The objective of this document is to review and analyze the examples that have been provided to date in relation to new gTLD Auction Proceeds allocation. As ultimately allocation needs to occur consistent with ICANN’s mission as well as the objectives set by the CCWG, you are requested to indicate for each of these examples with which part of ICANN’s mission it is considered consistent as well as which part of the proposed objectives. You may also indicate if you do not consider the proposed example consistent with either ICANN’s mission and/or the objectives.

As a reminder, ICANN’s mission is (from the [ICANN Bylaws](https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/governance/bylaws-en/#article1)):

***Section 1.1. MISSION [Note, letters have been assigned to each part of this section to facilitate the completion of the table in the next section.]***

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| **A** | *(a) The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ("****ICANN****") is to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems as described in this Section 1.1(a) (the "****Mission****"). Specifically, ICANN:* |
| **B** | *(i) Coordinates the allocation and assignment of names in the root zone of the Domain Name System ("****DNS****") and coordinates the development and implementation of policies concerning the registration of second-level domain names in generic top-level domains ("****gTLDs****"). In this role, ICANN's scope is to coordinate the development and implementation of policies:* |
| **C** | * *For which uniform or coordinated resolution is reasonably necessary to facilitate the openness, interoperability, resilience, security and/or stability of the DNS including, with respect to gTLD registrars and registries, policies in the areas described in Annex G-1 and Annex G-2; and* |
| **D** | * *That are developed through a bottom-up consensus-based multistakeholder process and designed to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique names systems.* |
| **E** | *The issues, policies, procedures, and principles addressed in Annex G-1 and Annex G-2 with respect to gTLD registrars and registries shall be deemed to be within ICANN's Mission.* |
| **F** | *(ii) Facilitates the coordination of the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system.* |
| **G** | *(iii) Coordinates the allocation and assignment at the top-most level of Internet Protocol numbers and Autonomous System numbers. In service of its Mission, ICANN (A) provides registration services and open access for global number registries as requested by the Internet Engineering Task Force ("****IETF****") and the Regional Internet Registries ("****RIRs****") and (B) facilitates the development of global number registry policies by the affected community and other related tasks as agreed with the RIRs.* |
| **H** | *(iv) Collaborates with other bodies as appropriate to provide registries needed for the functioning of the Internet as specified by Internet protocol standards development organizations. In service of its Mission, ICANN's scope is to provide registration services and open access for registries in the public domain requested by Internet protocol development organizations.* |
| **I** | *(b) ICANN shall not act outside its Mission.* |
|  | *(c) ICANN shall not regulate (i.e., impose rules and restrictions on) services that use the Internet's unique identifiers or the content that such services carry or provide, outside the express scope of Section 1.1(a). For the avoidance of doubt, ICANN does not hold any governmentally authorized regulatory authority.* |
| **J** | *(d) For the avoidance of doubt and notwithstanding the foregoing:* |
| **K** | *(i) the foregoing prohibitions are not intended to limit ICANN's authority or ability to adopt or implement policies or procedures that take into account the use of domain names as natural-language identifiers;* |
| **L** | *(ii) Notwithstanding any provision of the Bylaws to the contrary, the terms and conditions of the documents listed in subsections (A) through (C) below, and ICANN's performance of its obligations or duties thereunder, may not be challenged by any party in any proceeding against, or process involving, ICANN (including a request for reconsideration or an independent review process pursuant to Article 4) on the basis that such terms and conditions conflict with, or are in violation of, ICANN's Mission or otherwise exceed the scope of ICANN's authority or powers pursuant to these Bylaws ("****Bylaws****") or ICANN's Articles of Incorporation ("****Articles of Incorporation****"):* |
| **M** | *(A)*  *(1) all registry agreements and registrar accreditation agreements between ICANN and registry operators or registrars in force on 1 October 2016**[1], including, in each case, any terms or conditions therein that are not contained in the underlying form of registry agreement and registrar accreditation agreement;* |
| **N** | *(2) any registry agreement or registrar accreditation agreement not encompassed by (1) above to the extent its terms do not vary materially from the form of registry agreement or registrar accreditation agreement that existed on 1 October 2016;* |
| **O** | *(B)any renewals of agreements described in subsection (A) pursuant to their terms and conditions for renewal; and* |
| **P** | *(C)ICANN's Five-Year Strategic Plan and Five-Year Operating Plan existing on 10 March 2016.* |
| **Q** | *(iii) Section 1.1(d)(ii) does not limit the ability of a party to any agreement described therein to challenge any provision of such agreement on any other basis, including the other party's interpretation of the provision, in any proceeding or process involving ICANN.* |
| **R** | *(iv) ICANN shall have the ability to negotiate, enter into and enforce agreements, including public interest commitments, with any party in service of its Mission.* |

The proposed objectives for fund allocation by the CCWG are:

* Specific objectives of new gTLD Auction Proceeds fund allocation are:
  + (1) Benefit the development, distribution, evolution and structures/projects that support the Internet's unique identifier systems;
  + (2) Benefit capacity building and underserved populations, and;
  + (3) Benefit the Open Internet. [Note, the definition of Open Internet is subject to a separate conversation]

New gTLD Auction Proceeds are expected to be allocated in a manner consistent with ICANN’s mission.

If there are further examples you would like to add, please create another entry in the table.

For any additions and/or responses, please make sure to add your name so that any potential follow up questions can be directed to you.

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| **Example Project** | | **Draft CCWG Conclusion** |
| 1 | A coalition of organizations working on remote participation tools and content receive a long-term grant to support localization efforts for 7 local languages not covered under the existing ICANN’s framework (Bahasa, Tagalog, Dutch, Hindi, Japanese, Malay, Urdu). This encourages local and national conversations that feed into the regional and global processes. (As an example of potential impact/benefit of this project: 45 leaders from more diverse backgrounds and expertise feel empowered to participate.) | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as it enables participation in ICANN’s MSM of communities that are not served by existing participation tools. |
| 2 | The Oxford Internet Institute receives a grant to design, implement and cover the cost of business development targeted to gTLDs administrators in developing countries to improve their management and operations. (As an example of potential impact/benefit of this project: The Institute produces a report and analysis useful for others not directly benefiting from the mentoring / courses). | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as it can be considered in service of the mission, promoting stability and resiliency, but does not consider it a priority for fund allocation. |
| 3 | The development of capacity building, education and qualification-related programmes specifically targeting under-served populations in developing countries, that:  \* include primary school programmes about the internet and internet security issues, as well as about the DNS system and its related functions, that will develop an early understanding of the need for such knowledge  \* incorporate specific internet and DNS training and development subjects into secondary school qualification programmes to encourage students to enter this area as a career  \* build business and technical capacity for locally trained and qualified registrars and other appropriate personnel  \* build general community understanding about the development of the internet and its required security, and the DNS and its related functions, and therefore are in local languages wherever possible  \* and that these programmes, while requiring the consultation of technical experts, are developed by educational and training specialists from developing countries; and are coordinated within ICANN Learn or within an external organisation set up for this purpose | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as it can be considered in service of the ICANN mission, as long as the focus is on topics that are considered consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 4 | 25 women and 25 men from around the world receive full scholarships at 12 different universities to conduct PhD studies on key technical issues around Internet infrastructure development. (As an example of potential impact/benefit of this project: They participate at ICANN meetings during the course of their studies and volunteer to spread their knowledge across the community. Their research is shared with the community. 3 of them are elected for the ICANN board 10 years later, and 5 of them get to serve at high ranking posts across the government and the private sector. They all support ICANN’s growth and development and continue to actively contribute to the community. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as it can be considered in service of the ICANN mission, as long as the focus is on topics that are considered consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 5 | Small and medium enterprises owned or led by women and youth, indigenous and other excluded communities can be effectively enabled to participate in the global economic  community by "demand aggregators" and "supply aggregators" and other "economic-connectors". Examples are Siam Organic https://www.asiaforgood.com/siam-organic  and Cambodian - Color Silk  <http://colorsilkcommunity.wixsite.com/colorsilk-cambodia/color-silk-enterprise> | Although a noble cause, the CCWG does not consider this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 6 | A collection of datasets from the new gTLDs is reviewed and analysed and data visualizations and maps help to understand market growth. (As an example of potential impact/benefit of this project: Combined data sets from other Internet measurements tools are discussed at policy sessions to support infrastructure development. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as it can be considered in service of the ICANN mission |
| 7 | A global program to support disaster preparedness/management for Internet infrastructure organizations is structured with support from international organizations, following best practices and encouraging collaboration among the community. (As an example of potential impact/benefit of this project: A disaster hits 3 African nations. The ccTLD, ISPs, and other technical community organizations in the country have mechanisms in place to manage the disaster. They are well coordinated and able to have the Internet up and running very quickly to support first responders to do their work. There are funds available to provide assistance to technical community organizations (not eligible under humanitarian provisions) to receive generators, chargers, equipment and assistance to keep the Internet running. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as long as support is focused on services directly related to IP/DNS operations. |
| 8 | A start-up receives a grant to support an innovative low-cost device that combines an open hardware and open software solution to interconnection issues in developing countries. (As an example of potential impact/benefit of this project: The idea is piloted and deployed in 45 countries with funds from the auction pool. As the design is released under an open license, the support for such project benefits the Internet community as a whole. The start-up organizes their own business model based on service and technical assistance to guarantee sustainability. | Although a noble cause, the CCWG does not consider this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 9 | The IETF endowment fund receives a donation (unrestricted gift) to support standards development | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as it is in direct support of the Internet’s unique identifier systems. |
| 10 | ISC to receive a donation from the auction pool (unrestricted gift) to support BIND development and maintenance. Although ISC conducts commercial activities to guarantee the development of BIND, the organization is a non-profit one, and revenue is used for sustainability of BIND. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 11 | 5 year grants to support the development of NGOs and Internet Governance forums in 100 locations at local, national, regional and global level increases participation at ICANN processes by 35%. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 12 | Projects that alert Internet users (particularly in developing countries) of the availability of generic TLDs that can equip them with a **unique** online identity, not a "co-branded" identity such as FB or Instagram (for example) provide. This may be of particular interest to small and medium businesses or farms, and entrepreneurs. | Although a noble cause, the CCWG does not consider this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 13 | Projects that can improve ease of registration of generic domain names in developing countries, (registration in their own language, payment in local currency, for example) in view of the scarcity of local ICANN accredited registrars in many of these nations. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 14 | Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) can make a crucial difference in strengthening a city or country's Internet along with the potential to improve performance and decrease costs. And with a low cost:benefit ratio. At least in Africa, and probably other parts of the developing world, IXP are view by the local RIR as a critical part of building the region's capacity. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 15 | Support work done by W3C on areas of common interest. **Horizontal activities** are broadly recognized as an important part of the value of W3C. The following endeavors could be undertaken with more means:   * enhanced Web security and privacy (in conjunction with IETF), * work on handling Web related IDN and Universal acceptance issues, * more guidelines and tools for Web and Internet users, * better education programs on Open Web Standards, * more open APIs for mobile apps and social network platform to ensure a strong hyperlink paradigm, * more involvement in Open standard advocacy, and in solving IPR issues, * more resources for testing Web standards - critical to providing an open environment | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission as long as the focus of the standards under development is directly related to ICANN’s mission. |
| 16 | Global DNS Root Service: Operations   * The operation of global DNS root service needs sustainable funding. Access to funding should be developed such that it preserves the autonomy and independence of the root server operator organizations in architecting and delivering the service with adherence to standards and service expectations. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 17 | Global DNS Root Service: Emergency Fund   * The exponential growth of the Internet and proliferation of complex attack vectors call for access to emergency funding should the need arise. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 18 | Global DNS Root Service: Research and Development   * As with all technologies, DNS technology will experience an evolution over time. Technology advancement should be funded for research, development, and testing. | The CCWG considers this type of project consistent with ICANN’s mission. |
| 19 | ICANN Scholarship endowment  fund   * X amount of the AP fund allocated to this fund and the incurred interest to support 100 DNS / IP engineers and 100 DNS / IP policy makers under 30 years old. These people will propose research topics and approved by an ICANN-sponsored academic committee. The research result will be shared publicly. |  |
| 20. | DNS sustainability fund  Ensure long-term usability and sustainability of DNS across the globe and various existing and future networks (i.e. IoT, blockchain,  inter-planetary network, etc.) |  |
| 21. | Global domain registrant network   * ICANN to create an online network with domain registrant  for those who’s willing to join and promote legitimate use of domain name. Registrant’s identity can be verified and validated, and contracted Ry and Rr can utilize the registrant information (i.e. TMCH-like model for domain name registrant). |  |
| 22. | ICANN Reserves Replenishment   * A transfer is made from the Auction Proceeds to the ICANN financial reserves fund to replenish monies spent from the reserve fund for various purposes, such as the previous spending on the IANA Stewardship Transition process. |  |