

FAQs

cont'd

Are there any additional costs I should be aware of in applying for a new gTLD?

Yes. Applicants may be required to pay additional fees in certain cases where specialized process steps are applicable. Additionally, registrants will fund their own business startup and operations costs. See Section 1.5.2 of the Applicant Guidebook.

What will happen during the application window and how long will it last?

The application window will last for 90 days. Applicants will use a dedicated web-based application interface named “TLD Application System” (TAS) to apply, where they will answer questions and upload supporting documents. After the application window, there are several evaluation stages, each with its own estimated duration.

How long will the evaluation process take?

The evaluation process is expected to last from 9 to 20 months. There are several stages that an application might be required to pass through prior to a final determination being rendered. See section 1.1 of the Applicant Guidebook.

How will gTLD applications be assessed?

The Applicant Guidebook outlines the criteria and requirements. All applications will be independently assessed against these published criteria. Pre-selected evaluation panels will be responsible for determining whether applicants successfully meet these pre-established requirements.

What happens after a new gTLD application is approved?

Once an application is deemed to satisfy the Applicant Guidebook criteria and passes all evaluation and selection processes, including objection processes and final approval, the applicant is required to conclude an agreement with



ICANN and pass technical pre-delegation tests before the new gTLD can be delegated to the root zone.

How and when can I see which gTLDs are being applied for and who is behind the application?

After the application period closes, ICANN will verify all applications for completeness. Within weeks of the close of the application submission period, ICANN will post the public portions of all applications considered complete and ready for evaluation.

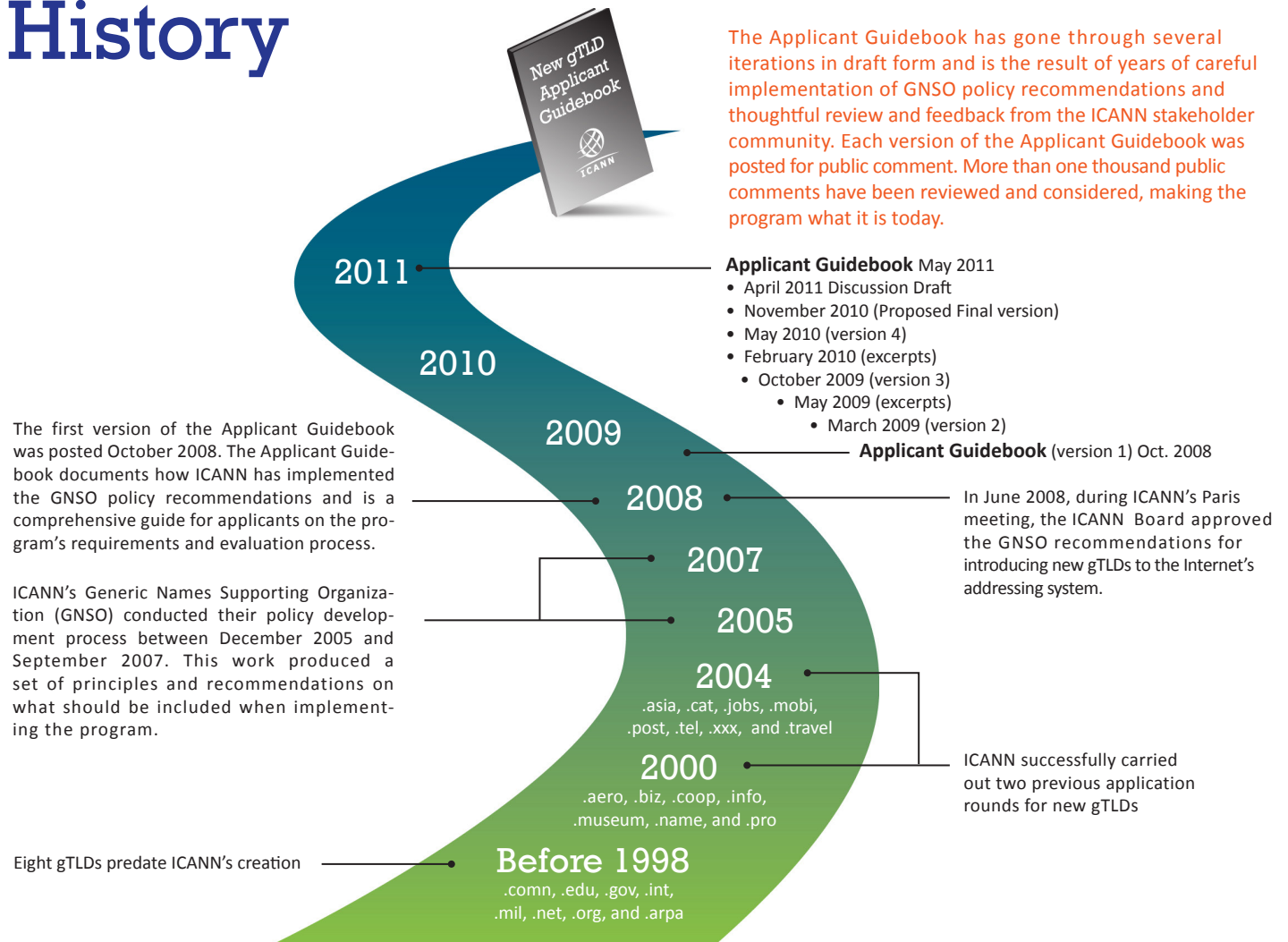
How can I object to an application?

After the list of all TLD applications has been published on ICANN’s website, there will be a period of time for third-parties to file a formal objection using pre-established dispute resolution procedures. Objections will be administered by independent Dispute Resolution Service Providers (DRSP), rather than by ICANN.

What can I do if someone applies for a string that represents my brand or trademark?

You can file an objection with the DRSP selected to administer “legal rights” objections. Details about these procedures, such as who has standing, where and how objections are filed, and how much objections will cost can be found in Module 3 of the Applicant Guidebook and the related New gTLD Dispute Resolution Procedure.

History



Next Steps

- Visit the <http://icann.org/newgtlds> to review
 - *The Applicant Guidebook*
 - *The full set of FAQs*
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About ICANN *The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) was formed in 1998 to coordinate the Internet's unique identifiers around the world. Without that coordination we wouldn't have one global Internet. It is a not-for-profit, public-benefit corporation with participants from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable. It promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers. ICANN doesn't control content on the Internet. It cannot stop spam and it doesn't deal with access to the Internet. But through its coordination role of the Internet's naming system, it does have an important impact on the expansion and evolution of the Internet.*

