EXHIBIT A1

Exhibit A1

Resolved ICANN Policy for Single-Character Domain Name Registration Allocation – ICANN adopted Recommendations I Paris 26 June 2008)

	Reserved Name Category	Domain Name Level(s)	Recommendation
1	ICANN & IANA	All ASCII	The names listed as ICANN and IANA names will be reserved at all levels.
2	ICANN & IANA	Top level, IDN	Any names that appear in the IDN evaluation facility[58] which consist exclusively of translations of 'example' or 'test' that appear in the document at http://www.icann.org/topics/idn/idn-evaluation-plan-v2%209.pdf shall be reserved.
3	ICANN & IANA	2nd & 3rd levels, IDN	Any names that appear in the IDN evaluation facility which consist exclusively of translations of 'example' or 'test' that appear in the document at http://www.icann.org/topics/idn/idn-evaluation-plan-v2%209.pdf shall be reserved.
4	Symbols	All	We recommend that the current practice be maintained, so that no symbols other than the '-' [hyphen] be considered for use, with further allowance for any equivalent marks that may explicitly be made available in future revisions of the IDNA protocol.
5	Single and Two Character IDNs	IDNA-valid strings at all levels	Single and two-character U-labels on the top level and second level of a domain name should not be restricted in general. At the top level, requested strings should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis in the new gTLD process depending on the script and language used in order to determine whether the string should be granted for allocation in the DNS with particular caution applied to U-labels in Latin script (see Recommendation 10 below). Single and two character labels at the second level and the third level if applicable should be available for registration, provided they are consistent with the IDN Guidelines.
6	Single Letters	Top Level	We recommend reservation of single letters at the top level based on technical questions raised. If sufficient research at a

9	**There must be a clear and pre-published application process using objective and measurable criteria.**
10	**There must be a base contract provided to applicants at the beginning of the application process.**
11	**[Replaced with Recommendation 20 and Implementation Guideline P and inserted into Term of Reference 3 Allocation Methods section]**
12	**Dispute resolution and challenge processes must be established prior to the start of the process.**
13	Applications must initially be assessed in rounds until the scale of demand is clear.
14	The initial registry agreement term must be of a commercially reasonable length.
15	**There must be renewal expectancy.**
16	**Registries must apply existing Consensus Policies and adopt new Consensus Policies as they are approved.**
17	**A clear compliance and sanctions process must be set out in the base contract which could lead to contract termination.**
18	If an applicant offers an IDN service, then ICANN's IDN guidelines[28] must be followed.
19	Registries must use only ICANN accredited registrars in registering domain names and may not discriminate among such accredited registrars.
20*	An application will be rejected if an expert panel determines that there is substantial opposition to it from a significant portion of the community to which the string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted.

dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm)>.

Resolved (2008.06.26.03), the Board directs staff to continue to further develop and complete its detailed implementation plan, continue communication with the community on such work, and provide the Board with a final version of the implementation proposals for the board and community to approve before the new gTLD introduction process is launched.

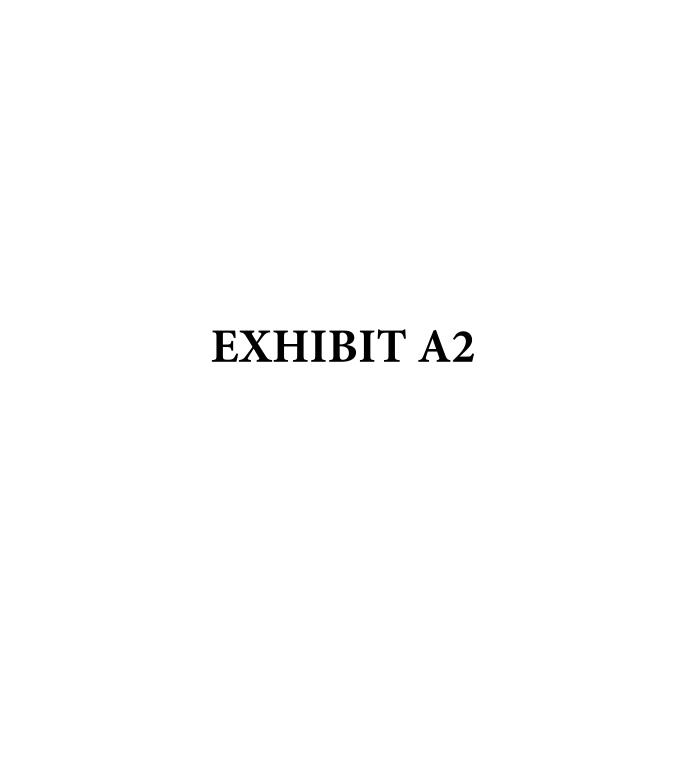| back to top (/en/board-activities-and-meetings/materials/approved-resolutions-icanns-paris-meeting-26-06-2008-en#top) |

IDNC / IDN Fast-track

Whereas, the ICANN Board recognizes that the "IDNC Working Group" developed, after extensive community comment, a final report on feasible methods for timely (fast-track) introduction of a limited number of IDN ccTLDs associated with ISO 3166-1 two-letter codes while an overall, long-term IDN ccTLD policy is under development by the ccNSO.

Whereas, the IDNC Working Group has concluded its work and has submitted recommendations for the selection and delegation of "fast-track" IDN ccTLDs and, pursuant to its charter, has taken into account and was guided by consideration of the requirements to:

A true and correct copy of ICANN's June 26, 2008 Board Resolution may be found at https://www.icann.org/en/board-activities-and-meetings/materials/approved-resolutions-icanns-paris-meeting-26-06-2008-en#_Toc76113171 ; a true and correct .pdf copy of ICANN's June 26, 2008 Board Resolution, with additional supporting ICANN Policy citations highlighted on pages 2,3,17,23,27,40, may be found at:

https://www.firstplace.com/Resolved_ICANN_Policy_Recommendations_June_26_2008.pdf "Adopted Board Resolutions | Paris 26 June 2008…Resolved (2008.06.26.02), based on both the support of the community for New gTLDs and the advice of staff that the introduction of new gTLDs is capable of implementation, the Board adopts the GNSO policy recommendations for the introduction of new gTLDs http://gnso.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/pdp-dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm".

EXHIBIT A2

Exhibit A2

8. Domain registries will make definitions of what constitutes an IDN registration and associated registration rules available to the IANA Repository for TLD IDN Practices <http://www.iana.org/assignments/idn/>. If material fundamental to the understanding of a registry's IDN policies does not appear in the IANA Repository, it will otherwise be made readily available online by the registry. The registry should also ensure that its registrars call the attention of prospective holders of IDN names to this documentation.

9. Domain registries should provide resources containing information about the sources and references that were used in the formation of the corresponding IDN registration policies for all languages and scripts in which they offer IDN registrations.

> ICANN Policy framework for Single-Character Domain Name registration allocation expressly requires IDN Guidelines must be followed (captured above), with Registry material fundamental to the understanding of IDN policies (captured below); and implemented under certain ICANN Policy that expressly includes: "Single-character U-labels on the top level and second level of a domain name not be restricted in general...be granted for allocation in the DNS…applied to U-labels in Latin script...be available for registration, provided they are consistent with the IDN Guidelines."

In considering our strategy to implement our new IDN gTLDs, we sought to achieve several objectives but chief among them was, where feasible, to avoid costs to consumers and businesses from purely defensive registrations in these new TLDs as well as to avoid end-user confusion. With these important objectives in mind, we note that under Appendix 6 of our .com and .net Registry Agreements, all "Tagged Domain Names" (defined as labels with hyphens in the third and fourth character positions) in these two TLDs are in a reserved status until such time that valid internationalized names are registered. This principle is embodied in our updated TLD implementation plans where only valid IDNs in their ASCII encoding (e.g., "xn--ndk061n") may be registered as within the .com TLD and .net TLD. In this way, a registrant in one of our new IDN TLDs, or a registrant of an IDN.com or IDN.net, will have the sole right, subject to applicable rights protection mechanisms, but *not be required* to register the second level name across all or any of our IDN TLDs, including the .com or .net TLDs as applicable. We think this will be an important benefit to the community and

we expect strong support from brands and others with our plan. In order to illustrate our approach, we have identified two use cases below:

Use Case No. 1: Bob Smith already has a registration for an IDN.net second level domain name. That second level domain name will be unavailable in all of the new .net IDN TLDs except to Bob Smith. Bob Smith may choose not to register that second level domain name in any of the new transliterations of the .net TLDs.

Use Case No. 2: John Doe does not have a registration for an IDN.com second level domain name. John Doe registers a second level domain name in the Thai transliteration of .com but in no other .com IDN TLD or the .com registry. That second level domain name will be unavailable in all other transliterations of .com IDN TLDs and in the .com registry unless and until John Doe (and only John Doe) registers it in another .com IDN TLD or in the .com registry.

A true and correct copy of ICANN's June 20, 2011 Board Resolution may be found at: https://www.icann.org/en/board-activities-and-meetings/materials/approved-resolutions-regular-meeting-of-the-icann-board-singapore-20-06-2011-en ; a true and correct .pdf copy of ICANN's June 20, 2011 Board Resolution, with additional supporting ICANN Policy citations highlighted on pages 1,2,3,5,37,39,40,55,56,58 may be found at:

https://www.firstplace.com/Resolved_ICANN_Policy_Implementation_June_20_2011.pdf "Resolved (2011.06.20.01), the Board authorizes the President and CEO to implement the new gTLD program which includes the following elements:...the 30 May 2011 version of the Applicant Guidebook http://www.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtlds/comments-7-en.htm...Applicant Guidebook Module 1: https://archive.icann.org/en/topics/new-gtlds/intro-clean-30may11-en.pdf ...Each applicant is responsible for developing its IDN Tables, including specification of any variant characters. Tables must comply with ICANN's IDN Guidelines [11]."..."[11] http://www.icann.org/en/topics/idn/idn-guidelines-26apr07.pdf".

EXHIBIT B1

U-label in Latin script for FPI Single-character valid IDN registration on the second-level - ".com/.net" (Native Script) - ICANN POLICY: "Single-character U-labels on the top level and second level of a domain name not be restricted in general...be granted for allocation in the DNS…applied to U-labels in Latin script...be available for registration, provided they are consistent with the IDN Guidelines."	IDN Registration Timestamp	Same U-Label in Latin script for ICANN Single-character domain name registration on the second level - ".com/.net" (Latin/English Script) - ICANN Policy: "Single-character U-labels on the top level and second level of a domain name not be restricted in general...be granted for allocation in the DNS…applied to U-labels in Latin script...be available for registration, provided they are consistent with the IDN Guidelines."
1.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2015/12/08 16:08 PST	1.com
y.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/13 10:53 PST	y.com
2.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/22 05:11 PST	2.com
g.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/22 10:50 PST	g.com
s.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/25 06:31 PST	s.com
w.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/25 06:35 PST	w.com
p.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/25 06:39 PST	p.com
u.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/01/25 06:40 PST	u.com
a.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/02/03 05:26 PST	a.com
8.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/02/04 05:58 PST	8.com
m.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/03/02 05:12 PST	m.com
5.コ厶 - Katakana IDN ".com"	2016/03/11 05:51 PST	5.com
1.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/05/17 10:59 PST	1.com
2.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/05/17 11:00 PST	2.com
5.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/05/17 11:01 PST	5.com
8.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/05/17 11:03 PST	8.com
y.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/16 05:39 PST	y.com
w.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/16 05:40 PST	w.com
u.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/16 05:42 PST	u.com
m.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/17 05:29 PST	m.com
a.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/17 05:30 PST	a.com
g.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/17 05:31 PST	g.com
p.닷컴 - Hangul IDN ".com"	2016/06/17 05:33 PST	p.com
1.닷넷 - Hangul IDN ".net"	2017/03/07 08:59 PST	1.net
m.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:28 PST	m.com
y.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:29 PST	y.com
w.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:29 PST	w.com
u.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:29 PST	u.com
p.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:29 PST	p.com
o.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:29 PST	o.com
g.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:30 PST	g.com
a.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:30 PST	a.com
5.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:30 PST	5.com
2.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:30 PST	2.com
1.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2018/07/31 07:31 PST	1.com
n.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	n.com
b.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	b.com
c.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	c.com
d.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	d.com
h.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	h.com
j.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	j.com
k.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	k.com
l.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	l.com
r.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	r.com
v.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	v.com
3.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	3.com
4.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	4.com
6.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	6.com
9.קום - Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020/09/11 17:55 PST	9.com

EXHIBIT B2

.com/ .net Names held by ICANN (English/Latin Script	Bryan Tallman's IDN Registrations (Native Script)	Registration Date Timestamp
f.com	f.קום – Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020-09-12 00:20 PST
t.com	t.קום – Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020-09-12 00:21 PST
i.com	i.קום – Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020-09-12 00:22 PST
0.com (zero)	0.קום – Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020-09-12 00:21 PST
7.com	7.קום – Hebrew IDN ".com"	2020-09-12 00:21 PST