TLD	Internet domain name system top-level domain
TSB	Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

6 International organizations

An international organization, as defined in this Recommendation, may be created by a treaty or other agreement (resolution, etc.) among international juridical persons. What is most important is that the constitution of the organization makes it clear that it is governments or other entities with international juridical personality which are members of the organization. The following criteria usually assist in determining whether an entity is an intergovernmental organization: a constitutive treaty (we note that this is not always a reliable criterion given the existence of international organizations established through other mechanisms); organs indicating a permanent autonomous structure for the achievement of definite goals, as mandated by the parties to the constitutive instrument; international legal personality separate from that of the states which established it.

The definition excludes non-governmental, commercial and private organizations, even if they may have an international character.

Programs within an international organization also qualify to obtain a domain name within “.int”, provided that the program constitutes or is intended to constitute, within the international organization, a permanent entity having specified aims and its own rights and obligations

The registrar shall make the determination as to whether an applicant is within the scope of this service.

A potential appeals mechanism is for further study (FFS).

6.1 Other qualified organizations

The criteria listed below as a) through d) are FFS.

Under an exceptional basis, the registrar (possibly with a consultation mechanism that is FFS) may authorize applicants who are not international organizations to register a domain name within the scope of this service. To qualify, the applicant must show evidence that it is substantially equivalent to an international organization in respect of:

- a) a structure reflecting an international status;
- b) international membership and governing structure, where the governing structure should consist of organizations, not individuals;
- c) recognition in the international community, in particular by international organizations. Recognition can be achieved both formally (for example, by membership) or de facto (for example, by cooperation);
- d) not for profit and pursuing activities in the public trust.

7 Names and/or abbreviations of international organizations that can be registered

For the purposes of the registration service provided by the registrar, and assuming the applicant falls within the scope and definitions set forth above, the domain names and/or abbreviations of an international organization that can be registered include:

- the name and/or abbreviation of the international organization itself; and
- any institution, program or subsidiary organ established by the international organization, provided it has specific aims and its own rights and obligations.

Specific aims means that the entity is competent for certain subject matters which are clearly defined in its enabling instruments, or in the resolutions or other decisions establishing such entity.

Own rights and obligations means that the entity has rights and obligations, which are clearly defined in its enabling instruments or in the resolutions or other decisions by which it has been established. Such rights and obligations may concern the management of the entity, election or appointment of its chief executive, finances, reporting of activities, etc.

To be registered, domain names requested in the application form should bear a strong similarity to the full name, acronym or abbreviation of the applicant or of its subsidiary organ(s), institution(s) or program(s).

Any request for registration from any institution, program or subsidiary organ established by an international organization shall be first coordinated, approved and finally submitted by the international organization itself as registrant.

Other names (e.g., service names) of an international organization cannot be registered as a second level domain name in ".int". Such names may be registered as third or greater level domain under an applicant's second level domain registration in ".int". An exception may be granted where there is a joint institution, program, or service involving more than one international organization.

8 Multiple language registrations

8.1 Names and acronyms

The question of whether the applicant may register multiple domain names corresponding to its acronyms and names in all of the official languages of the applications is FFS.

The question of whether the acronyms and names may be registered using IDN strings is FFS.

8.2 Internationalized top-level domain name

The question of whether the gTLD “int” itself should be available using IDN strings is FFS.

9 Responsibility for domain names

Applicants and registrants are fully responsible for ensuring that:

- they have the right to use the domain name as requested in the application form;
- that the statements in their application form are true;
- that they have a bona fide intention to use the domain name on a regular basis;
- that the applicant has all necessary rights to use the submitted name; and that
- applicant is not seeking to use the domain name for any unlawful purpose.

Applicant is fully responsible for its selection of the domain name. Consequently, applicant or registrant agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the registrar from any costs or damages resulting from its use of said name. The applicant or registrant shall give the registrar written notice of any such claim or action. The registrar declines all responsibility for the verification of rights to a name. Acceptance of an application and registration of a domain name does not constitute an endorsement by the registrar that the applicant has the right to use the domain name under the laws of any nation or state that might be applicable, or under international law.

10 Technical rules for domain names

At the time this recommendation was approved, domain names need to contain 2 to 20 alphanumeric characters per name (a through z, 0 through 9), which results in a maximum length of 24 characters including “.int”. The only special character allowed is a hyphen (-), but it may not be the first or last character of the domain name. Domain names are case-insensitive, i.e., “organizationname.int” is equivalent to “OrganizationName.INT”.

Internationalized domain names are represented with a special IRA encoding and will not display properly without special software

To be accepted for registration, a domain name should have an operational primary and at least one operational secondary name server, preferably located on different continents. Both need permanent connectivity to the Internet (for queries and zone transfers) in order that the registrar can easily check them for operational status and database accuracy at any time.

11 Applications

11.1 Responsibility

11.1.1 General

The applicant shall submit its request for registration on the application form provided by the registrar and shall be responsible for the accuracy of all information it provides therein. Applicants that are international organizations shall also be required to provide a copy of their Convention or

other constituent instrument or resolution and a list of their member states, or a reference to the treaty when it is stored in the treaty database of the United Nations.

The registrar will not be responsible for verifying the information submitted by an applicant and shall not be liable in any manner for any disputes arising from the submission of false or inaccurate information.

Domain names that are registered under this service may not be sold, licensed or traded by the registrant, nor may they be transferred, except in the case of transfer of responsibility for the registrant. Any such transfer shall be notified to the registrar within thirty (30) days.

By submitting an application, the applicant or registrant agrees to be bound by the provisions of this Recommendation and by the application form.

11.2.2 Formal validity

The applicant must be the secretariat or other formally constituted organization having responsibility for administrative or other tasks in connection with the international organization for which the application is being made.

The constitution (treaty, resolution, or other equivalent document) must be in force, that is, formally approved or ratified in accordance with its own provisions.

11.1.3 Intellectual property

The registrar shall not be responsible for determining the validity or existence of any intellectual property rights of the applicant in the domain name it requests in the Application Form. Applicants that are international organizations should indicate on the application form whether their name has been notified to the World Intellectual Property Organization under the provisions of Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967. Applicants that are not international organizations shall indicate on the application form any intellectual property rights they claim to their name under international or national law and identify the nature of that claim.

11.2 Internationalized domain names

The question of IDN strings is FFS.

11.3 Processing of applications

Applications and other notices or communications to the registrar shall be in English (use of other languages is FFS), unless the applicant and the registry agree otherwise. The registrar will attempt to reply in the corresponding language but may, at its discretion, reply in English only.

Applications will be processed on a “first come, first serve” basis in chronological order, based on the date of receipt of the first valid application form by the registrar. The registrar will only consider applications when a valid, complete and signed application form has been received from an applicant.

The registrar reserves the right to reject the domain name submitted by any applicant. Reasons for such rejection include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the applicant is not an international organization as defined in this Recommendation;
- domain names which are identical to or for which there is a likelihood of confusion with a currently registered .int domain name;
- domain names which are identical to or for which there is a likelihood of confusion with a domain name for which an application has already been submitted;
- domain names considered by the registrar to be misleading, deceptive or offensive

A potential appeal mechanism is FFS.

11.4 Effective date of registration

A registration shall take effect upon the date of notice by the Registrar to the Applicant of acceptance, which shall usually occur within thirty (30) working days of receipt by the Registrar of a valid Application Form.

11.5 Liability of the registrar

The registrar shall not be liable for any loss of use, interruption of business, or any indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any kind (including lost profits) regardless of the form of action whether in contract, tort (including negligence), or otherwise, related to the use of this service, even if the Registrar has been advised of the possibility of such damages in advance.

12 Registration costs

Potential fees are FFS.

13 Termination of registration

Registration of domain names under this service may be terminated by the registrar upon written notice for the following reasons:

- If the registrant requests deletion of its entry. The request must be sent to the registrar in writing and shall take effect within thirty (30) days of receipt by the registrar of the request;
- If the registrant does not maintain an operational primary and an operational secondary Internet domain name system name server;
- If the registrant at any time does not meet the criteria of this Recommendation or violates any of the provisions of this Recommendation. The registrant will be notified in writing of such termination; or

A potential appeal mechanism is FFS.

14 Registrar database and publication of data

The registrar records accepted domain names in its own database, which is authoritative for second level domain names that are registered, in the process of registration, on “hold”, or currently reserved under the .int top level domain. This information may be published, at the registrar's sole discretion, by means chosen by the registrar.

15 Dispute resolution

Applicants and registrants agree that that the registrar cannot act as an arbiter of disputes arising from of the registration and use of domain names and further agree that any disputes concerning the validity of intellectual property rights to a domain name for which registration is sought shall be settled between the parties claiming rights to the name and shall not involve the responsibility of the Registrar, nor shall the Registrar be a party to such dispute. In the event that the registrar is notified of a dispute concerning a domain name that is in the process of being registered or that has been registered, it shall refuse the application or may place the registered name on “hold” status, pending resolution of the dispute. To resolve such disputes, applicants and registrants may use the World Intellectual Property Organization Arbitration and Mediation Center.

Any other disputes related to the use of this system between the registrar and an applicant or registrant, which cannot be settled amicably between them through mutual negotiations, shall be finally settled by a sole arbitrator to be nominated at the request of either of the parties by the World Intellectual Property Organization Arbitration and Mediation Center. The place of arbitration shall be Geneva and the language of arbitration shall be English. The arbitrator shall apply such rules of

law, including international law, as the he or she considers appropriate, in his or her sole discretion. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the registrar and registrant and any appeal or recourse to any court or tribunal shall be excluded.

16 Registrar

The registry and registrar functions are currently operated by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

FFS.

17 Existing registrations

There shall be no obligation for the registrar or for existing registrants to cancel a registration if the registrant does not meet the requirements of this Recommendation but had registered before this Recommendation was approved.

18 Recommendation history

TO BE PROVIDED

Annex A

Application Form

TO BE DEVELOPED

Appendix A

Informative References

- IETF Request For Comments 1591 (1994), *Domain Name System Structure and Delegation*.
- IETF Request For Comments 3490 (2003), *Internationalizing Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)*.
- IETF Request For Comments 3491 (2003), *Nameprep: A Stringprep Profile for Internationalized Domain Names (IDN)*.
- IETF Request For Comments 3491 (2003), *Punycode: A Bootstring encoding of Unicode for Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)*.

TO BE COMPLETED
