June 12, 2015

ICANN
12025 Waterfront Drive, Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90094-2536
United States of America

Re: AICPA’s Application for .CPA gTLD (Serial No. 1-1911-56672): Prejudicial Effect of ICANN’s Deferral of Consideration of AICPA’s Change Request

To the ICANN Board of Directors and Economist Intelligence Unit:

I write on behalf of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”), as invited by ICANN on June 5, 2015, to detail the circumstances behind the Change Request submitted by the AICPA in the above application for the .CPA gTLD, and the unfair and prejudicial consequences ICANN’s decision to defer consideration of AICPA’s December 2014 Change Request.

Introduction

The AICPA is the world’s largest professional accountancy organization, and represents the interests of CPAs worldwide. On May 30, 2012, the AICPA submitted its original CPE Application for the .CPA gTLD (Serial No. 1-1911-56672) (hereinafter “AICPA’s .CPA Application”). In that application, the AICPA described its plans to administer the .CPA domain for the benefit of CPAs worldwide to the best of its ability under the rules as they existed at the time. Since then, two events occurred that are directly relevant to the AICPA’s .CPA Application, and that were unforeseen at the time the application was filed:

1) In April 2013, ICANN’s Governmental Advisory Committee (“GAC”) issued a communiqué (the “Beijing Communiqué”) identifying specific safeguards and procedures that should be implemented for a gTLD in a regulated or professional sector, such as and specifically including the .CPA domain; and

2) After learning that a sister organization in Australia, CPA Australia (“CPAA”), had also filed a community application for the .CPA gTLD, the AICPA and CPAA entered into a collaboration agreement to administer the .CPA domain for the benefit of their members and affiliates worldwide through the procedures set forth in the AICPA’s .CPA Application. The AICPA and CPAA announced this collaboration at a worldwide conference in November 2014. (See Annex 1). In addition in this public
announcement the AICPA also noted their desire to form partnerships with other national CPA bodies.

The AICPA submitted a Change Request in December 2014 (attached as Annex 2) amending its .CPA Application to clarify its procedures in light of these two events. On March 27, 2015, ICANN notified the AICPA that it was deferring consideration of the Change Request until after the application completes CPE.

We discuss the AICPA and the substance of the Change Request in greater detail below.

The AICPA and its Role Worldwide

Founded in 1887, the AICPA is the world’s largest professional accountancy organization. The AICPA represents the profession of CPAs nationally and internationally, serves as an advocate before legislative bodies, public interest groups and other professional organizations, and monitors and enforces compliance with the profession’s technical and ethical standards. The AICPA’s founding established accountancy as a profession distinguished by rigorous educational requirements, high professional standards, a strict code of professional ethics, a licensing status and a commitment to serving the public interest.

Although the full title may vary in different jurisdictions (Certified Public Accountant, Certified Practising Accountant, Chartered Professional Accountant, etc.), the abbreviation “CPA” is widely used and recognized in many jurisdictions in order to designate qualified, regulated professional accountants and accountancy firms who operate under the oversight of their respective governmental accounting body.

In the AICPA’s view, the .CPA gTLD should be a restricted gTLD, only open for CPAs who are working under the rules and oversight of a governmental body. Only those parties who qualify under the standards and criteria defined by a governmental accounting body that issues the title of CPA should be entitled to a .CPA domain name —any other result would result in the consumer harm addressed in the Beijing Communiqué.

In the words of the Beijing Communiqué, the term “CPA” invokes a level of implied trust from Internet users in general, and consumers in particular. All over the world, CPAs are not only serving clients directly, but are also indirectly fulfilling the role of a trusted third party in the context of the establishment, review and attestation of financial information and financial statements of such clients. If anyone with a credit card could register and use a domain name in the .CPA gTLD, many consumers could be duped and the CPA community worldwide could lose the trust and faith that is essential to their profession.

In sharp contrast, the AICPA has a long history of helping to regulate the CPA industry worldwide, directly and through sister organizations, and has broad and deep relationships with the relevant regulatory bodies.
The AICPA’s Change Request

In its initial application, the AICPA proposed an exclusive access registry in the first phase: to register all domain names in the .CPA gTLD in its own name, and grant licenses to such names to eligible CPAs, CPA firms, supporting organizations, etc. Prior to the Beijing Communiqué, AICPA believed by registering all domain names in the first phase in the name of the AICPA was the most secure way in order to deal with situations whereby, for instance, a .CPA domain name holder:

- is no longer qualified under the rules of his or her respective accounting body;
- is suspended or prohibited from practicing its profession; or
- passes away.

In the context of true “open” gTLDs, none of these issues arise. However, when the gTLD is linked to a regulated profession, it is up to the TLD Registry to operate in a way consistent with applicable laws and consumer expectations. At the time of the original application, before the Beijing Communiqué, AICPA believed ICANN rules required the two phase plan in its submission.

The AICPA submitted the Change Request to ICANN to bring the contents of its application in line with (i) the terms of the agreement between the AICPA and CPA Australia, and to highlight phase two of its plan in the original application, including pursuing agreements with other CPA national organizations, and (ii) the statements made in response to ICANN relating to the Beijing Communiqué. Through the Change Request, the AICPA officially amended the .CPA Application to state that AICPA would not operate the .CPA gTLD as an “exclusive access registry” as was always in the AICPA’s two phase plan. Indeed, since not only the AICPA but also CPA Australia would be entitled to register domain names in the AICPA-managed .CPA gTLD, “access” to such registry will therefore no longer be “exclusive”. Now, the AICPA Application makes clear that the .CPA domain will be operated on a globally cooperative basis for the benefit of CPAs worldwide, whether they are located in the United States, in Australia, or elsewhere as future CPA national body agreements are developed.

In this respect, we also share the views and concerns expressed by the Honorable Edith Ramirez, Chairwoman of the US Federal Trade Commission, who has urged ICANN to “take steps to address the serious issues implicated by sensitive gTLDs in highly regulated industries, such as those relating to banks, pharmacies, and charities”\(^1\). In this letter, Ms Ramirez shared the GAC’s recommendation to require “the screening of owner credentials for these sensitive domains to ensure owners are what they purport to be before they do business with the public (e.g., that they are a bona fide bank, insurer, pharmacy, etc.).”

\(^1\) This letter has been posted on ICANN’s Correspondence page, and is available on https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/correspondence/ramirez-to-jeffrey-27may15-en.pdf.
The change in the Change Request from an exclusive registry to nonexclusive is not a major change. Even in the original AICPA .CPA Application, the AICPA stated that, over time, the AICPA would consider providing access to the .CPA gTLD to other national accounting bodies as well. The main reason for this is that, as we have stated earlier, CPA is an internationally recognized abbreviation that is not exclusive to the AICPA alone.

Conclusion

In sum, there is no organization in the world better suited to monitor, regulate and administer the .CPA gTLD to avoid confusion and protect consumers of CPA services, as contemplated by the GAC in the Beijing Communiqué. That is the function the AICPA already serves in the real world, and it is the function the AICPA seeks to serve in the online world through administration of the .CPA domain. AICPA’s Change Request clarifies the AICPA’s .CPA Application in light of subsequent events the AICPA could not have foreseen, and should be considered as part of the Community Priority Evaluation, as it clarifies the worldwide nature of the CPA community the AICPA serves, and the procedures and safeguards the AICPA will use to administer and manage the .CPA domain.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to us if you would have any further questions or remarks.

Respectfully submitted,


Mr. Barry C. Melancon, CPA
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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AICPA Advancing Effort to Secure .CPA Domain on Behalf of Global Accounting Community

Alliance Formed With CPA Australia on Potential Rollout of Online Identity Tied to CPA Designation

NEW YORK (Nov. 10, 2014) – The American Institute of CPAs is working to secure a new .cpa domain extension on the Internet, which would provide a globally recognized calling card for CPAs in the digital world.

The AICPA has a pending bid to administer the .cpa domain before the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the organization that coordinates the Internet’s naming system. ICANN has been reviewing scores of applications for new domain extensions – known formally as generic Top-Level Domains, or gTLDs – that businesses, governments and community groups can operate.

“We live in a digital age and .cpa offers a way to instantly convey a CPA’s professional standing in online communications,” said AICPA President and CEO Barry C. Melancon, CPA, CGMA. “As global opportunities expand and more business is conducted virtually, that’s a tremendous benefit.”

As part of its efforts in this area, the AICPA recently reached an agreement with CPA Australia to distribute .cpa domain names to their community members, should the U.S. organization’s bid be successful. The two groups agreed to work together because of their common goal of promoting trust in CPAs worldwide.
As CPAs gather for this week’s World Congress of Accountants (WCOA) in Rome, the AICPA and its technology subsidiary, CPA.com, have organized meetings at the event to discuss similar partnerships with other qualified CPA organizations to expand the reach of a .cpa domain globally. This open collaboration with other national bodies means CPAs around the globe will have a better chance of creating an established digital identity using the extension .cpa in email addresses and websites, rather than .com, .org, or other standard domain addresses.

Alex Malley, chief executive of CPA Australia, said the partnership with the AICPA is in keeping with the two organizations’ commitment to maximize opportunities for CPAs.

“This agreement recognizes the value of a digital brand identity in today’s rapidly changing business environment,” Malley said. “By obtaining the .cpa domain through this unprecedented partnership, we would put CPAs firmly in the vanguard of digital innovation.”

“We look forward to connecting with other national CPA bodies at WCOA,” said Erik Asgeirsson, president and CEO of CPA.com. “Pooling resources allows us to expand the international recognition of the CPA designation and enhance the strong and effective local representation CPAs expect and value from their national bodies. Through the .cpa extension, CPA organizations will be able build trust in CPAs in the digital marketplace.”

About the AICPA
The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) is the world’s largest member association representing the accounting profession, with more than 400,000 members in 145 countries, and a history of serving the public interest since 1887. AICPA members represent many areas of practice, including business and industry, public practice, government, education and consulting. The AICPA sets ethical standards for the profession and U.S. auditing standards for private companies, nonprofit organizations, federal, state and local governments. It develops and grades the Uniform CPA Examination, and offers specialty credentials for CPAs who concentrate on personal financial planning; forensic accounting; business valuation; and information management and
technology assurance. Through a joint venture with the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), it has established the Chartered Global Management Accountant (CGMA) designation which sets a new standard for global recognition of management accounting.

The AICPA maintains offices in New York, Washington, DC, Durham, NC, and Ewing, NJ. Media representatives are invited to visit the AICPA Press Center at aicpa.org/press.

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Renew your AICPA membership here today. Thank you for your continued support. Member service: 888.777.7077 or service@aicpa.org

Views expressed by AICPA employees are expressed for purposes of deliberation, providing member services and other purposes exclusive of practicing public accounting. Views expressed by AICPA staff do not necessarily represent the official views of the AICPA unless otherwise noted. Official AICPA positions are determined through certain specific committee procedures, due process and deliberation.

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Annex 2
New gTLD Application Change Request Form

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Applying Entity Name:</td>
<td>American Institute of Certified Public Accountants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied-for TLD:</td>
<td>CPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Contact Name:</td>
<td>Mr. Christopher Niemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Contact Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cniemi1@markmonitor.com">cniemi1@markmonitor.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Contact Phone No:</td>
<td>+1 208 685 1857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question Number(s) to Change:</td>
<td>20 (b); 20 (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reason(s) for the change request:</td>
<td>See below</td>
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Reason(s) for the change request

The reason for submitting this change request are threefold:

1) On (date), ICANN contacted the AICPA in order to clarify whether its application for the community-based .CPA gTLD referred to above was and is to be considered a “single registrant / single user” gTLD. AICPA understands that this request was made following the GAC’s Beijing Communiqué.

The AICPA did not intend to operate the .CPA gTLD as a “single registrant / single user TLD”; it only intended to initially restrict the registration of domain names in the .CPA gTLD to itself (e.g., membername.cpa), and delegate the use of such name to the corresponding member, being a licensed practitioner and CPA member in accordance with the AICPA’s Bylaws which, for the sake of completeness, includes the AICPA US Members along with the AICPA International Associate membership category. By also allowing the latter category to coordinate domain name registrations in the .CPA gTLD, members of eleven international bodies that are recognized in countries such as Canada, Japan, and Hong Kong would also be able to operate .CPA domain names.
Therefore, the AICPA initially intended to operate the .CPA gTLD as a “single registrant / multi user TLD”.

This restriction was intended as a safeguard for the public at large, considering the fact that the Applicant and its members are conducting activities within a highly regulated context. This way, the Applicant could have (almost) full control over the domain name, and suspend or even cancel a domain name if the member in question would no longer be a member of the Applicant or would have engaged in conduct that does not correspond with legal requirements and/or membership criteria imposed by AICPA or its International Associates.

2) Since the submission of this application for the .CPA gTLD, the AICPA has entered into negotiations with various sister organizations in various countries who are performing similar functions in their jurisdictions as AICPA, including International Associates in accordance with AICPA’s Bylaws (“Affiliates”).

One of these sister organizations, CPA Australia Ltd., has also applied for the .CPA gTLD as a community-based gTLD (application ID 1-1744-1971). In essence, CPA Australia Ltd. performs the same functions as AICPA, awarding CPA accreditations to its members (see https://www.cpaaustralia.com.au).

On June 17, 2014, the AICPA and CPA Australia Ltd, another applicant for the .CPA gTLD, have entered into an agreement, allowing CPA Australia Ltd to register domain names in the .CPA gTLD on behalf of its respective members, should the community-based .CPA gTLD be awarded to AICPA. Similar discussions are currently ongoing with other Affiliates, which would allow these organizations to register, supervise and manage domain names in their own name and in the name of their respective members. Reference is made to the recent press release that was issued in the context of the World Congress of Accountants, which press release has been attached hereto as Annex 1.

AICPA and its Affiliates would therefore collaborate in order to provide the public at large with a trusted, safe, and reputable Internet address: indeed, if an Internet user would access a website under a .CPA domain name, or communicate with an email address that ends in .CPA, such user knows and can rely upon the fact that the corresponding website or email address is operated by a CPA licensed by the AICPA or one of its Affiliates.
New gTLD Application Change Request Form

This also underlines the fact that the Applicant’s application for the community-based .CPA gTLD is not to be considered an application for a “single registrant / single user” gTLD.

AICPA refers to the endorsement letter provided by CPA Australia Ltd. for AICPA’s community-based application (see Annex 2 hereto); AICPA has provided a cross-endorsement letter to CPA Australia Ltd. (see Annex 3 hereto).

3) Correction of a few typos.

Additional Information Required

Question 20 (b)

i. The Applicant is the leading national organization of all entities affiliated with AICPA. As explained in the reply to Question 20 (a) above, there are different national and state accounting professional societies associated with AICPA that – while being independent legal entities – are affiliated with the Applicant.

ii. The Applicant – that is to say, its management board – is accountable to the Governing Council (GC) of AICPA, which is the main governing body of the Applicant. The GC appoints the management board of AICPA and is also responsible for granting discharge to the management board. The majority of the members of the general assembly is [look at By-Laws]. Governing Council may exercise all powers requisite for the purposes of the Institute, not inconsistent with the Applicant’s bylaws or with duly enacted resolutions of the membership, including but not limited to the authority to prescribe the policies and procedures of the Institute and to enact resolutions binding upon the Board of Directors, the officers, committees, and staff. Reference is made to http://www.aicpa.org/ABOUT/GOVERNANCE/BYLAWS/Pages/index.aspx for the most recent copy of the Applicant’s Bylaws and Implementing Resolutions of Council.

Ultimately, it is therefore the AICPA members who attend the GC – hold the Applicant accountable to its members.

Therefore, there is a clear governance and organizational structure in place with the Applicant, AICPA.
Question 20 (c)

i. At least during the initial months or even years following the delegation of the .cpa gTLD to the Applicant, this extension is likely going to be a so-called “single registrant TLD” as contemplated by ICANN in Article 4.5 of the template Registry Operator Agreement (“Transition of Registry upon Termination of Agreement”).

For the avoidance of doubt, a “single registrant TLD” is a TLD where “(i) all domain name registrations in the TLD are registered to, and maintained by, Registry Operator for its own exclusive use, and (ii) Registry Operator does not sell, distribute or transfer control or use of any registrations in the TLD to any third party that is not an Affiliate of Registry Operator.”

At a later stage, in addition to AICPA, its Affiliates (such as, but not limited to, AICPA sister organizations in other countries, such as but not limited to the organizations referred to in 20(a)(ii)a. above, individual members and possibly third parties who perform services or offer products to the benefit of the Applicant’s members, will gradually possibly be entitled to register domain names in .cpa. On the other hand, AICPA intends to exclude those individuals and legal entities from the registration of domain names in the .cpa TLD who are not a member of AICPA or do not have a sufficient link to the AICPA community.

In any event, AICPA reserves the right to change or restrict any policies, procedures and practices at any point in time if it is of the opinion that there would be a risk that the reputation of the AICPA brand would be damaged.

ii. In line with the Applicant’s general objective to focus on activities which benefit its members, the Applicant expects that it will be the members of the AICPA community who will be the end-users of the .cpa TLD. At this stage, the Applicant cannot predict with certainty all the types of uses which the .cpa TLD will have, but AICPA will possibly use .cpa:

- as a platform for the Applicant’s members, who could be given the chance to present themselves under a unique identifier on the Internet which clearly and unambiguously shows their affiliation with AICPA;
- as a platform for secure and trusted communication with the AICPA members, clearly identifying the Applicant as the sender or, as the case may be, recipient of the
New gTLD Application Change Request Form

communication;
– as a platform for third parties, who, after being authorized by the Applicant, could be given the chance to offer services and products on favorable terms to AICPA members;
– as a platform for the social initiatives and trusts supported and established by the Applicant and its members;
– as a means for the individual members to clearly demonstrate that they belong to the AICPA community, e.g. by way of providing them with a unique email address;  
– in general as a platform to present AICPA and its activities to the public in general as well as to individuals/legal entities who consider joining the AICPA community in particular.

iii. The Applicant already provides a wide range of products, services and information which serve the benefit of its members, such as:

- serves as an advocate before legislative bodies
- develops standards for audits of private companies
- provides educational guidance to its members
- develops and grades the Uniform CPA examination
- monitors and enforces compliance with the profession’s technical and ethical standards

The Applicant will of course continue providing these and additional services and products to its members and, as the case may be, also extend these to its Affiliates after the launch of the .cpa TLD.

The obligation to further the interests of its members is clearly laid down in the statutes and Bylaws of the Applicant. The Applicant has been committed to this objective since its establishment over 100 years ago and AICPA has therefore already shown for decades its willingness and ability to serve the AICPA community and will continue to do so.

Question 20(d)

i. The Applicant is commonly known by its acronym AICPA. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has represented and advocated for the interests of CPAs in America and worldwide for over 100 years. The Applicant sets the professional and ethical standards for all CPAs in America and exerts significant influence on the standards of admission necessary to gain a CPA worldwide, working closely with its
sister organizations in other countries. The applied for TLD reflects therefore the most valuable brand of the Applicant that builds on the Applicant’s reputation it has gained in more than 100 years.

ii. The Applicant is not aware of any specific connotation the string may have beyond the AICPA community.

**Question 20(e)**

i. **At least during the initial months or even years following the delegation of the .cpa gTLD to the Applicant, this extension is likely going to be a so-called “single registrant TLD” as contemplated by ICANN in Article 4.5 of the template Registry Operator Agreement (“Transition of Registry upon Termination of Agreement”). For the avoidance of doubt, a “single registrant TLD” is a TLD where “(i) all domain name registrations in the TLD are registered to, and maintained by, Registry Operator for its own exclusive use, and (ii) Registry Operator does not sell, distribute or transfer control or use of any registrations in the TLD to any third party that is not an Affiliate of Registry Operator.”**

This will allow the Applicant to build awareness amongst its membership and the Internet community at large that the .cpa gTLD exists, that the domain names registered under .cpa and the content provided on the websites to which those domain names point are managed by AICPA.

**At a later stage,** in addition to AICPA, its Affiliates (such as, but not limited to, AICPA sister organizations in other countries, such as but not limited to the organizations referred to in 20(a)(ii)a. above, individual members and possibly third parties who perform services or offer products to the benefit of the Applicant’s members, will possibly gradually be entitled to register domain names in .cpa. That is to say, one of the main eligibility criteria will be that the interested party wishing to register a domain name in the .cpa TLD is either a member of the Applicant or has a sufficiently close link to the AICPA community.

In any event, AICPA reserves the right to change or restrict any policies, procedures and practices at any point in time if it is of the opinion that there would be a risk that the reputation of the AICPA brand would be damaged.

ii. The domain names to be registered by AICPA and, as the case may be, its
New gTLD Application Change Request Form

Affiliates (that is, members and possibly third parties who perform services or offer products to the benefit of the Applicant’s members, such as, but not limited to, AICPA sister organizations in other countries, such as but not limited to the organizations referred to in 20(a)(ii). above), will likely relate to the following:

- registered trademarks of AICPA;
- names of the individual members of AICPA;
- names of organizations associated with the Applicant,
- third parties who perform services or offer products to the benefit of the Applicant’s members;
- names of departments within AICPA;
- names of foundations and social initiatives supported by AICPA;
- names of events organized by AICPA.

Furthermore, AICPA envisages registering a fair number of generic words that are directly or indirectly related to the services and products offered to and the activities organized by the various members of AICPA.

In addition to that, the Applicant will likely require that second-level names meet certain technical and syntax requirements such as that

- the A-label will have to consist exclusively of the letters A-Z (case insensitive), the numbers 0-9 and the hyphen (“-”), subject to the restrictions set out below;
- the domain name cannot begin or end with a hyphen (“-”);
- underlined characters will not be allowed;
- the domain name cannot exceed 63 characters (excluding the TLD);
- the domain name will have to have a minimum length of 1 character.

The Applicant will reserve the right to itself to grant exemptions from some or even all of these technical and syntax requirements, if at all possible. Moreover, the Applicant will possibly draw up a list of reserved names which will not be available for registration and also put possibly special provisions in place for geographic names (see reply to Question 22 below). The Applicant will however reserve the right to allocate to and register a domain name mentioned on the list of reserved names in the name of a party indicated by the Applicant.

iii. The Applicant will likely require that the content and use made by a registrant of a second-level domain name in the .cpa TLD clearly relates to the AICPA community, e.g. by way of:
New gTLD Application Change Request Form

- providing information on the activities of the Applicant or (a particular) Affiliate(s) of Applicant;
- offering products and services to the members of the Applicant, some of which may be on favorable terms for its members.

The Applicant will in any case require that all content and use offered under the .cpa TLD complies with all applicable laws, including, but not limited to, trademark laws, criminal laws, data protection laws etc. To that end, AICPA will likely require applicants for a second-level domain name registration to warrant that:

- to their knowledge, the registration of the domain name will not infringe upon or otherwise violate the rights of any third party;
- the applicant is not submitting the domain name registration request and, upon registration, will not use the domain name for an unlawful purpose, contrary to public policy or morality, for offensive purposes, to mislead the public and/or contrary to good and fair business practices; and
- it will not knowingly use the domain name in violation of any applicable laws or regulations, including third party interests; and
- it will keep the WHOIS information related to the domain name accurate and up-to-date at all times, both with its accredited registrar and AICPA.

AICPA reserves the right to change or restrict any policies, procedures and practices at any point in time if it is of the opinion that there would be a risk that the reputation of the AICPA brand would be damaged by the content or use made by a registrant of a second-level domain name in the .cpa TLD.

iv. Prior to the registration of a domain name in .cpa, AICPA will require its legal and intellectual property department to review the list of these domain names on a regular basis in order to satisfy itself that they will not infringe the rights of third parties. In addition, AICPA might install a complaints point of contact who can be addressed if a third party deems its rights being violated by a second-level domain name in .cpa. This complaints point of contact will be installed within the organization of the Applicant and will conduct an investigation of the complaint, if need be in cooperation with external legal advisers. Since the Applicant already offers diverse content under different domain names it has considerable experience in monitoring and ensuring compliance with the applicable laws. The Applicant will be able to leverage on this considerable experience but is committed to invest additional resources should the operation of .cpa require so.

Furthermore, any party will likely be entitled to request the complaints point of contact
for further clarification or information with respect to a second-level domain name registration prior to or following the procedures which will be published on .cpa. The complaints point of contact may mediate between the complainant and the (prospective) registrant and will likely have the right and the powers to suspend, cancel or delete an application for or a registered second-level domain name. No fees will likely be charged by AICPA or the complaints point of contact in connection with any such mediation or remedy, which will likely be the only remedy offered by AICPA to the complainant.

The Applicant’s domain name registration policies will contain clear rules and procedures with respect to:

- verifying, on a regular / spot-check basis, that the registrant of a particular domain name still meets the eligibility requirements for being a .cpa domain name registrant;
- verifying on a regular / spot-check basis, that the content provided under .cpa domain names is in line with the acceptable use policies and marketing guidelines issued by AICPA from time to time in relation websites operating under the .cpa gTLD.

In case of complaints from third parties arising after the registration of a domain name that likely infringes the trademark rights of a third party, the registrant will be contractually obliged to:

- conduct any such proceedings before an ICANN approved dispute resolution service provider in accordance with the UDRP, the URS, the Rules for UDRP and URS, and any relevant supplemental rules, as made available on the relevant websites and/or the Rules for URS and any relevant supplemental rules, as made available on the relevant websites); and to participate in good faith in any domain name dispute initiated by a third party complainant under the UDRP or URS against the registrant in compliance therewith and with the Rules for UDRP and/or URS.