INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION
CASE NO. 01-15-0005-9838

ASIA GREEN IT SYSTEM BILGISAYAR SAN. VE TIC. LTD. STI., Claimant,

and

INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS, Respondent.

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF ICANN’S RESPONSE TO CLAIMANT’S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF IRP

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Resp. Ex. 31
Subject: Re: Request For Meeting in Durban - with sincere apologies

Date: Thursday, July 11, 2013 at 10:40:53 PM Iran Daylight Time

From: Cherine Chalaby
To: Mehdi Abbasnia

Dear Mr Abbasnia,

Thank you for your offer to meet regarding ICANN’s New gTLD program. Unfortunately I and the other members of the New gTLD Program Committee (NGPC), who received the same offer from yourself, are not in a position to accept your invitation to meet privately during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

ICANN’s public meetings are very busy and the schedule is filled with open and transparent sessions for discussion of issues of community concern. As members of the NGPC it is generally best if we hear your views during a public session rather than in a private meeting.

You are welcome to attend the public meetings and share your views at the appropriate opportunities. Remote participation is also available. For additional details please see <http://durban47.icann.org/>. You are also invited to communicate directly with ICANN via the New gTLD Customer Service Center Portal <https://myicann.secure.force.com/> or email <newgtld@icann.org>.

Thank you for your communication and your participation in the New gTLD Program.

Best regards,
Cherine Chalaby
Chair, New gTLD Program Committee
Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC's efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN's rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards
Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director

http://www.agitsys.com
Dated: November 5, 2013

To: Christine Willett
Vice President, gTLD Operations
ICANN

Dear Mrs Willet,

I write in response to your message sent through TAS on June 15, 2013.

Your message quotes the Scorecard as adopted by the June 4, 2013 NGPC resolution (http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-04jun13-en.htm#1.a) and more specifically, GAC Register #3. At the time, the NGPC drew attention to the community objection filed with ICC against our applications .HALAL and .ISLAM (see NGPC Scorecard: http://www.icann.org/en/groups/board/documents/resolutions-new-gtld-annex-1-04jun13-en.pdf).

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that Asia Green IT has now prevailed in both objection procedures.

The ICC rulings are clear. Our applications should now move ahead unimpeded. On behalf of Asia Green IT, I therefore ask that we now be invited to the next phase of the process for .HALAL and .ISLAM: contracting.

Sincerely yours,

Mehdi Abbasnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
Resp. Ex. 33
Biography

Baher Esmat is a leading voice on Internet policy and regulatory issues in the Middle East. In his role as Vice President, he is part of the advance guard of Internet proponents for a free, open and affordable Internet within the Arab world.

A keen facilitator of collaboration and dialogue between ICANN and the broader Internet community, Baher promotes and supports domain name system operations initiatives and capacity-building projects in the region. Among these are efforts to promote adoption of Internet Protocol version 6 and the broader deployment of internationalized domain names. Another focus is on the further growth and development of the region’s domain name industry.

He joined ICANN in 2006 after a four-year tenure at the Egyptian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, where he played a role in the nation’s efforts to build an information society. He served in various positions at MCIT, most recently as Telecom Planning Manager, and he was responsible for communications infrastructure and service development projects.

Baher is a former member of the WSIS Working Group on Internet Governance, and served as Chair of the Egyptian IPv6 Task Force until he joined ICANN. He is currently...

He earned a Bachelor’s degree in Electronics and Communications Engineering from Cairo University in June 1993, and a Master’s degree in Computer Science from the American University in Cairo in June 1999.
| Newsletter Development and Public Responsibility | Reviews | Request a Speaker | For Journalists | RFPs | Litigation | Correspondence |

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Resp. Ex. 34
Fahd Batayneh

Stakeholder Engagement Manager - Middle East

Languages

Arabic [Native]
English [Native]

Areas of Interest

Technology
DNS Marketplace
Developing World

Memberships

No Membership

Level of Experience

With ICANN
Very Experienced

With Internet Governance
Very Experienced

Browse Profiles

Biography

Fahd joined ICANN Staff in October 2013 and currently serves as Stakeholder Engagement Manager - Middle East. Prior to ICANN, he held several positions within Jordan’s National IT Center (NITC) last of which was managing both the ccTLD and IDN ccTLD of Jordan. Fahd has attended ICANN meetings on regular basis since 2008, and was active in several working groups. Other than his day job with the government of Jordan, Fahd has provided many consultancies related to Internet Governance, New gTLDs, and Internet Policy Development. He holds a B.Sc. in Computer Engineering with honors, and an MBA. He is married, and has two sons. Fahd is based in Amman, Jordan.
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RESP. EX. 35
Tarek Kamel

Senior Advisor To The President And Senior Vice President, Government And IGOs Engagement

Areas of Interest
Not Specified

Memberships
No Membership

Level of Experience
With ICANN
Not Specified

With Internet Governance
Not Specified

Browse Profiles
virtual routers
ziomal Obama
Bill Pontikakis

Biography

Tarek Kamel is an Egyptian expert in global Internet governance issues. Kamel has been involved in global Internet Governance issues and he is well known for his support of the Multistakeholder governance model of the Internet.

In August 2012 ICANN appointed Tarek Kamel to serve as a Senior Advisor to its President; and by that he is the first one from the developing countries to take one of the leading roles in ICANN’s senior management. Prior to joining ICANN, he was a board member of the National Telecom Regulatory Authority of Egypt from April 2011- July 2012.

Kamel served as the Minister of Communication and Information Technology from July 2004 to February 2011, where he was responsible for the reform of the ICT sector and the development of telecom services and the Internet industry in Egypt. Kamel joined the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology since its formation in October 1999, where he had been appointed Senior Advisor to the Minister following his pioneering efforts
in ICT. He was board member of Telecom Egypt from 2000 to 2004 and a board member of Egypt's Private Public Technology Development Fund (TDF) to support start-ups and incubators in ICT from 2002 to 2004.

Kamel is known for his visionary strategy in driving and developing Egypt's ICT sector, leading Egypt into the global Information Society. He has led many national initiatives to increase Internet and broadband penetration in Egypt. He has been the main proponent of Egypt's programs to reform and deregulate the telecommunications sector.

Kamel has played a pivotal role in developing the ICT enabled O&O (outsourcing and offshoring) industry in Egypt. During his tenure as a Minister he led a local and global team to formulate and implement a national strategy that positioned Egypt as a regional role model in call centers, Business Process Outsourcing, Knowledge Process Outsourcing and Innovation based services. The strategy implementation occurred in a public private partnership cooperation and has included the buildup of business parks, the development of a large talent pool, the establishment of business incubators and VCs as well as the development of the necessary environment for entrepreneurship and business development to attract global players to invest in Egypt. The yield on Egypt's socioeconomic process has been remarkable in youth employment and GDP and exports growth.

Tarek Kamel served as a member of the Internet Society (ISOC) Board of Trustees in Virginia and as Vice President for Chapters from 1999 – 2002. He is a founding member and a previous board member of AfriNIC. He acted as Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Arab Telecommunications and Information Council of Ministers from 2004 to 2008 and the Chairman of the Ministerial Conference on Communication and Information Technologies of the African Union from 2006 to 2008. In recognition of his leadership in the ICT sector, the South African Ministry of Communications named him, in 2005, "Top Minister in Africa with an ICT Portfolio".

Kamel graduated from the Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University with a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering and then also completed a M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering at the same
From 1989 to 1992 he pursued his Ph.D. (Dr.-Ing.) in Germany at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology of the Technical University of Munich with the support of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

Kamel started his career as a network support engineer for the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, then an assistant researcher at the Electronics Research Institute. Returning to Egypt from Germany, he became manager of the Communications and Networking Department at the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC/RITSEC), and gained a professorship at the ERI. It is during this period (from 1992 to 1999) that he established Egypt's first connection to the Internet, steered the introduction of commercial Internet services in Egypt and founded the Internet Society of Egypt. In Egypt he hosted several IGF, ICANN and ITU regional and international events.

Tarek Kamel was born in Cairo, Egypt on May 8th, 1962. His mother tongue is Arabic and he is fluent in English and German and has fair French capabilities. He is married to Iman El Azab, Associate Professor of Computer Science at Cairo University, and has two children, Omar (born 1995) and Heba (born 1998).

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Report Profile

ICANN is not responsible for profile content or verification of user details.
RESP. EX. 36
Subject: RE: Questions about .islam sponsored TLD proposal
Date: Tuesday, December 25, 2012 at 4:02:37 PM Iran Standard Time
From: AGIT
To: 'Shahram Soboutipour [AGITSys]', 'Mehdi Abbasnia'

Dear All,

I had a very positive meeting UAE GAC Member, Abdul Rahman Al Marzouqi and agreed that they will not object to our application any longer once we establish contact with OIC and create a governance platform that is respected by islamic community. However, I have been told that "withdrawing early warning is NOT possible". Although there is no formal reply to our meeting at Dubai, I believe they will wait our feedback from OIC Meeting.

Hence our meeting with OIC Secretary seems to be the key to shaping our strategies and our success. Although I have positive expectations from OIC meeting, meantime I am still working on arranging a meeting through my contacts with Mahatir Muhammad as an alternate approach. There is an election at Malaysia in March. Mr. Mahatir is heavily involved in election campaigns since this is critical for UMNO as Anwar Ibrahim is a serious contender in this election.

Meantime we should try to meet Indian GAC Member via Subbiah. Face to face meetings are always effective.

I will write to ICANN independent Objector explaining our stand and governance plans.

At the same time, You should prepare replies to early warnings at ICANN website in parallel to our explanation and framework in OIC letter.

We will NOT write a reply for .persiangulf early warnings now. That will be contradictory to my meeting with Mr AlMarzouqi and surely fireback. We will wait OIC meeting outcome.

On item 4. below; there is no point sending another letter to OIC now. I still didn’t get a feedback to our first letter yet. However, I would like to ask you preparing a 10-page presentation showing OIC alternative models of governance that we could work together. Including the case for .org governance model and other loose models. Shahram, this is important for me/us in case I had a chance to meet with OIC secretary with short notice. I have to be prepared and we should agreed upon which governance models we should discuss with them.

Thanks and Regards,

AGIT_000011
No 46 Niş İstanbul, Yeni Bosna, İSTANBUL Turkey

website: www.agitsys.com | email: Contact Information Redacted
Resp. Ex. 37
Subject: Good news : OIC  
Date: Thursday, January 10, 2013 at 5:47:53 PM Iran Standard Time  
From: AGİT  
To: 'Mehdi Abbasnia', Contact Information Redacted  
CC: 'Shahram Soboutipour [AGİTSys]'  

Dear All,

I had earlier sent a mail to OIC to follow up our formal letter to OIC Secretary. The following message from OIC Media Director, Mr. Fatih Öke. Yesterday we met, and discussed our intention behind .islam and .halal applications and our proposed road map with OIC. Hopefully next week or so we would get a letter for invitation.

Regards,

SUN

-----Original Message-----
From: M. Fatih ÖKE [mailto: ]
Sent: 08 January 2013 Tuesday 10:30
To: 
Subject: .islam ile ilgili

Sayın Unsal

Cnn turk'de calistigim gunlerde sizinle tanismistik. Su anda oic'de medya direktoru olarak calismaktayim. Bize ulaşan iletinizle ilgili hazir İstanbul'a gelmişken konuşmak isterim. Telefon numaram 05324147334'tur

Saygılarımla

Fatih Öke

iPhone'dan gönderildi=

From: Ufuk Gokcen [mailto: ]
Sent: 04 January 2013 Friday 18:11
To: 
Subject: Fwd: ICANN tarafından açıklanan yeni üst düzey alan adları (gTLD) konusunda (.İSLAM)

Sayın Ünsal,

Mesajınızı simdi aldım ve Sayın Genel Sekreterimizin ilgili danışmanlarına aktardım.

Saygılarımla,

Ufuk Gökçen
20 November 2012

H.E. the Secretary General, Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC)
Jeddah 21411, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Dear Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu,

Subject: Request for participation in .islam and .halal Top Level Domains’ governance

It is our pleasure to have a chance to introduce our efforts in favor of the Muslim Community to OIC, as the second largest inter-governmental organization worldwide and the most important Islamic organization in the world.

As you know, Internet as the most popular system of broadcasting and the most powerful means of sharing information has an unquestionable role in the development of societies. This role will make sense when we consider the opportunities which are provided by the internet for different stakeholders so that they could present information and share it on the internet.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the organization who manages the internet, has recently embarked on accepting the demands for registering new internet top level domains (TLDs), which is going to have a great influence on the internet structure in such a way that it will lead to the localization of the Internet and its development in the societies and communities will be in the form of audience categorization.

For instance, from this moment onward, every economic, political, religious or cultural group or community can play a clearer role on the internet through possessing a TLD peculiar to itself; they could attract their audiences in a better and a more wisely manner.

It is our pleasure to inform that Asia Green IT System (AGIT), an Istanbul based IT company, wish to create "a quality online space for the Muslim faithful" with domain name .ISLAM (dot-islam) and .HALAL (dot-halal) that all members of the Muslim community and other well wishers of Islam can use.

.ISLAM domains would be a great opportunity for the Muslim Community to express themselves on the internet (where Muslims has always suffered from less benefiting its facilities), but .HALAL has a strict objective on protection of Halal concept in the industry by helping a unique Halal certification method currently supported by Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC) affiliated to the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) which is under the umbrella of OIC.

As we were in a last-minute hurry to file our original applications, we did not have enough time for in depth and sufficient prior communication with relevant organizations, particularly of concerned Islamic countries, and especially on the matter of proper governance of registered domain names that are sensitive to the Muslim faithful.
While we already have the support of a considerable portion of the global Islamic community, it is by no means complete and it has always been our intention to increase the breadth of our support after we hurried through with the mechanics of getting the applications and the considerable risk funding in by the deadline.

Although we have received supports from prominent figures (including Dr. Mahatir Bin Muhammad as the attached letter states) and governments in the Muslim community, we do not consider these enough and we have been in the process of quietly seeking the support of OIC and ALL Islamic Countries.

To better overcome the challenges of governing such sensitive TLDs, AGIT has considered a governing method by the help of an Advisory Board that reflects the diversity of global Islam and also a list of initial interim appointed advisors from governments, religious leaders, civil society and prominent Muslims while daily operation of these TLDs are managed by a private company; AGIT.

We are looking forward to get support of OIC on this matter and kindly request a meeting at your office and convenience to introduce ourselves and seek your advise for a leading role as the permanent member in the envisaged Advisory Board for the Governance of .ISLAM and .HALAL TLDs.

"İnşallah"

Mustafa Savas Ünsal
CEO, Asia Green IT System Ltd.
Resp. Ex. 39
Dear Savas,

Regarding to early warnings, we have to start negotiations with UAE GAC representative. He might be available in the WCIT. It would be an opportunity to meet other governments’ authorities there as well.

We suggest to send an email to Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Marzouqi, and request an appointment for next week to talk about TLDs. We could arrange to go UAE next week then. Please advise accordingly.

Regards
Abbasnia

———

Dear Mehdi

As I explained to you on phone, I just received information about WCIT (ITU’s main meeting in the last 20 year) which we can attend this meeting in Dubai. It is started now and will last until December 14th. Later I thought we cannot attend it because it is just for governments but it seems that everybody can attend this conference as visitors. The important fact about this conference for AGIT is that

1. It is held in Dubai (one of our early warning submitters) and
2. We can meet all governmental persons related to ICT and telecommunication (including GAC members) at the same time there.

a very precious opportunity to start negotiating. Savas can start scheduling meeting with GAC members by directly contacting them or sending formal letters but it should start today. Also we need to apply for immediate visa.

Later (on December 10 and 11th) we will have the third meeting of “Islamic-Awakening conferences” which this time is focused on Islamic religious figures and academic islamologists from around the world (250 international men and 350 Iranian ones). This includes important persons from Pakistan, Malaysia (like Al-
Akas that I explained earlier) and Arab countries. We have to arrange for another participation of AGIT and we can also present .ISLAM as a means to help Islamic awakening while keeping everything un-radical. We can gather a lot of support letters from very important religious people and maybe some of them will have dominancy in their countries to push their governments support us. It is also possible for us to advocate to add an item in the final conference declaration to support .ISLAM. (it is possible for us to arrange for these, but needs a powerful presence)

If want to use benefits of these occasions we should act very quickly (again we are on the 90th minute). To attend both we should be in Dubai on Thursday and be in Tehran on Sunday night.
Please let me have your decision.

Best Regards,

Shahram Soboutipour | Business Development Manager | Asia Green IT System

Contact Information Redacted

email: Contact Information Redacted
Skype | GoogleTalk | facebook | LinkedIn | twitter
Dated: November 14, 2013
Ref. No.: AGIT/TLD/13-110

To:
Mr. Mohamed Sharil Tarmizi
Off Persiaran Multimedia, 63000 Cyberjaya Malaysia
Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Chief Operating Officer
Email: Contact Information Redacted
GAC Representative, Malaysia

Subject: Invitation to join Dot ISLAM and Dot HALAL Policy Advisory Council.

Dear Mr. Mohamed Sharil Tarmizi,

As you know, AGIT is a participant in ICANN’s new gTLD program as an applicant for several TLDs, including .Halal and .Islam, of relevance to the world’s Muslim communities. Our approach for these TLDs is to serve all Muslim communities and to be inclusive of all of these communities. We understand that no single organisation can speak for all these communities and as such, we have been reaching out to them for many months now in anticipation of the aforementioned TLDs being launched.

Our primary mission with these TLDs is to act in accordance with the interests of the world’s many various Muslim communities. The pertinence of this approach has just been confirmed by an expert arbitrator working as part of ICANN’s community objection process. Allegations that our applications were not truly representative of the interests of the Muslim communities were overturned, as AGIT prevailed as respondent in the objection hearings for both .Halal and .Islam.

Through all of its TLDs, AGIT humbly aims to be a technical facilitator and coordination vehicle to strengthen the world’s Muslim communities’ presence online through their own dedicated TLDs. This is why, from the outset, our TLD operations plan included multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms designed to allow all Muslim community stakeholders to become active participants in the governance of .Halal and .Islam.
This was clearly stated in our initial applications to ICANN. Although these were made public by ICANN on June 13, 2012, as mentioned in the text of the applications themselves, we at AGIT had been working toward dedicated Muslim domain names for more than 8 years. Quoting from our application for .Halal for example, I would highlight that the "HALAL gTLD is designed to accommodate a global community," The same application references an accountability mechanism, which is also described in our application for .Islam as "populated by members of the Islamic community," and which AGIT intended from the start to "be representative of the entire broad spectrum of the Muslim community."

At the core of this mechanism is the Policy Advisory Council (PAC). PACs will be deployed for both .Halal and .Islam. They will serve as non-profit governing boards made up of leaders from many of the world’s various Muslim communities. The PACs will oversee policy development for the TLDs, to ensure they are coherent and consistent with Muslim interests. As the representative of one of the most important Islamic countries, I wish to officially invite you to join the Policy Advisory Councils for .Halal and .Islam.

I would be happy to go into further details on the PACs and would welcome your suggestions on how to build the best governance system for .Halal and .Islam. I will be attending next week’s ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires and would be delighted to have the opportunity to discuss this with you there. Alternatively, I am available at any time for further discussions on this matter.

I sincerely hope the Government of Malaysia will take up our invitation to become .Halal and .Islam PAC members and, in this way, to contribute to unlocking the Internet’s full potential for Muslims worldwide.

Sincerely yours,

Abbassnia

Mehdi Abbassnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
RESP. EX. 41
Dated: November 14, 2013
Ref. No.: AGIT/TLD/13-110

To:

Mrs. Rachida Fakhri
Ministry of Trade, Commerce and New Technologies, Kingdom of Morocco
Email: Contact Information Redacted
GAC Representative, Morocco

Subject: Invitation to join Dot ISLAM and Dot HALAL Policy Advisory Council.

Dear Mrs. Rachida Fakhri,

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No.11, 4th Floor, Block D, Metrocity Shopping Mall, Kirgulu St., Buyukdere Ave., 34394, Levent, Istanbul, Turkey
AGIT_000216
This was clearly stated in our initial applications to ICANN. Although these were made public by ICANN on June 13, 2012, as mentioned in the text of the applications themselves, we at AGIT had been working toward dedicated Muslim domain names for more than 8 years. Quoting from our application for .Halal for example, I would highlight that the ".HALAL gTLD is designed to accommodate a global community," The same application references an accountability mechanism, which is also described in our application for .Islam as "populated by members of the Islamic community," and which AGIT intended from the start to "be representative of the entire broad spectrum of the Muslim community."

At the core of this mechanism is the Policy Advisory Council (PAC). PACs will be deployed for both .Halal and .Islam. They will serve as non-profit governing boards made up of leaders from many of the world’s various Muslim communities. The PACs will oversee policy development for the TLDs, to ensure they are coherent and consistent with Muslim interests. As the representative of one of the most important Islamic countries, I wish to officially invite you to join the Policy Advisory Councils for .Halal and .Islam.

I would be happy to go into further details on the PACs and would welcome your suggestions on how to build the best governance system for .Halal and .Islam. I will be attending next week’s ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires and would be delighted to have the opportunity to discuss this with you there. Alternatively, I am available at any time for further discussions on this matter.

I sincerely hope the Government of Morocco will take up our invitation to become .Halal and .Islam PAC members and, in this way, to contribute to unlocking the Internet’s full potential for Muslims worldwide.

Sincerely yours,

Abbasnia

Mehdi Abbasnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
RESP. EX. 42
Dated: November 14, 2013
Ref. No.: AGIT/TLD/13-110

To:

Dr. Sylvanus Ehikioya
Director, New Media & Information Security Department
Nigerian Communications Commission
GAC Representative, Nigeria

Subject: Invitation to join Dot ISLAM and Dot HALAL Policy Advisory Council.

Dear Dr. Sylvanus Ehikioya,

As you know, AGIT is a participant in ICANN’s new gTLD program as an applicant for several TLDs, including .Halal and .Islam, of relevance to the world’s Muslim communities. Our approach for these TLDs is to serve all Muslim communities and to be inclusive of all of these communities. We understand that no single organisation can speak for all these communities and as such, we have been reaching out to them for many months now in anticipation of the aforementioned TLDs being launched.

Our primary mission with these TLDs is to act in accordance with the interests of the world’s many various Muslim communities. The pertinence of this approach has just been confirmed by an expert arbitrator working as part of ICANN’s community objection process. Allegations that our applications were not truly representative of the interests of the Muslim communities were overturned, as AGIT prevailed as respondent in the objection hearings for both .Halal and .Islam.

Through all of its TLDs, AGIT humbly aims to be a technical facilitator and coordination vehicle to strengthen the world’s Muslim communities’ presence online through their own dedicated TLDs. This is why, from the outset, our TLD operations plan included multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms designed to allow all Muslim community stakeholders to become active participants in the governance of .Halal and .Islam.

This was clearly stated in our initial applications to ICANN. Although these were made public by ICANN on June 13, 2012, as mentioned in the text of the applications themselves, we at AGIT had been working toward dedicated Muslim domain names for more than 8
years. Quoting from our application for .Halal for example, I would highlight that the ".HALAL gTLD is designed to accommodate a global community," The same application references an accountability mechanism, which is also described in our application for .Islam as "populated by members of the Islamic community," and which AGIT intended from the start to "be representative of the entire broad spectrum of the Muslim community."

At the core of this mechanism is the Policy Advisory Council (PAC). PACs will be deployed for both .Halal and .Islam. They will serve as non-profit governing boards made up of leaders from many of the world’s various Muslim communities. The PACs will oversee policy development for the TLDs, to ensure they are coherent and consistent with Muslim interests. As the representative of one of the most important Islamic countries, I wish to officially invite you to join the Policy Advisory Councils for .Halal and .Islam.

I would be happy to go into further details on the PACs and would welcome your suggestions on how to build the best governance system for .Halal and .Islam. I will be attending next week’s ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires and would be delighted to have the opportunity to discuss this with you there. Alternatively, I am available at any time for further discussions on this matter.

I sincerely hope the Government of Nigeria will take up our invitation to become .Halal and .Islam PAC members and, in this way, to contribute to unlocking the Internet’s full potential for Muslims worldwide.

Sincerely yours,

Mehdi Abbasnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
Resp. Ex. 43
Dated: November 14, 2013
Ref. No.: AGIT/TLD/13-110

To:
Mr. Wajdi H. Al-Quliti
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
Director of IT Department, CIO, CKO
P.O Box. 178 Jeddah, 21411
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Subject: Invitation to join Dot ISLAM and Dot HALAL Policy Advisory Council.

Dear Mr Al-Quliti,

As Chairman of Asia Green IT System Limited (AGIT), I would like to congratulate the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on becoming an Observer to ICANN’s Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC).

As you know, AGIT is a participant in ICANN’s new gTLD program as an applicant for several TLDs, including .Halal and .Islam, of relevance to the world’s Muslim communities. Our approach for these TLDs is to serve all Muslim communities and to be inclusive of all of these communities. We understand that no single organisation can speak for all these communities and as such, we have been reaching out to them for many months now in anticipation of the aforementioned TLDs being launched.

Our primary mission with these TLDs is to act in accordance with the interests of the world’s many various Muslim communities. The pertinence of this approach has just been confirmed by an expert arbitrator working as part of ICANN’s community objection process. Allegations that our applications were not truly representative of the interests of the Muslim communities were overturned, as AGIT prevailed as respondent in the objection hearings for both .Halal and .Islam.

Through all of its TLDs, AGIT humbly aims to be a technical facilitator and coordination vehicle to strengthen the world’s Muslim communities’ presence online through their own
dedicated TLDs. This is why, from the outset, our TLD operations plan included multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms designed to allow all Muslim community stakeholders to become active participants in the governance of .Halal and .Islam.

This was clearly stated in our initial applications to ICANN. Although these were made public by ICANN on June 13, 2012, as mentioned in the text of the applications themselves, we at AGIT had been working toward dedicated Muslim domain names for more than 8 years. Quoting from our application for .Halal for example, I would highlight that the "."HALAL gTLD is designed to accommodate a global community," The same application references an accountability mechanism, which is also described in our application for .Islam as "populated by members of the Islamic community," and which AGIT intended from the start to "be representative of the entire broad spectrum of the Muslim community."

At the core of this mechanism is the Policy Advisory Council (PAC). PACs will be deployed for both .Halal and .Islam. They will serve as non-profit governing boards made up of leaders from many of the world’s various Muslim communities. The PACs will oversee policy development for the TLDs, to ensure they are coherent and consistent with Muslim interests. As one of the largest political organisations in the Muslim world, I wish to officially invite your organisation to join the Policy Advisory Councils for .Halal and .Islam.

I would be happy to go into further details on the PACs and would welcome your suggestions on how to build the best governance system for .Halal and .Islam. I will be attending next week’s ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires and would be delighted to have the opportunity to discuss this with you there. Alternatively, I am available at any time for further discussions on this matter.

I sincerely hope OIC will take up our invitation to become .Halal and .Islam PAC members and, in this way, to contribute to unlocking the Internet’s full potential for Muslims worldwide.

Sincerely yours,

Mehdi Abbasnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
Dated: November 14, 2013
Ref. No.: AGIT/TLD/13-110

To:
Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qadir
Secretary (IT), Ministry of Information Technology
GAC Representative, Pakistan
Telephone: 009251-9209484
E-mail: Contact Information Redacted

Mr. Muhammad Amir Malik
Member (IT), Ministry of Information Technology
GAC Representative, Pakistan
Telephone: 009251-9213173
E-mail: Contact Information Redacted

Syed Ifikhar H. Shah
Ministry of Information Technology
GAC Representative, Pakistan
Email: Contact Information Redacted

Subject: Invitation to join Dot ISLAM and Dot HALAL Policy Advisory Council.

Dear Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qadir,

As you know, AGIT is a participant in ICANN’s new gTLD program as an applicant for several TLDs, including .Halal and .Islam, of relevance to the world’s Muslim communities. Our approach for these TLDs is to serve all Muslim communities and to be inclusive of all of these communities. We understand that no single organisation can speak for all these communities and as such, we have been reaching out to them for many months now in anticipation of the aforementioned TLDs being launched.

Our primary mission with these TLDs is to act in accordance with the interests of the world’s many various Muslim communities. The pertinence of this approach has just been confirmed by an expert arbitrator working as part of ICANN’s community objection process.

Allegations that our applications were not truly representative of the interests of the Muslim
communities were overturned, as AGIT prevailed as respondent in the objection hearings for both .Halal and .Islam.

Through all of its TLDs, AGIT humbly aims to be a technical facilitator and coordination vehicle to strengthen the world’s Muslim communities’ presence online through their own dedicated TLDs. This is why, from the outset, our TLD operations plan included multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms designed to allow all Muslim community stakeholders to become active participants in the governance of .Halal and .Islam.

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At the core of this mechanism is the Policy Advisory Council (PAC). PACs will be deployed for both .Halal and .Islam. They will serve as non-profit governing boards made up of leaders from many of the world’s various Muslim communities. The PACs will oversee policy development for the TLDs, to ensure they are coherent and consistent with Muslim interests. As the representative of one of the largest Islamic countries, I wish to officially invite you to join the Policy Advisory Councils for .Halal and .Islam.

I would be happy to go into further details on the PACs and would welcome your suggestions on how to build the best governance system for .Halal and .Islam. I will be attending next week’s ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires and would be delighted to have the opportunity to discuss this with you there. Alternatively, I am available at any time for further discussions on this matter.

I sincerely hope the Government of Pakistan will take up our invitation to become .Halal and .Islam PAC members and, in this way, to contribute to unlocking the Internet’s full potential for Muslims worldwide.

Sincerely yours,

Mehdi Abbasnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
Resp. Ex. 45
Dated: November 14, 2013
Ref. No.: AGIT/TLD/13-110

To:
   Mr. Mallé NDIAYE, Director of ICT
   Mrs. Mana AIDARA, ARTP
   Mrs. Fatimetou Diop DIANE, ADIE
   GAC Representatives, Senegal

Subject: Invitation to join Dot ISLAM and Dot HALAL Policy Advisory Council.

Dear Mr. Mallé NDIAYE,

As you know, AGIT is a participant in ICANN’s new gTLD program as an applicant for several TLDs, including .Halal and .Islam, of relevance to the world’s Muslim communities. Our approach for these TLDs is to serve all Muslim communities and to be inclusive of all of these communities. We understand that no single organisation can speak for all these communities and as such, we have been reaching out to them for many months now in anticipation of the aforementioned TLDs being launched.

Our primary mission with these TLDs is to act in accordance with the interests of the world’s many various Muslim communities. The pertinence of this approach has just been confirmed by an expert arbitrator working as part of ICANN’s community objection process. Allegations that our applications were not truly representative of the interests of the Muslim communities were overturned, as AGIT prevailed as respondent in the objection hearings for both .Halal and .Islam.

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I would be happy to go into further details on the PACs and would welcome your suggestions on how to build the best governance system for .Halal and .Islam. I will be attending next week’s ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires and would be delighted to have the opportunity to discuss this with you there. Alternatively, I am available at any time for further discussions on this matter.

I sincerely hope the Government of Senegal will take up our invitation to become .Halal and .Islam PAC members and, in this way, to contribute to unlocking the Internet’s full potential for Muslims worldwide.

Sincerely yours,

Mehdi Abbasnia
Chairman and Managing Director
Asia Green IT System Ltd.
Resp. Ex. 46
Dear Mr. Sébastien Bachollet,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC’s efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN’s rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director
Dear Mr. Mark CARVELL,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

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If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director

AGIT_000025
Dear Mr. Cherine Chalaby,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communique the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

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If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director
Request For Meeting in Durban

Mehdi Abbasnia <Contact Information Redacted>  Thu, Jul 11, 2013 at 6:14 AM

Dear Mr. Bertrand de La Chapelle,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

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If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director

AGIT_000029
Request For Meeting in Durban

Mehdi Abbasnia <Contact Information Redacted>  Thu, Jul 11, 2013 at 6:16 AM

Dear Chris Disspain,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC's efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN's rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director
Dear Mr. Laurent Ferrali,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

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This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN's rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director

AGIT_000033
Dear Ms. Erika Mann,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC's efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN's rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director

AGIT_000035
Request For Meeting in Durban

Mehdi Abbasnia  
Thu, Jul 11, 2013 at 6:31 AM

Dear Mr. Frank March,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC’s efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN’s rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia  
Managing Director

AGIT_000037
Dear Ms. Suzanne Radell,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC's efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN's rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director
Request For Meeting in Durban

Mehdi Abbasnia <Contact Information Redacted>  
To: Contact Information Redacted  
Thu, Jul 11, 2013 at 6:28 AM

Dear Mr. Thomas Schneider,

As CEO of Asia Green IT System and applicant for Dot ISLAM, Dot HALAL and Dot PERSIANGULF, I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you during the upcoming ICANN meeting in Durban.

As you know, our applications were named in the Communiqué the GAC released at the close of the Beijing meeting in April. As a response, the Board New gTLD Program Committee has called for further discussion/examination of these specific cases in order to better understand the sensitivities around them.

I am most appreciative of the NGPC and the GAC's efforts to exercise the fullest possible due diligence on our TLD applicants and would be more than happy to help in this process.

As such, I am making myself available to provide you with a more in-depth understanding of our applications and answer any questions you may have as directly and fully as I can.

This is done in the spirit of cooperation and the desire to abide by ICANN's rules for the new gTLD program that Asia Green IT System has exercised since we first decided to participate in that program as an applicant.

If you are in Durban, please do not hesitate to contact me so that we can determine a suitable time to hold these discussions. However, I will be more appreciate if we could meet on any of the first days of the summit meeting (Sunday or Monday evening).

Best Regards

Mehdi Abbasnia | Managing Director

AGIT_000041
RESP. EX. 47
.ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs

A brief description on Islamic new Generic Top Level Domain (gTLD)

Note: This is a draft evolving document
June 12, 2013
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Section I:
Domain Names, ICANN & the new gTLD Program

The Domains\(^1\)

A domain is the name that identifies a web site. Each domain is unique within the Internet. The www.AGIT.com domain belongs to this page you are viewing, and no other. A single web server can serve many pages of several domains, but a domain can only have one web server.

Domains normally consist of three parts: the three www, the name of the organization (AGIT) and the type of organization (com).

The last part of a domain name (the extension) is called the “Top Level Domain (TLD)”, and the standards for assigning top level domains are established through an international organization, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), www.icann.org.

There are two types of top level domains (TLDs): generic and country code.

Generic names (gTLDs) were created for the public use of the Internet, and the country code domains (ccTLDs) to be used individually in each one. Generic names can be .com, .org, .net, .info .gov, .mil or .int. Country codes are, for example, .uk, .de, .tr or .fr.

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ICANN²

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is the non-profit multi-stakeholder governing and policy body of the worldwide Internet naming system, which coordinates unique identifiers across the world, with the purpose of maintaining one global, safe and secure Internet.

In addition to providing technical operations of vital DNS resources, ICANN also defines policies for how the names and numbers of the Internet should operate. Through open forum meetings, grassroots participation, and conscientious inclusion of individuals in the public and private sector and governments, policies are based on thorough review and consensus building.

History of generic Top-Level Domains³

Soon, the Internet will change in a major way. ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), the non-profit organization that oversees the Internet’s domain name system, plans to open its doors to new gTLD (generic top-level domain) applications.

Currently there are 21 gTLDs in use on the Internet today. A Top-level domain is what Internet users are accustomed to seeing on the right-most side of a domain name, e.g. .com, .net, and .org.

The introduction of new gTLDs will add a wide variety of new extensions for consumers to choose from. We expect a steady stream of innovation to take place in the next few years as the new gTLD program takes off. The information below should give you an idea of what is to come.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expansion Period</th>
<th>Top-Level Domains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original gTLDs (Prior to 1998)</td>
<td>.com .net .edu .gov .int .mil .org .arpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st gTLD Expansion (2000)</td>
<td>.aero .biz .coop .info .museum .name .pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd gTLD Expansion (2004)</td>
<td>.asia .cat .jobs .mobi .tel .travel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ Reference: ICANN New gTLD Program website (http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/about/program)
Launch of the New gTLD Program

In June 2011, ICANN’s Board of Directors authorized the launch of the New gTLD (generic Top-Level Domain) Program, which would add new web address endings to what already included .com, .org, .edu and others.

The program’s goals include enhancing competition and consumer choice, and enabling the benefits of innovation via the introduction of new gTLDs. The program was introduced in June 2008 and has gone through a thorough multi-stakeholder review process that resulted in an Applicant Guidebook that outlines all details of the initiative.

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4 Reference: ICANN New gTLD Program website (http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/about/program)
Section II:
General Information about the Applicant

Executive Summary

Asia Green IT System Bilgisayar San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti. (AGIT) is an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions and service provider with a highly competent management team, powerful strategic alliances, and strong customer orientation.

AGIT -with a team of more than 20 years of professional experience in ICT industry- is one of the leading private ICT companies which has successfully designed and implemented mega ICT projects in the Middle East. Since 1989, the team behind AGIT as one of the leading teams in ICT field has actively focused on following sections of ICT that made the company a reputable brand in the Middle East:

- Consultation
- Execution of ICT Turnkey Projects
- Provision of ICT Total Solutions
- System Integration
- Provision of high-end enterprise level ICT products
- Value added services and support

To assist its expansion of objectives, AGIT has forged numerous business relationships with prominent local and international players in the ICT industry.

AGIT as one of its main objectives on becoming more active in the internet infrastructure, has recently applied for new Top Level Domains by targeting the Muslim and Middle Eastern markets as the next billion internet users.

Vision:

By 2017, AGIT shall be the excellent, number one ICT solution provider and Internet Company with world class standards in the Middle East region.
Mission:

AGIT’s mission is to expand the usage of ICT and Internet among the Middle East and Muslim countries’ citizens by establishing Internet Registry Services as an infrastructure.

AGIT plans to consistently provide ICT products, solutions and services that meet customers’ satisfaction through highly skilled people, industry aligned processes and strategic partnerships.

1. Creating innovative, unique, and cost-effective ICT solutions
2. Delivering products and services more effectively and efficiently
3. Committing toward employees improvement
4. Providing fast and reliable technical assistance for customers

Strategy:

AGIT, on its way to its vision, has focused on internet’s new gTLD program as the next generation of accessibility tool on the internet. AGIT believes in this project as an opportunity for the next billion internet users to have better access to the new world’s information, pushing them toward new successes based on the knowledge they achieve.

Middle East, as a multi-language, multi-cultural developing region, is an important market for every business, in which AGIT will invest more and more to leverage its dominancy on the information market. Based on this belief, AGIT has focused on “The Muslim Community” as its main target market.

The Muslim community is one of the most important markets for every business with over one billion population around the world. Middle East is the origin of Islam and one of the most important and key regions of the world for this community.

AGIT, thanks to its localization in Turkey, has a smooth and easy access to its target audiences, which brings many advantages for it. This accessibility to the target market, in addition to business ideas behind domain name industry and services, and the untouched markets in the region, has formed AGIT’s business strategy.
Core Values:

1. **Passion for Excellence**
   - Striving to be great and not just good; continuously improving results,

2. **Professional Discipline**
   - With strong work ethic; deserving of others’ trust and respect; using company resources prudently; acting with fairness and objectivity; being accountable for one’s actions.

3. **Teamwork**
   - Actively tapping areas of synergy; communicating and collaborating towards common goals. AGIT believes in TEAM “Together Everyone Achieve More”

4. **Loyalty**
   - A good corporate citizen; pursuing corporate interests as one’s own; speaking well of the company and taking pride in its achievements

Value Proposition:

AGIT has to insist of using resources to supply greater value to clients in different aspects:

5. **Quality**
   - Comprehensive quality systems for various processes

6. **Services**
   - On time, on-budget project delivery

7. **Partnership**
   - Being partner for customers rather than a mere vendor

8. **Knowledge Management**
   - AGIT has a Knowledge Base library containing all processes and repeatable solutions acquired from 20 years of ICT experience.

9. **Wide spectrum of ICT Solutions and Services**
   - AGIT offers complete solution to its customers with various ICT technologies, products and services.

10. **Value for Money**
    - AGIT delivers the best benefits to its customers’ ICT investment.

11. **Continuous Technology Adaptation and Innovation**
    - AGIT maintains numerous partnerships with key industry players for easy access to latest innovations.
Section III:  
.ISLAM and .HALAL Top Level Domain

Introduction:

Internet is facing the biggest change in its history. New brands, ideas, groups, communities… have now found the chance to apply for their own specific space on internet naming system through ICANN’s new gTLD program.

One of the most interesting points of this courageous program was the motivation which was created among communities to try to represent their specific webspace on the internet by applying for their own TLD; and the religious communities were among them as well.

AGIT as a Muslim company was a pioneer in using this opportunity with the philosophy of providing new internet presence opportunity for Muslims around the world. Described below are some facts and statistics about ICANN’s new gTLD Program and AGIT’s ideas for the proposed .ISLAM and .HALAL generic Top Level Domains:

Facts and statistics about Applied for new gTLDs:

- A total number of 1930 applications have been submitted to ICANN for 1470 TLDs. It means that around 1400 new top level domains will be added to the current internet infrastructure, each of them explaining a specific field of business, brand, community, nationality etc…

- A majority of these TLDs have been applied for, from non-Islamic countries. The share of Islamic countries in the future of internet will be is very low in comparison to the share of Muslim population in the world. (just 3.3% of TLDs, in comparison to 20% of the world population)
A total number of 17 applications have been submitted for TLDs which were related to religious concepts. If all of them approve, Christians will own 56.25% of all religious TLDs and Muslims will have 37.5%.

The number of applications for TLDs inconsistent with Islamic values (gambling, porno, etc...), are 34 in comparison to 6 Islamic TLDs.

It means, if all being approved, internet will be mostly a host for Domain names inconsistent with Islamic values in the future. So Muslims must support their own internet domain names.

**Facts about AGIT’s activities and application for .ISLAM:**

- AGIT is the only Muslim company applying for .ISLAM and .HALAL as the most important faith TLDs for the Muslim community, although everybody expected more activity from the companies and organizations in the Islamic countries. In a very simple rule of thumb, we can feel the activity of other religions’ main leading reference (e.g. Christian organization) and the inactivity of main Islamic organizations on the other hand, which is evidence on the presence of the “Digital Gap” between these countries. The “Gap” AGIT hopefully efforts to decrease through .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs.

In other word, AGIT was the only Islamic entity which understood the lack of Muslim’s power on the internet, (while many rich companies were just thinking about pure business TLDs), and tried to act in a way to bring back the power of governing the internet to the Muslim community.

- In its commitment to the growth and development of the Muslim community, AGIT’s BoD has decided to contribute a specific part of .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLD financial revenues to the projects done by major Islamic organizations in Islamic countries. These contributions will take place as donations to specific programs/activities by the decision of .ISLAM/.HALAL Policy Advisory Councils (PACs)
Why .ISLAM and .HALAL?

There are hundreds of millions of Muslims worldwide, practicing their faith in a huge variety of different ways. They are a disparate group, yet they are united through their core beliefs. They are a group whose origins are found some 1400 years in the past, their ethnicity often inextricably linked with their faith. Hitherto, however, there has been no way to easily unify them and their common appreciation of Islam. The .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs will change this.

With over 1.6 billion followers or over 22% of earth’s population, Islam is the second-largest and one of the fastest-growing religions in the world.\(^5\)

The majority of Muslims are Sunni, being 70-90% of all Muslims. The second largest sect, Shia, makes up 10-30%.\(^6\) About 13% of Muslims live in Indonesia, the largest Muslim country, 25% in South Asia, 20% in the Middle East, 2% in Central Asia, 4% in the remaining South East Asian countries, and 15% in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sizable communities are also found in China, Russia, and parts of Europe.

The benefits of the .ISLAM gTLD will be manifold, not just to registrants but also to tens of millions of Muslim internet users, as well as many others with an interest in or curiosity regarding Islam. The presence of a Muslim-specific gTLD will increase the volume of online Islamic resources, as the emergence of .ISLAM second-level domains sees a network effect kick in. This network effect will create an additional incentive for the digitization of existing Islamic materials, so as to facilitate their posting online as the demand for such material grows.

Consequently, the new .ISLAM gTLD will also increase access to online resources as the tens of millions of people that read Islamic and Islam-related materials are able, for the first time, to find the material they seek within the sites operating under the .ISLAM gTLD. Existing website registrants will be able to extend their presence to that audience with new .ISLAM sites, while new registrants will emerge from those Muslim populations brought together by the .ISLAM gTLD, adding to the value of the Internet in ways not currently possible.

As the global population expands, more people become willing Internet users and seek out second-level domains. The .ISLAM gTLD is flexible, and is thus capable of being used for sites

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focused on ecommerce, information dissemination, charitable endeavors and many more functions among Muslims. A transformation in competition is anticipated for web sites within .ISLAM, allowing them to depart from conventional methods of attracting new customers in this expanding market. This is because it will encourage competitors, targeting the extensive and diverse collection of global Islamic Internet users. This incentive doesn't currently exist in an online space devoid of the .ISLAM gTLD, where competition amongst the already saturated existing TLDs is stagnant.

**Halal** is a term designating any object or an action which is permissible to use or engage in, according to Islamic law. The term not only covers food and drink, but also all matters of daily life. When it comes to halal food, most people think of meat foods only. But the fact is that the Halal Industry consists of a vast and wide range of services including:

- Halal Foods
- Halal Pharmaceuticals
- Halal Hygienic Materials
- Halal Cosmetics
- Halal Services (Banking and Financial, Tourism, Public Trade and Business, Transportation, etc.)

The Halal Industry Service Providers’ Community consists of all those who do engage in:

1. Research, Development, Monitoring and Certifying of Halal Products and Services,
2. Production of Halal Materials and Services
3. Distribution of Halal Products and Services
4. Sales and Marketing of Halal Products and Services

This will consist of a huge amount of industry role players which basically serve the 1.6 Billion Muslim population in the word, but the community’s services is not just limited to Muslims, rather many non-Muslims nowadays who has accepted the Halal concept as a healthy life style.
The effect of Islamic TLDs

A robust gTLD has the power to bring together Muslims across national borders in a free-flowing exchange of information and commerce. There is not a .COM or .ORG equivalent of .ISLAM or .HALAL, domains that have universal appeal across a common religion. Asia Green IT System (AGIT) was founded in, and as is headquartered in, Turkey (an Islamic nation that straddles Europe and the Middle East) by Muslims with great devotion to their religion, which manifests itself in both pride and honor. The .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs will increasingly open up the vast resources of the Internet and the interconnectedness it brings to the Muslims community, while stimulating the introduction of more information and resources among Muslims online. The .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs are designed to accommodate a global community, and AGIT' team’s work with ICANN has always looked not just to serving Muslim people but all users of the internet - thus serving Muslims and those interested in the Muslim faith all around the world, whilst simultaneously achieving ICANN’s goal of creating greater competition in the gTLD space.

The .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs are intended for Muslim faithful who wish to promote, participate or learn about Islam and its various facets, its effect on people’s daily life around the world, its history, its law and jurisprudence and the rich and diverse culture that surrounds it. Thus, any well-intentioned Muslim who wants to supply such content, or do business based around it, will be able to operate a domain under the .ISLAM or .HALAL gTLD.
Section IV:
Who supports .ISLAM and .HALAL new gTLDs?

.ISLAM and .HALAL new gTLDs, applied for through Asia Green IT System have received several endorsement letters from different Islamic organizations and famous people around the world, and from different branches of Islam (Shia and Sunni as the main branches).

AGIT as the Muslim company applying for .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs, has an ongoing task to promote .ISLAM and .HALAL new gTLDs to the Muslim community to receive new supporting letters.

As a strategic approach, AGIT has tried to make International Islamic organizations be involved in the governance of .ISLAM and major Halal certification bodies to be involved in .HALAL policy making.

AGIT has been succeeded in receiving supporting letter for .ISLAM and .HALAL from the Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC). We have also been succeeded in involving HALALWORLD, the only HALAL certification body which is accepted by all Islamic countries. There are many Halal certification bodies around the world but all of them are supported by one or few countries. HALALWORLD is OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation)’s Halal certification standard project which is accepted by all Islamic countries.

In particular these international organizations could act as a potential sponsoring organization.
AGIT is currently working out the formalities of such relationship.

Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC) in association with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) which is under the umbrella of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established in 2003. ICRIC has a Board of directors consisting of 9 members from Malaysia, Jordan, Egypt,… plus Secretary General of ICCI and acts within the framework of its articles of association approved by the Islamic Chamber and with regard to 16 strategic principles included in its mandate for elevation of trade and economic ties among Islamic Countries.

AGIT has also recently started to open the opportunity to Muslim people to express their interest in .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs through online social media like Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/DotIslam and https://www.facebook.com/DotHalal) with thousands of fans.
List of .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLD supporters:
(updated on June 2, 2013)

1. Prominent Organizations and Leaders representing the Muslim community:

1.1. Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC) (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

ICRIC is a subsidiary of Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) which is under the umbrella of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)\(^8\), the 2\(^{nd}\) largest international organization after UN with 57 Islamic member countries. ICRIC is responsible for research and information activities of ICCI and operates some of OIC and ICCI’s projects. OIC has created ICCI in line with the goal of development for all Islamic communities, and its continuous consideration on the promotion of commercial and economic relations among its Member States to achieve the goal of sustainable and comprehensive development. ICRIC acts as the research and development wing of ICCI in terms of new ideas and technologies, and is known as the most relevant subsidiary of OIC and ICCI to these subjects.


1.2. Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad\(^9\) (.ISLAM)

The former president of Malaysia and the man who moved Malaysia to an advanced country. He is with no doubt the most popular figure in Malaysia and many other countries. Dr. Mahathir was one of the first who supported us and his support has brought a great credit for AGIT, because everybody knows that he will not support a non-eligible entity to hold the sensitive TLD of .ISLAM.

Malaysia has a 17 million Muslim population\(^10\) and we believe Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad is the best representative of this community.

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1.3. The Management Center for Islamic Schools of Thought (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

The management center for Twelver or Imami Shia Schools of thought (Hawza’s) in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, India, Bahrain, Syria, Lebanon etc… operate under this center’s supervision.¹¹

Shia’s population is around 200 Million.¹² 85% of them (170 Million) are Twelver or Imami Shia’s. All Imami Shia’s follow the thoughts of religious leaders which are trained in schools of thoughts in different countries under the supervision of this center. This center is the main training management system of Shia schools in terms of religious content and can be counted as the representative of 170 million Twelver or Imami Shia’s around the world.


1.4. The World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

The World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought is a multi-cultural organization that several hundreds of Islamic leaders (both Shia and Sunni) cooperate with, in its consideration about creation of peace and proximity between different Islamic sects.

The forum holds the “Islamic Unity Conference” each year with participants from around the world, including mostly religious leaders of different Sects of Islam. The followers of these leaders are Muslims from all sects of Islam all around the world.


1.5. HALAL WORLD Center (.HALAL)

Halal Research & Development Center (HALAL WORLD) is the only unified Halal standard and certification project of Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC). ICRIC operates under Islamic Chamber of Commerce and affiliated with OIC.

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### 1.6. Islamic Shi'ite High Council, Lebanon (.ISLAM and .HALAL)


### 1.7. Islamic Center Hamburg, Germany (.ISLAM)

Germany has the largest Muslim population in Western Europe after France. Approximately 3 to 3.5 million Muslims live in Germany, and 80% of them do not have German citizenship; 608,000 are German citizens. 70% of the Muslim population is of Turkish origin. ([http://www.euro-islam.info/country-profiles/germany/](http://www.euro-islam.info/country-profiles/germany/))

The **Islamic Centre Hamburg** (German: *Islamisches Zentrum Hamburg*) is one of the oldest Shia mosques in Germany and Europe.

Established in Hamburg, in northern Germany, in the late 1950s by a group of Hamburg-based emigrants and business people it rapidly developed into one of the leading Shia centers in the Western world.

**Link to download the letter**: [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Germany_Islamic_Center_Hamburg.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Germany_Islamic_Center_Hamburg.jpg)

### 1.8. The ECO cultural institute (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

ECO Cultural Institute is one of the specialized agencies under the Economic Corporation Organization (ECO), an intergovernmental organization consisting of Islamic State of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. Among ECO member states, 9 out of 10 are members of OIC. ECO Cultural Institute has supported .ISLAM as a subsidiary of the Economic Corporation Organization (ECO) which is most likely related to governmental attitudes of its member states.


### 1.9. Association AlGhadir Islamique, France (.ISLAM)
A Shia Islamic training institute in France (with 350,000 Shia’s out of 5 million Muslims)

**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_France_Association_AlGhadir_Islamique.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_France_Association_AlGhadir_Islamique.jpg)

1.10. **Centro Islamico No Brasil (ISLAM)**

The main Islamic organizations in Brazil (Muslim population of around 900,000)


**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Brazil_Islamic_Center_in_Brazil.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Brazil_Islamic_Center_in_Brazil.jpg)

1.11. **Islamic Institution Arresalla, Brazil (ISLAM)**

An Islamic institute offering cultural, religious services to a large group of Muslim community in Brazil.

**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Brazil_Islamic_Institution_Arresala.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Brazil_Islamic_Institution_Arresala.jpg)

1.12. **Association Culturelle Musulmane de Roissy en Brie, France (ISLAM)**

The cultural Islamic association in Roissy, and the founder of Roissy mosque


**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_France_Association_Culturelle_Musulmane_de_Roissy_en_Brie.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_France_Association_Culturelle_Musulmane_de_Roissy_en_Brie.jpg)

1.13. **Muslim Religious Community, Belarus (ISLAM)**

The main organization of Muslims in Belarus (total Muslim population: 51,000)

**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Belarus_Muslim_Religious_Community.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Belarus_Muslim_Religious_Community.jpg)

2. **Islamic Religious Institutes / Associations / Organizations:**

2.1. **Islamic United Council, Pakistan (ISLAM)**

One of the main Islamic Societies in Pakistan.

2.2. Daawa Islamic University, Lebanon (ISLAM and HALAL)


2.3. Aras Justice, Freedom and Solidarity Association, Turkey (HALAL)

Established in 2012 in Istanbul, As a Non-government and non-profit organization, Aras’s mission is to support victims and protect their rights and help them to solve their problems. And creating public awareness in order to uphold political freedom and prevent inhumane conduct.

For this reason, Aras organizes panels, Symposia and conferences in Turkey and Azerbaijan. Aras is kept public informed through the release of periodicals, press releases. Aras makes use of the internet, as well as radio and TV broadcasts preparing, organizing contests, demonstrations, dinners and evening performances.

Apart from these, Aras finances scholarships for poor students and opens the student dormitory.


2.4. Islamic Academy, Germany (ISLAM)

One of the oldest and most well-known Islamic educational centers in Germany with over 50 years of activity. Many Islam fans are trained in this center.

Link to download the letter:  http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Germany_Islamic_Academy_Germany.jpg

2.5. Scientific Council Association for Arabic Language, Lebanon (ISLAM and HALAL)

Global institution dealing with cultural scientific interest in Arabic to preserves its integrity, seeking to promote classical Arabic, promoting its beauty and ability to absorb modern scientific terminology, to raise and defend it in the face of contemporary challenges, and the conspiracies being hatched against it. It is licensed under the Lebanese law based on the approval of the Council of Ministers on 12/30/2005 under No. 370, and includes a selection of the world's scientists.
2.6. Beyan Cultural Center, Turkey (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

Beyan started its activities in 2012 in Istanbul. The main object of the Beyan Cultural Center is to provide better understanding of Islam for Muslims and non-Muslims in Turkey. Therefore, they organize such activities as conference, symposium, and meetings.


2.7. Harekat-el-Omma Association, Lebanon (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

Lebanese Islamic Association: http://alomma-lb.org/

Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_Islam-Halal_IRTVU_AIOmma.jpg

2.8. Kudus-Der, Turkey (ISLAM)

Founded in 2012, the association's headquarters in Istanbul. The association was founded to help the Palestinian people.

Kudüs Der assistance not only humanitarian aid but also inform Turkish public about Palestinian issue by organizing media conferences, meetings in Turkey.


2.9. Halal Supreme Council, Iran (HALAL)


2.10. Fatih Akincilar Social and Cultural Association, Turkey (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

Akincilar social solidarity and cultural association was founded in the 1970s in Istanbul district Fatih.

Akıncılar aims to meet the needs of those who are suffering poverty or hunger.

Social Aid: food aid and organizations during the Ramadan fast-breaking dinner, Qurban programs.
Educational Aid: delivering school bags, educational sets, and supplementary materials to needy students.

   Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM-HALAL_Turkey_Akincilar_Social_Solidarity_and_Cultural_Association.pdf

2.11. Association of Development, Promotion, Production and Trade of Halal Products, Iran (.HALAL)


2.12. Diplomatic Correspondents Association, Pakistan (.ISLAM)

   The association of Diplomatic Journalists of Pakistan, with thousands of members, all active in the media in Pakistan

   Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Pakistan_DCAP.jpg

2.13. Peoples Youth Organization, Pakistan (.ISLAM)

   A famous civil socia Islamic organization, very active in Islamic cultural activities in Pakistan.

   Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Pakistan_Peoples_Youth_Organization.jpg

2.14. The Danish-Palestinian Friendship Association, Denmark (.ISLAM)

   An NGO active in Humanity helps to Palestinians

   Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM_Denmark_Danish-Palestinian_Friendship_Association.jpg

2.15. Brasil Halal Foods, Brazil (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

   The main institute in Brazil working as a certification body for Halal foods (Foods certifying Islamic criteria on religious approved foods and drinks) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halal)

   Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS-ISLAM_Brazil_Brazil_Halal_Foods.jpg

2.16. Halal Export Consortium, Iran (.HALAL)

2.17. Baheth Center for Palestinian Studies, Lebanon (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

An Islamic Educational institute for Palestinian Strategic Studies: http://www.bahethcenter.net

Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM-HALAL_Lebanon_Baheth-Center-for-Palestine-Studies.jpg

2.18. Iran-Tajikistan Friendship Association, Iran-Tajikistan (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

A multinational NGO working on cultural activities to tighten the relationships of Farsi-Speaking Muslims in Iran and Tajikistan.


2.19. Ehlibeyt Alimleri Derneği / Ehla Der, Turkey (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

Ehlibeyt Alimleri Derneği (Association of Ahlulbayt Scholars) was founded in May 31, 2011 in Istanbul.

The short name is Ehla-Der and the Head Office is in Yenibosna - Istanbul. Currently, 18 people work in Headquarters Building. There are 190 Ahlulbayt Scholar members of the association who work in different cities in Turkey.

The purpose of Ehla-Der is contributed to the spread of social unity and brotherhood in the country. And provide correct information about Ahlulbayt.

Ehla-Der organizes cultural and social activities throughout Turkey.


2.20. Dar El Feta El Jafari, Lebanon (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

An Islamic Shia religious educational center in Lebanon


3. Islamic Media / Newspapers / Publications:

3.1. Medyam 14 Radio TV, Turkey (.ISLAM and .HALAL)
Medya On4 Radyo Televizyon Yayncilik A.Ş is the owner of On4 TV; On4 TV is a nation-wide television channel in Turkey. The channel was established by the Turkish businessmen in 2012.

On4 TV delivers the latest breaking news and information on the latest top stories, weather, business, entertainment, politics, and more.

Headquarters is located in Istanbul and more than 100 journalists, reporters etc. work in it.


3.2. KUDUS TV, Turkey (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)

One of the leading Islamic TV channels in Turkey: [http://www.kudustv.com/](http://www.kudustv.com/)


3.3. Kevser Basin Yayin Organization, Turkey (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)

Kevser Basin Yayncilik (Kevser Press Publishing) has about 200 branches and distribution networks throughout Turkey and 10 distribution networks abroad. Headquarters is located in Istanbul Asaray and one of the leading Press publishing companies in Turkey.


3.4. Aden Live TV, Yemen (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)

Yemen’s Islamic TV Channel: [http://www.adenlivetv.tv/](http://www.adenlivetv.tv/)


3.5. Al Ahed News, Lebanon (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)


3.6. Athabat Sattelite TV, Lebanon (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)
Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan

**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_Islam-Halal_IRTVU_AthabatSatTV.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_Islam-Halal_IRTVU_AthabatSatTV.jpg)

3.7. Al-Sahat Satellite TV, Yemen (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)


3.8. Daily Nijat, Pakistan (*ISLAM*)

Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan


3.9. Al Bilad Magazine, Lebanon (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)

Islamic Cultural monthly magazine in Lebanon

**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM-HALAL_Lebanon_Al-Bilad-magazine.jpg](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_ISLAM-HALAL_Lebanon_Al-Bilad-magazine.jpg)

3.10. Daily Spokesman, Pakistan (*ISLAM*)

Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan


3.11. Daily Wisdom, Pakistan (*ISLAM*)

Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan


Islamic Satellite Radio and TV channel in Lebanon


3.13. Ath-Thabat Daily, Lebanon (*ISLAM and .HALAL*)

Daily newspaper / Media in Lebanon

News agency in Lebanon


3.15. Islamic Unity Magazine (Wahda Islamiya), Lebanon (.ISLAM and .HALAL)

The Lebanese Islamic organization’s magazine on the unity of Islam Branches:
http://wahdaislamvia.org/


3.16. Mr. Malik Abdul Qayum Khan, Pakistan (.ISLAM)

Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan

Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_Islam_Pakistan_Malik_Abdul_Qayum_Khan.jpg

3.17. Haqooq Ul Awam, Pakistan (.ISLAM)

Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan

Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_Islam_Pakistan_Haqooq_Ul_Awam.jpg

3.18. Page International, Pakistan (.ISLAM)

Daily newspaper / Media in Pakistan

Link to download the letter: http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS_Islam_Pakistan_Page_International.jpg

4. Famous Muslim Researchers / Academic figures:

4.1. Mr. Nureddin Sirin, Turkey (.ISLAM)

Well-known journalist by Islamic circles in Turkey. He was born in Trabzon and knows English, Arabic and Persian.

He has worked as a journalist with different News Papers and Magazines till 1997. In 1997 military memorandum he was arrested and sentenced to a prison term of 17.5 years,
in the prison Type-F of Kandira. He released in 2004. During that time his name has become a symbol for victims.

He currently works for Kudüs TV.


4.2. **Dr. Pere Michel Lelong, France (.ISLAM)**

Famous Islamologist in France with lots of researches and publishing.


4.3. **Dr. Majid Tafreshi, UK (.ISLAM and .HALAL)**

University Professor and history Researcher, and the manager of a cultural publishing institute.

**Link to download the letter:** [http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS-ISLAM-Dr.Tafreshi.pdf](http://www.agitsys.com/pdf/supports-islam/LOS-ISLAM-Dr.Tafreshi.pdf)

5. **Cultural Organizations and Institutes in Islamic Countries:**

5.1. **Mr. Nureddin Sirin, Turkey (.ISLAM)**

Well-known journalist by Islamic circles in Turkey. He was born in Trabzon and knows English, Arabic and Persian.

He has worked as a journalist with different News Papers and Magazines till 1997. In 1997 military memorandum he was arrested and sentenced to a prison term of 17.5 years, in the prison Type-F of Kandira. He released in 2004. During that time his name has become a symbol for victims.

He currently works for Kudüs TV.

AGIT as a member of the Muslim community has a deep understanding about the sensitivity of .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs, like many other religious gTLDs applied by other applicants. This has made AGIT to monitor and watch all internet stakeholders’ reaction to the application for .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs during past months, to find out a better understanding of the major concerns in this regards, and help us design a better governing structure which can respond to all concerns.

AGIT believes that the presence of specific Muslim community TLD on internet, having a strong governance system behind it which is highly responsive to the majority of stakeholders’ concerns, is the best way to help the presence of the Muslim community on the internet. So the .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs Governance system is designed after hours of discussions and receiving advices from different groups as described below:

We believe that .ISLAM and .HALAL as “Muslim specific TLDs which are going to serve all the Muslim community”, belongs to all Muslims as well. Muslim community is a 1.6 billion population living around the world including both governments and nations, which is typically a multi stakeholder system.

So through research and consultation with internet and public policy experts, AGIT has decided to design multi stakeholder governing systems called “.ISLAM/.HALAL Policy Advisory Councils (PACs)”, letting Islamic governments, organizations and individuals have their representatives in the Management/Governing system of .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs and under direct supervision of a multinational Islamic organization/institute.

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13 This is a draft evolving proposals and may change in the future.
.ISLAM/.HALAL Policy Advisory Councils (PACs)

.ISLAM/.HALAL Policy Advisory Councils (PACs) can be a response to all concerns about .ISLAM/.HALAL governance by acting as the governing body for .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs, in terms of public policy development, .ISLAM/.HALAL collaborations with the Muslim community, .ISLAM/.HALAL contributions in the growth and development of the Muslim community in general and in the cyber space, etc…

.ISLAM and .HALAL PACs will serve as non-for-profit governing boards and will be made up of leadership from the broad spectrum of the .ISLAM/.HALAL stakeholders around the world.

The first PACs will be established within 60 days of the approval of the .ISLAM and .HALAL TLDs, and the initial members of the PACs will be selected from interested governments, organizations and individuals of the above categories. Next rounds will be based on a nomination or election system.

.ISLAM/.HALAL PACs role and power:

.ISLAM/.HALAL PACs will be the main role-players in .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLDs governance by making major decisions on:

1. **Major policies** for TLDs (including registration policies, etc…)
2. **Dispute Resolutions** of .ISLAM and .HALAL domain names
3. **Monitoring and Controlling** Systems of the .ISLAM and .HALAL registered domain names (in terms of content etc…)
4. Islamic TLDs **Contributions** in Muslim growth and development activities
Section IV:
Preliminary Acceptable Use Policies for .ISLAM and .HALAL

AGIT has developed a preliminary version of the policies covering .ISLAM/.HALAL registrations. The .ISLAM/.HALAL PACs’ first and immediate action plan would be the review and change of these registration policies in case needed.

.ISLAM AUP:

1. Eligibility

Who is eligible to register a second-level name in the gTLD, and how will eligibility be determined?

As mentioned above, the primary goal of the .ISLAM gTLD is the protection and promulgation of the Islamic culture, beliefs, heritage, laws and rules. To this end, in order to register a .ISLAM Domain Name, you declare that you are part of the Islamic Religious and Cultural Community. Registrants must electronically accept that they have pronounced the Shahadah (declaration of faith) which states, “I testify that there is no god except for the God [Allah], and I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of the God.”

Our policies may permit registrations within .ISLAM gTLD from the following groups:

- Universities, schools, research institutions and other academic entities performing Islamic academic activities or which teach/promote aspects of Islamic culture.
- Public or private entities whose aim is promoting different aspects of Islam.
- Publishing companies that publish works about Islamic culture, in Islamic script or relating to the Islam.
- Individuals, groups, businesses, organizations, entities or initiatives, however constituted, carrying online communications specifically among Muslims
- Individuals, groups, businesses, organizations, entities or initiatives affirming their belonging to the Muslim Community

14 Reference: .ISLAM and .HALAL gTLD application, submitted to ICANN by Asia Green IT System
Registrations within the .ISLAM gTLD are intended for members of the Muslim community who wish to promote, participate or learn about ISLAM and its many facets, its affect on the daily life of the people around the world, its history, Law and jurisprudence and its rich and diverse culture.

As part of the renewal of the domain name, each registrant must certify their compliance with the Acceptable Use Policy as well as pronounce the Shahadah via electronic means.

2. Name selection

*What types of second-level names may be registered in the gTLD?*

AGIT will follow ICANN guidelines regarding potential restrictions of second-level domains. The names selected to be registered under .ISLAM gTLD must not present any conflict with the cultural, traditional and historical values of the Muslim community. This restriction will be controlled by creating a “black list” of prohibited names managed by the .ISLAM Policy Advisory Committee described above.

3. Content/Use

*What restrictions, if any, the registry operator will impose on how a registrant may use its registered name?*

AGIT will have an Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) and registration policies that will govern how a registrant may use its registered name. We will ask all members to honor Islamic Culture, Heritage and rules. We will also require registrants to ensure that websites hosted within the .ISLAM gTLD do not violate the sensitivities of the Muslim Community. These requirements will be enforced through the AUP and other contracts registrants must sign with their registrars prior to the registration of a domain name.

Specifically, use being deemed “Acceptable” begins with certifications in the registration and renewal process. Certification constitutes a series of acknowledgements that the Registrant is either of Muslim faith, or has a clear interest in ameliorating the community. Acceptable Use Certification contains the following:

1. Registrants must electronically accept that they have pronounced the Shahadah (declaration of faith) which states, “I testify that there is no god except for the God [Allah], and I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of the God.”
2. Registrants must accept and abide by the following:
   a. No denegation of The Prophet Mohammad will be propagated within any site content of the .ISLAM gTLD
b. Messaging about Islam or the Quran will not criticize the Muslim faith
c. Registrants and Users will refrain from activities that run contrary to Islamic principles
d. Not to use the .ISLAM gTLD or site content as a communications and coordination vehicle of radical or terrorist activities
e. Registrants will not establish third level DNS management of second level .ISLAM domains.

4. Enforcement

*What investigation practices and mechanisms exist to enforce the policies above, what resources are allocated for enforcement, and what appeal mechanisms are available to registrants?*

As part of the AUP and registration policies, AGIT will have complete enforcement rights over registrants’ use of .ISLAM domain names. AGIT will randomly audit domain names registered in the .ISLAM gTLD to ensure compliance with all eligibility and use criteria. If a violation is discovered, an investigation will begin immediately to rectify said violation. Penalties for violation range from suspension of a domain, to removal of the domain name from the TLD and blacklisting of the registrant, preventing them from being able to register any other names in the .ISLAM TLD. The .ISLAM PAC may need to be engaged to consult on potential enforcement activities.

**.HALAL AUP**

1. Eligibility:

*Who is eligible to register a second-level name in the gTLD, and how will eligibility be determined.*

Registrations in the .HALAL will be restricted to

1) those who can produce a copy of a halal certificate demonstrating that the goods and services they provide meet the generally accepted Halal standard and/or

2) all goods and service providers headquartered and operating in Islamic countries as they are deemed halal by their ability to operate in an Islamic country.

Our policies may permit registrations in .HALAL gTLD to the following:

- Universities, schools, research institutions and other academic entities performing academic activities or teach/promote aspects of halal concept.
• Individuals, groups, businesses, organizations, entities or initiatives affirming their belonging to the Community

The .HALAL TLD is intended for people who wish to promote, participate or learn about HALAL and its different aspects, its effect on the daily life of the people around the word, its history, Law and jurisprudence, etc. belonging to the Muslim community.

All .HALAL gTLD registrants must comply with AGITSys Acceptable Use Policy (AUP), .HALAL registration policies and with ICANN guidelines.

2. Name selection:

What types of second-level names may be registered in the gTLD.

AGITSYS will follow ICANN guidelines regarding potential restrictions of second-level domains. The names selected to be registered under .HALAL TLD must not have any conflict with the cultural, traditional and historical values of the Muslim community. This restriction can be controlled by creating the list of prohibited names managed by the .HALAL Policy Advisory Committee described above.

3. Content/Use:

What restrictions, if any, the registry operator will impose on how a registrant may use its registered name.

AGITSYS will have an Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) and registration policies that will govern how a registrant may use its registered name. We will ask all members to honor the Islamic Culture, Heritage and rules.

Registrants must accept and abide by the following:

a) No denigration of The Prophet Mohammad will be propagated within any site content of the .HALAL TLD

b) No denigration of the halal concept will be propagated within any site content of the .HALAL TLD

c) Messaging about Islam or the Quran will not criticize Islam and the Muslim faith

d) Registrants and Users will refrain from activities that runs contrary to general Islamic principles

e) Not use the .HALAL TLD or site content as a communications and coordination vehicle of radical or terrorist activities
f) Will not establish third level DNS management of a second level .HALAL domains

These requirements will be enforced through the AUP and contracts registrants must sign with their registrars prior to the registration of a domain name.

4. Enforcement:

*What investigation practices and mechanisms exist to enforce the policies above, what resources are allocated for enforcement, and what appeal mechanisms are available to registrants?*

As part of the AUP and registration polices, AGITSys will have complete enforcement rights over registrants’ use of .HALAL domain names. AGITSys will randomly audit registrants in the .HALAL gTLD to ensure that they can provide evidence of their halal certificate which ensures the goods and services they are providing have been reviewed by recognized authorities in the halal community as are surely being halal. If a violation is discovered, an investigation will begin immediately to rectify said violation. Penalties for violation range from suspension of a domain, to removal of the domain name from the TLD and blacklisting of the registrant, preventing them from being able to register any other names in the .HALAL TLD. From time to time the .HALAL PAC may need to be engaged to consult on potential enforcement activities.
GAC MEETING MINUTES

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

16-20 NOVEMBER 2013

The GAC expressed its sympathy for and solidarity with the people and government of the Philippines following the recent disaster of Typhoon Haiyan, and observed a minute’s silence.

Meeting Attendance/Membership

Fifty-six GAC members and five observers attended the meeting, with one member participating remotely.

The GAC welcomed new members Montenegro and the Commonwealth of Dominica, and new observers the Organisation for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Caribbean Telecommunications Union.

Changes in officially accredited delegates were noted, including Nigeria whose new representatives were welcomed and acknowledged.

Chair and Vice Chairs Reports

The Chair reported to GAC on her attendance at meetings of the ICANN Board and New gTLDs Program Committee (NGPC); the second Accountability and Transparency Team (ATRT2); and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). Bi-weekly conference call between the Chair and Vice Chairs are now taking place.

Election of Vice Chairs

The current Vice Chairs were elected for a further one-year term by acclamation.

GAC Operating Principle No. 21 currently provides for three vice chairs. There was discussion of whether additional vice chair positions are needed to ensure representation of all regions and balance workload. This was considered further and action agreed in the discussion on working methods (see below).

GAC Secretariat

The Chair advised that a bridging agreement between ICANN and ACIG (the Australian Continuous Improvement Group) had enabled the latter to attend this meeting and undertake follow-up work to 31 December 2013.

GAC members welcomed the additional support capability provided by ACIG and stressed the importance of having a longer term contract in place as soon as possible so as not to lose momentum and avoid any gap between the end of December and the next GAC meeting in Singapore. Members highlighted the need for clearer planning and prioritization, inter-sessional briefing and meeting preparation.
GAC Planning and Priorities

The meeting reviewed the work of:

- Working Group on GAC Working Methods (Chair: Spain) – see below. Tom Dale of ACIG GAC Secretariat team to support the leads.

- Working Group on Future gTLDs (Chair: Australia) – see below. Michelle Scott Tucker of ACIG GAC Secretariat team to support the leads.

- Multi-stakeholder Meeting Strategy Working Group (MSWG) – Several GAC members are participating in this group. Olof Nordling, GAC Liaison, to track developments.

Working Group on Future gTLDs

(Chair: Australia)

Three main areas of interest to the GAC were discussed:

- Protection of geographic names (Lead: Argentina)
- Community-based gTLDs (Lead: Switzerland)
- Applicant support processes for developing economies (Lead: Trinidad and Tobago)

Work on geographic names is most advanced. A short presentation on work to date was made by Argentina.

Slides (Hyperlink)

GAC agreed that clarification of the current Applicant Guidebook (AGB) with regard to geographic names is needed. Several members noted that lists of names were not the most helpful approach. Members disagreed on whether further work on protection of geographic indications (as opposed to geographic names) is needed within ICANN processes or whether this should be left to international trade fora.

There was support for engagement of the broader community as an input to the activities of the working group.

ACTION POINT: The GAC agreed to provide input as appropriate to the working group and to work towards a discussion on all three areas of interest – geographic names, community-based gTLDs and developing economy issues – and possible revised text for the AGB at the next meeting in Singapore.

Working Group on GAC Working Methods

(Chair: Spain)

Spain made a presentation on work to date.

Slides (Hyperlink)
There was broad agreement on moving forward with the working group recommendations dealing with:

- Routines for organizing the work of the GAC.
- Increasing active participation in GAC discussions.
- Interaction with other constituencies.
- Explanation of GAC work and monitoring of GAC advice implementation.

Further discussion is needed on:

- Open vs closed GAC sessions.
- GAC decision-making processes.
- The number and role of Vice-Chairs.

GAC noted that some measures are already being put into practice, including progressive drafting of the communiqué, open GAC sessions as the default and engagement of additional secretariat support. The outcomes of work in ATRT2 and the BGRI also have links with GAC working methods. GAC suggested an overview document would assist the GAC and working group in taking issues forward.

**ACTION POINTS:**

Secretariat to work with the Working Group on an implementation plan for generally agreed procedural improvements, to be circulated inter-sessionally and submitted for agreement in Singapore.

The Working Group to consider further, and prepare options for GAC consideration in Singapore, the issues of open/closed GAC sessions; GAC decision-making processes; and the number and role of Vice-Chairs.

**Multi-stakeholder Meeting Strategy Working Group**

(GAC members: Trinidad and Tobago; USA; Portugal)

GAC noted that the work of this group is progressing, but without major outputs yet pending broader community engagement.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC to monitor developments in the MSWG and consider any implications for GAC operations.

**High Level Meeting**

GAC agreed that a high level meeting would be held in London in June 2014. This would not be a regular meeting or agenda of the GAC, but would involve and support the work of the GAC and ICANN. It would involve high level government officials who do not usually participate directly in GAC meetings, and serve to strengthen the role of the GAC and ensure good regional representation.
GAC members stressed the need for clear identification of priorities, specific outcomes on the public record and preparation of an agenda no later than the Singapore meeting.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC members and leadership to work with the United Kingdom (as host country) on timing and agenda issues inter-sessionally, with support from ACIG, to ensure appropriate decision points at the Singapore meeting and enable members to consult on a national basis as soon as possible.

### GAC ADVICE ON NEW gTLDs

**Category 1 and Category 2 Safeguards**

The GAC had a productive meeting with the New gTLD Program Committee (NGPC) and sought clarification on a number of issues.

With regard to ‘Restricted Access’ registries, GAC members reiterated their advice from the Beijing Communiqué that registration restrictions should be appropriate for the types of risks associated with the TLD; and that access should be administered by the registry in a transparent way that does not give an undue preference to any registrars or registrants, including itself, and does not subject registrars or registrants to undue disadvantage.

Several members felt that greater clarity is needed on the implementation of this advice through Public Interest Commititement (PIC) specifications, for example the operation of dispute resolution procedures, and whether governments will have standing under the PIC Dispute Resolution Procedure to raise concerns on behalf of their constituents.

With regard to auctions to resolve string contention, some GAC members flagged possible issues such as access by smaller applicants to a level playing field and the situation of community-based applications. It was agreed to seek further information from the Board.

With regard to protection of children and their rights, GAC members noted advice in the Beijing Communiqué on application of Category 1 safeguards to new gTLD strings related to children. This is a multi-faceted issue and some form of stocktake of existing and proposed measures may be helpful. Members felt that consistency with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was relevant for registry operators.

With regard to which strings should be regarded as “regulated” or “highly regulated” for the purpose of determining appropriate safeguards, GAC noted the Board’s advice in its letter of 29 October 2013 and the further information given by the NGPC at this meeting. With regard to .doctor, GAC considered that the term was so strongly identified with the medical profession that it should be moved from the “regulated” category to ‘highly regulated’.

With regard to open and closed gTLDs, GAC welcomed the Board’s advice of 29 October 2013 advising of ICANN’s communication with applicants for generic strings to determine whether they will operate as an exclusive access registry. GAC members asked for clarification on how strings are identified as generic.

**ACTION POINTS:** GAC to request the Board for briefing on whether the Board considers that the existing PIC specifications (including 3c) fully implements the GAC advice on ‘Restricted Access’ registries in the Beijing Communiqué.
GAC to request the Board for briefing on the public policy implications of holding auctions to resolve string contention (including community applications).

GAC to advise the Board that it considers that new gTLD registry operators should be made aware of the importance of protecting children and their rights consistent with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

GAC to advise the Board to re-categorise the string .doctor as falling within Category 1 safeguard advice addressing highly regulated sectors, therefore ascribing these domains exclusively to legitimate medical practitioners. The GAC notes the strong implications for consumer protection and consumer trust, and the need for proper medical ethical standards, demanded by the medical field online to be fully respected.

GAC, while welcoming the Board’s communication with applicants with regard to open and closed gTLDs, to seek written clarification of how strings are identified as being generic.

**GAC Objections to Specific Applications (ref. Beijing Communiqué 1.c)**

GAC discussed the following applications as follows:

- .guangzhou (IDN in Chinese), .shenzhen (IDN in Chinese) and .spa – It was noted that discussions between interested parties are ongoing.
- .yun – It was noted that the application has been withdrawn.
- .thai – GAC welcomed the Board’s acceptance of its advice in the Durban communiqué.
- .amazon – GAC sought and received an update from the NGPC on this application.

**ACTION POINTS:** GAC to advise the Board not to proceed beyond initial evaluation until the agreements between the relevant parties are reached for:

- The application for .guangzhou (IDN in Chinese) – application number 1-1121-22691
- The application for .shenzhen (IDN in Chinese) – application number 1-1121-82863
- The applications for .spa – application number 1-1309-12524 and 1-1619-92115).

**.wine and .vin**

GAC members continued discussions on the two strings .wine and .vin, following up intersessional developments since the Durban meeting, in relation to safeguards to prevent abuse of geographical indications within these strings.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC agreed that the following will be included in the communiqué for the Buenos Aires meeting:

The GAC took note of the developments on the two strings .wine and .vin from its previous meetings in Beijing and Durban.

GAC members have undertaken extensive discussions to examine a diversity of views on these applications, and the protections associated with Geographical Indications (GIs).
GAC considers that appropriate safeguards against possible abuse of these new gTLDs are needed.

Some members are of the view, after prolonged and careful consideration, that the existing safeguards outlined in the GAC’s Beijing Communiqué and implemented by the ICANN Board are appropriate and sufficient to deal with the potential for misuse of the .wine and .vin new gTLDs. These members welcome the Board’s response to these safeguards, which prohibit fraudulent or deceptive use of domain names. They consider that it would be inappropriate and a serious concern if the agreed international settings on GIs were to be redesigned by ICANN. The current protections for geographical indications are the outcome of carefully balanced negotiations. Any changes to those protections are more appropriately negotiated among intellectual property experts in the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization.

Other members consider that delegation of .wine and .vin strings should remain on hold until either sufficient additional safeguards to protect GIs are put into place in these strings to protect the consumers and businesses that rely on such GIs; or common ground has been reached for the worldwide protection of GIs via international fora and wide array of major trade agreements. Given this changing context, they welcome the current face-to-face talks between the applicants for .wine and .vin and wine producers, aiming to protect their assets and consumers’ interests whilst taking into account governments’ public policy concerns.

The Board may wish to seek a clear understanding of the legally complex and politically sensitive background on this matter in order to consider the appropriate next steps in the process of delegating the two strings. GAC members may wish to write to the Board to further elaborate their views.

**Protection of Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs)**

Discussions on this issue continued at Buenos Aires between the GAC leadership, NGPC members and IGO representatives. The GAC also noted progress on the relevant GNSO PDP. GAC, together with the IGOs, remains committed to continuing the dialogue with the NGPC on finalising modalities for permanent protection of IGO acronyms at the second level, by putting in place a mechanism which would:

- Provide for a permanent system of notifications to both the potential registrant and the relevant IGO as to a possible conflict if a potential registrant seeks to register a domain name matching the acronym of that IGO.

- Allow the IGO a timely opportunity to effectively prevent potential misuse and confusion.

- Allow for a final and binding determination by an independent third party in order to resolve any disagreement between an IGO and a potential registrant; and

- Be at no cost or of a nominal cost only to the IGO.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC to advise the Board in the Buenos Aires Communiqué of its preferred elements of a protection mechanism as noted above; that it looks forward to receiving the alternative NGPC proposal adequately addressing this advice; and that the initial protections for IGO acronyms should remain in place until the dialogue between the NGPC, the IGOs and the GAC ensuring the implementation of this protection is completed.
Special Launch Program for Geographic and Community TLDs

Several GAC members, particularly those from the African region, noted that the successful launch and continued administration of geographic and community TLDs requires the inclusion and protection of government and locally relevant name strings. Awareness raising at the regional level is needed to encourage appropriate applications and make use of protection mechanisms. The Trademark Clearinghouse is an important protection mechanism across all gTLDs but there may be specific issues at the local level that require further protection outside the traditional trademarks framework.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC to advise the ICANN Board in the BA Communiqué that ICANN should provide clarity on the proposed launch program for special cases as a matter of urgency.

Protection of Red Cross/Red Crescent Names

GAC members agreed that further consideration should be given to the way in which existing protections should apply to the words “Red Cross”, “Red Crescent” and related designations at the top and second levels with specific regard to national Red Cross and Red Crescent entities. Concerns include the need for safeguards against fraudulent fund-raising.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC will consider this issue further following the Buenos Aires meeting and provide advice to the Board.

.islam and .halal

GAC noted that it has previously provided advice on the strings .islam and .halal in its Beijing Communiqué as follows:

The GAC recognises that religious terms are sensitive issues. Some GAC members have raised sensitivities on the applications that relate to Islamic terms, specifically .islam and .halal. The GAC members concerned have noted that the applications for .islam and .halal lack community involvement and support. It is the view of these GAC members that these applications should not proceed.

GAC members took note of letters sent by the OIC and the ICANN Chairman in relation to these strings.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC Chair to respond to correspondence from the OIC and ICANN noting that GAC concluded its discussion on this matter in the Beijing Communiqué, and also noting OIC’s plans to hold a meeting in early December.

INTER-CONSTITUENCY ACTIVITIES

Meeting with Generic Names Supporting Organisation (GNSO)

GAC met with the GNSO and discussed options for greater cooperation and interaction, consistent with Recommendation 12 of the ATRT1 and, most recently, Recommendation 10.2 of the ATRT2 Draft Report. There was support in principle for establishment of a reverse liaison, enabling a GNSO nominee to participate in GAC meetings. A significant number of issues with regard to GAC involvement in Policy Development Processes (PDPs) were identified, including timing and sequencing.

Slides (Hyperlink)
There was agreement on establishing a joint GAC-GNSO working group to work through practical issues of greater GAC involvement in PDPs and appointment of a reverse liaison from GNSO to GAC.

**ACTION POINT:** A joint working group on GAC-GNSO engagement to be established, with terms of reference to be agreed inter-sessionally and membership open to volunteers. GAC lead: Egypt. GAC secretariat support and GNSO secretariat support to liaise on support arrangements.

**Meeting with the Expert Working Group on gTLD Directory Services (EWG)**

GAC met with the EWG and exchanged views on the EWG’s current thinking as per their recent Status Update Report. GAC members identified a number of potential public policy considerations including the importance of applicable data privacy laws, the balance between public and restricted data elements, and the accreditation process to allow access to restricted data for legitimate purposes.

*Slides (Hyperlink)*

**ACTION POINT:** GAC to continue exchanging views with the EWG. ACIG GAC Secretariat team to prepare a briefing paper for members.

**Meeting with Country Code Names Supporting Organisation (ccNSO)**

GAC met with the ccNSO and exchanged views on several issues.

Noting that the Internationalised Domain Names (IDN) PDP report is finalised, GAC members raised several issues, including availability of .eu in Greek script and the application of safeguards in all languages. The GAC may consider reviewing the status of the Interim Principles on IDN ccTLDs in light of the IDN PDP final outcome.

GAC was briefed by the Framework of Implementation (FOI) Working Group. Several public policy issues were noted, particularly around the link between IANA operations and national legislation. The working group suggests a structure where both ccNSO and GAC agreement would be necessary for a Final Report for all FOI topics. GAC will consider and respond to the report of the working group once it has been finalised.

GAC was briefed on outcomes from the country names study group, including a recommended uniform definitional framework for country/territory names in all Supporting Organisations and Advisory Committees. GAC will monitor and engage with further work as appropriate.

*Slides (Hyperlink)*

**ACTION POINTS:** GAC to monitor finalisation of the working group reports on IDN and FOI, and respond as appropriate. GAC to monitor and engage with further work by the ccNSO on country/territory names.

**Meeting with Accountability and Transparency Review Team 2 (ATRT2)**

The GAC met with ATRT2 members and discussed parts of their draft report most relevant to the GAC: Recommendations 6 (enhanced understanding and transparency of GAC deliberations) and 10.2 (GAC involvement in PDP WGs) and suggestions for a GAC code of conduct.
GAC members welcomed the team’s work and committed to further engagement. Members noted that GAC has moved to work more closely with the GNSO on PDP engagement; increased transparency through publication of minutes and making open sessions the default; and secure additional secretariat support. Further improvements will be pursued, including through the Working Group on Working Methods, appropriately coordinated with the ATRT2 process.

Several members expressed opposition to the proposal in the draft report for a code of conduct for GAC members, noting that members were subject to a range of national conditions as government officials that made a code of conduct unnecessary.

**ACTION POINTS:** GAC members will respond to the ATRT2 draft report on their own initiative by 13 December 2013. Further work by GAC on its working methods will be coordinated as necessary with ATRT2 and associated processes.

**Meeting with the Brand Registry Group**

The GAC met with the Brand Registry Group to discuss their proposal for a streamlined process under an addendum to the Registry Agreement for the approval of country names and 2-letter/character codes at the second level. This followed written communication to the GAC Chair.

*Slides (Hyperlink)*

While most GAC members had no major concerns about brand owners at least seeking approval for such names, many felt that for practical operational reasons this should be done direct with the countries concerned rather than through a GAC-level operational process. There was agreement with a suggestion from one GAC member that consideration be given to establishing a register of countries that do not require individual applications to be made for names such as .brand.

**ACTION POINT:** GAC members to submit their comments to the Secretariat by end 2013 with a view to submitting a consolidated GAC view to the BRG as soon as possible before the Singapore meeting.
Governmental Advisory Committee Meeting #47
Durban, South Africa 13 July-18 July 2013
Room: Hall 4AB
Agenda

GAC Register of Advice
Beijing Communiqué 11 April 2013
Board Initial Response to Beijing Communiqué 10 May 2013
Board Scorecard on new gTLD Advice 6 June 2013
New gTLD Program Committee Board Resolutions 25 June 2013

Saturday
13 July 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Agenda:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30-12:00</td>
<td>Open GAC Capacity Building Session</td>
<td>Draft Agenda</td>
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<td>Objectives:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- Introduce new GAC Members to current GAC Processes</td>
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<td>- Explain available ICANN resources and ongoing outreach</td>
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<td>Capacity Building Packet [SEC]</td>
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<td>Lead(s): Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Capacity Building Working</td>
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<td>Group</td>
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<td>12:00 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:00-14:30</td>
<td>Closed GAC Opening Plenary</td>
<td>Agenda:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- Chair Report</td>
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<td>- Welcome to New GAC Members</td>
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<td>- Update on Travel Support Funding</td>
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<td>- Overview of Durban Agenda</td>
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<td>- Chair/Vice Chair update on ACIG secretariat support</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30-15:30 Open</td>
<td>GAC Plenary</td>
<td>- Staff update on New gTLD Program and Timeline and implementation of accepted GAC advice</td>
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<td>- Staff update on the RAA</td>
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<td><strong>Objectives:</strong></td>
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<td>- Update to the GAC on the current “state of play” in the new gTLD Program</td>
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<td>- Update to the GAC on implementation steps on accepted GAC Advice</td>
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<td><strong>Materials:</strong></td>
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<td>- TBD (ICANN)</td>
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<td>- Approved 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement</td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>16:00-17:00 Open</td>
<td>GAC Plenary</td>
<td><strong>Agenda:</strong></td>
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<td>- New gTLDs:</td>
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<td>- Overview of status of Board responses including scorecard on GAC Beijing gTLD advice</td>
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<td>- Outstanding safeguard advice: category 1 and 2.1</td>
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</table>
## Protections for IGOs

**Objectives:**
- GAC discussion in advance of the meeting with New gTLD Program Committee, with focus on Beijing GAC safeguard advice (category 1 and 2.1) and protections for IGO names and acronyms

**Materials:**
- GAC register of advice
- Board Scorecard on new gTLD Safeguard Advice - 6 June 2013
- New gTLD Program Committee Board Resolutions - 25 June 2013
- Communication from NGPC following 2 July meeting

**Lead(s):** GAC chair

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17:00-18:00 Open</th>
<th>Board/GAC Recommendation Implementation Working Group</th>
<th>Agenda:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>GAC early engagement in the Policy Development Process</td>
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</table>

**Objectives:**
- BGRI discussion in advance of GAC/GNSO exchange on GAC early engagement

**Materials:**
- Policy Early Engagement One-Pagers (June 2013 - ICANN)
- GAC Engagement in GNSO Policy Development Process Document (GAC)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-10:00</td>
<td>GAC Plenary</td>
<td>- New gTLDs cont’d:</td>
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<td>- Overview of status of Board responses including scorecard on GAC</td>
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<td>Beijing gTLD advice</td>
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<td>- Outstanding safeguard advice: category 1 and 2.1 (restricted access)</td>
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<td>- Protections for IGOs</td>
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<td><strong>Objectives:</strong></td>
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<td>- GAC Preparation for discussion with the New gTLD Program Committee</td>
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<td>with focus on Beijing GAC safeguard advice (category 1 and 2.1) and</td>
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<td>protections for IGO names and acronyms</td>
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<td><strong>Materials:</strong></td>
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<td>- New gTLDs:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- <a href="#">GAC register of advice</a></td>
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<td>- <a href="#">Board Scorecard on new gTLD Safeguard Advice - 6 June 2013</a></td>
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<td>- <a href="#">New gTLD Program Committee Board Resolutions - 25 June 2013</a></td>
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<td>- Communication from NGPC following 2 July meeting</td>
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</table>

**IGO protections:**

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**Sunday**

**14 July 2013**

**Lead(s):** co-chairs: Egypt/Manal Ismail and Board/Bill Graham

**topic lead)**

- TBD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-12:30</td>
<td>Open GAC Meeting with the Board New gTLD Program Committee</td>
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</table>

**Agenda:**
- Implementation aspects of outstanding safeguard advice: category 1 and 2.1 (restricted access)
- Protections for IGOs

**Objectives:**
NGPC exchange with the GAC on outstanding issues

**Materials:**
- GAC register of advice
- NGPC Progress on Addressing GAC Beijing Advice on New gTLDs - 14 June 2013
- Board Scorecard on new gTLD Safeguard Advice - 6 June 2013
- New gTLD Program Committee Board Resolutions - 25 June 2013
- Communication from NGPC following 2 July meeting

**Lead(s):** NGPC chair, GAC chair
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:30-14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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</table>
| 14:30-16:00  | GAC Meeting with the GNSO | Agenda:  
- Early Engagement of the GAC in the PDP Process (continuation from BGRI-WG Discussion)  
- GNSO update to the GAC on Policy vs. Implementation work  
- GNSO update to the GAC on IGO and “INGO” Protections work in the GNSO  
- GAC update to GNSO on priority issues in the GAC  
Objectives:  
- GNSO and GAC to provide updates and exchange on key issues  
- Continuation of BGRI-WG discussion of GAC Early Engagement in the PDP Process  
Materials:  
- [Early Engagement One-Pagers - 28 June 2013](#) (ICANN Staff)  
- [GAC Engagement in GNSO Policy Development Process Document (GAC topic lead)](#)  
- [Policy vs. Implementation – Draft Framework for Discussion - 8 January 2013](#) (ICANN Staff Paper)  
- [Initial Report on Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in All gTLDs - 14 June 2013](#) (GNSO)  
Lead(s): GNSO Council chair, GAC chair |
| 16:00-16:30  | Coffee Break          |                                                                      |
| 16:30-18:00  | Meeting with the ATRT 2 - TBD | Agenda:  
- Update from ATRT 2 on |
### Monday
15 July 2013
Community Day – ICANN Schedule to be updated

### Tuesday
16 July 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00-09:00</td>
<td>GNSO Cross Constituency Breakfast</td>
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<td><strong>Background:</strong> Since Prague the GAC has been invited to an informal breakfast exchange with the three commercially oriented non contracted GNSO constituencies; the Business</td>
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<td>Room: TBD</td>
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Constituency, the Intellectual Property Constituency, and the Internet Service Provider/Connectivity Provider Constituency. The discussion topics generally involve ICANN’s role in acting in the public interest, and strengthening ICANN participation in developing countries.

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Materials</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-10:00</td>
<td>Open GAC Meeting with SSAC</td>
<td><strong>Agenda:</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>SSAC update to GAC on latest SSAC reports and activities</strong></td>
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<td>- <strong>Update on SSAC Activities:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Materials:</strong></td>
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<td>- Namespace Collisions Work Party</td>
<td>- <a href="#">SSAC Report on Domain Name Registration Validation Data</a> (27 March 2013)</td>
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<td>- Variants Work Party</td>
<td>- <a href="#">Internal Name Certificates</a> (15 March 2013)</td>
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<td>- Root Key Rollover Work Party</td>
<td>- <a href="#">Dotless Domains</a> (23 February 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td><strong>Lead(s): SSAC chair; GAC chair</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>GAC Plenary</td>
<td><strong>Agenda:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- GAC Advice on New gTLDs: outstanding strings from the</td>
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</table>
## GAC Plenary Agenda:

### Objectives:
- Further updates on progress regarding the outstanding strings from GAC Members
- Discussion of GAC advice

### Materials:
- List of strings and related information/current status (SEC)
- Summary of public comments (ICANN)
- GAC advice register
- Summary of Applicant Responses (ICANN)
- Post-Beijing Progress reports (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Japan and Thailand) (SEC)
- Module 3.1 Applicant Guidebook (ICANN)

### Lead(s):
- GAC chair

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Agenda:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>GAC Plenary</td>
<td>GAC work plan</td>
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<td>GAC working group updates</td>
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### Objectives:
- Confirm GAC work topics and identification of priorities for Buenos Aires agenda
- Identify GAC leads
- GAC working group updates

### Materials:
- GAC Work plan (SEC)

### Lead(s):
- GAC chair; working group leads

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30 Open</td>
<td>GAC Meeting with the ccNSO</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-16:45</td>
<td>Closed GAC Plenary</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:45-18:30 Open</td>
<td>GAC Meeting with the ICANN Board</td>
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AGIT_000105
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Lead(s):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18:30-19:30</td>
<td>GAC/Board cocktail</td>
<td>Board chair; GAC chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:30-21:00</td>
<td>ccNSO 10th anniversary cocktail</td>
<td>Offsite TBD – More information to come (shuttles for GAC members will be provided to the venue)</td>
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### Wednesday
17 July 2013

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Lead(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-10:00</td>
<td>Open GAC Meeting with ALAC</td>
<td>ALAC chair; GAC chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agenda:</td>
<td>SSAC Advice re: new gTLDs</td>
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<td>Public Interest Commitments (PIC) DRSP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brief Introduction of the ALAC and its regions -- and what are At-Large Structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective:</td>
<td>Update on ALAC activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials:</td>
<td>Presentation (DNA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domain Name Association (DNA) Briefing to the GAC</td>
<td>DNA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agenda:</td>
<td>Presentation about the creation of a domain name industry association (DNA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective:</td>
<td>Briefing for the GAC to seek inputs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials:</td>
<td>Presentation (DNA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expert Working Group on gTLD Directory Services Brief to the GAC</td>
<td>DNA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agenda:</td>
<td>Update to the GAC on Working Group activities and the initial report on Next Generation TLD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<td>Agenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Open GAC Plenary</td>
<td>Issues warranting GAC discussion in Durban: related to gTLDs; other?</td>
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<td>Objectives: Discuss issues to include as comment or advice in Durban Communiqué or for intersessional work</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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Thursday
18 July 2013

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Top Level Domain Market briefing for the GAC by Architelos</td>
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<td>Agenda:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- What trends are emerging in the market today?</td>
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<td>- What would be the impact of new gTLDs?</td>
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<td>- How will domain name use change from what it is today?</td>
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<td>o How visible and how important will domain names be in the future?</td>
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<td>- What could the domain name market look like in 5 years?</td>
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<td>o What are possible scenarios? What about price?</td>
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<td>o What are the key drivers for each scenario?</td>
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<td>Summary Conclusions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Asia Green IT System Bilgisayar San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti. v. ICANN**

**Case No. 01-15-0005-9838**

**Redfern Schedule**

**Requesting Party:** Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (“ICANN”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Documents or Category of Documents Requested</th>
<th>Relevance and Materiality According To Requesting Party</th>
<th>Responses / Objections to Document Request</th>
<th>Reply to Objections to Document Request</th>
<th>Tribunal’s Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All documents relating to any objections raised with respect to the Applications, including but not limited to internal documents and communications relating to the objects and the substance of their objections.</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of the identities of the objectors to the Applications, and of the nature of those objections.</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors and the substance of their objections” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT’s knowledge of and/or internal communications regarding the objectors or objections is wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
<td>AGIT’s claims arise out of its purported lack of knowledge of the identities of the objectors and the nature of those objections. For example, AGIT claims that ICANN has violated its Bylaws or Articles by “[r]efusing to specifically identify the Objectors’ concerns[.]” (IRP Req. at 14.) As such, the requested documents are plainly relevant and material to these proceedings.</td>
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<td>All documents relating to any GAC advice or</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to</td>
<td>AGIT’s claims arise out of its purported lack of knowledge of the identities of the objectors and</td>
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<td>early warnings with respect to the Applications, including but not limited to internal documents and communications relating to the objectors and the substance of their objections.</td>
<td>Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of certain aspects of the GAC’s discussions regarding the Applications.</td>
<td>this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors and the substance of their objections” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT’s knowledge of and/or internal communications regarding the objectors or objections is wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
<td>the nature of those objections. For example, AGIT claims that ICANN has violated its Bylaws or Articles by “[r]efusing to specifically identify the Objectors’ concerns[.]” (IRP Req. at 14.) As such, the requested documents are plainly relevant and material to these proceedings.</td>
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<td>All documents relating to the 18 July 2013 meeting between certain ICANN Board members and certain GAC members in Durban, South Africa, referenced in Dr. Stephen Crocker’s 7 February 2014 letter to Asia Green, including but not limited to internal documents and communications relating</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of the identities of the objectors to the Applications, and of the nature of those objections.</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors to the Applications, and the nature of those objections” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT’s</td>
<td>AGIT’s claims arise out of its purported lack of knowledge of the identities of the objectors and the nature of those objections. For example, AGIT claims that ICANN has violated its Bylaws or Articles by “[r]efusing to specifically identify the Objectors’ concerns[.]” (IRP Req. at 14.) As such, the requested documents are plainly relevant and material to these proceedings.</td>
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<td>to the meeting participants and discussions.</td>
<td>knowledge of and/or internal communications regarding the objectors or objections is wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
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<td>All documents relating to correspondence between ICANN and Asia Green, including but not limited to Asia Green’s 4 December 2013 letter to Dr. Stephen Crocker and Dr. Stephen Crocker’s 7 February 2014 letter to Asia Green, such as internal documents and communications relating to the objections, conflicts, and objectors referenced in the letter.</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of the identities of the objectors to the Applications and the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors.</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors to the Applications and the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT’s knowledge of and/or communications regarding the conflicts, objectors or objections and AGIT’s actions to address such objections are wholly irrelevant as whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that its seeks documents protected by the attorney-</td>
<td>AGIT’s IRP Request stated that “AGIT is left to wonder what ‘conflicts’ it must ‘resolve’ with the Objectors, why it must do so, how it might do so . . .” (IRP Req. at 18-19 (quoting the 7 February 2014 letter referenced in the Request).) As such, the requested documents are plainly relevant and material to these proceedings.</td>
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<td>All documents regarding any effort by Asia Green to resolve the conflicts identified in Dr. Stephen Crocker’s 7 February 2014 letter to Asia Green, including but not limited to internal documents and communications regarding the conflicts.</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of the identities of the objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors.</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT’s knowledge of and/or communications regarding the conflicts, objectors or objections and AGIT’s actions to address such objections are wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that its seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
<td>AGIT’s IRP Request stated that “AGIT is left to wonder what ‘conflicts’ it must ‘resolve’ with the Objectors, why it must do so, how it might do so . . .” (IRP Req. at 18-19 (quoting the 7 February 2014 letter referenced in the Request).) As such, the requested documents are plainly relevant and material to these proceedings.</td>
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<td>All documents regarding any governance mechanisms that Asia Green has considered, proposed, or adopted with respect to the Applications, such as a Policy Advisory Council, including but not limited to communications with any person, government or entity regarding any such considered, proposed, or adopted governance mechanisms.</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of the identities of the objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors.</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. Documents relating to AGIT’s considered, proposed and/or adopted governance mechanisms and any communications regarding the same are wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
<td>AGIT’s IRP Request argues that its governance models address all of the concerns raised by objectors to your applications, and even states in bold, underlined text: “<strong>AGIT indeed has proposed a multi-stakeholder governance model.</strong>” (IRP Req. at 16 (emphasis in original)). As such, the requested documents are plainly relevant and material to these proceedings.</td>
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<td>All communications with any person, government, or entity regarding the Applications.</td>
<td>Such documents are relevant and material to Asia Green’s claim that it was unaware of the identities of the objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those</td>
<td>In addition to and without waiving its General Objections, AGIT objects to this Request as overbroad, unduly burdensome, not relevant to the claims asserted in this IRP, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to the extent that it seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. Documents relating to AGIT’s considered, proposed and/or adopted governance mechanisms and any communications regarding the same are wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
<td>In the spirit of cooperation, ICANN has agreed to withdraw this Request.</td>
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<td>objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors.</td>
<td>seeks the discovery of information regarding “objectors to the Applications and of the nature of those objections, and Asia Green’s claim that it has addressed the concerns of certain objectors.” when the only question at issue in this IRP is whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. A request for AGIT’s “communications” regarding the applications is overbroad, vague and wholly irrelevant as to whether ICANN violated its Bylaws. AGIT further objects to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, common interest or joint defense privilege, and/or any other privilege or immunity.</td>
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