

RVC-1 (Reserve Name List)

Limitations and Rationale (Q174)

This commitment has no predetermined expiration date. It applies to each second-level domain name label for so long as that label remains included on the Reserved Names List. The Reserved Names List may be amended from time to time in accordance with the Registry Operator's applicable policies and the commitments, including the advance-notice requirements applicable to the proposed release of a reserved label.

Purpose / Necessity / Compatibility (Q175)

The .GOD TLD is intended to provide a distinctive and broadly applicable namespace capable of supporting a wide variety of lawful and innovative uses. The term "god" is commonly used in contemporary language and culture in both secular and non-secular contexts, including to convey exceptional skill, expertise, enthusiasm, status, or achievement. Registrations such as gamer.god, coder.god, designer.god, or similar domain names illustrate the broad range of potential uses contemplated for the TLD.

LFG intends to operate the .GOD TLD in a secure, stable, trusted, and responsible manner. As part of that approach, Registry Operator will maintain a Reserved Names List containing identified second-level labels that Registry Operator determines warrant enhanced protection against unrestricted registration. The reservation of these labels provides a proactive registry-level safeguard designed to reduce opportunities for misuse, impersonation, misrepresentation, confusion, abuse, or other activity inconsistent with the Registry Operator's registration policies.

The Reserved Names List also enables LFG to address potentially sensitive or higher-risk labels in a controlled and deliberate manner without unnecessarily restricting the broad availability and utility of the .GOD namespace. The commitment therefore supports the secure and responsible operation of the TLD while allowing the substantial majority of second-level names to remain available for legitimate commercial, personal, professional, creative, community, entertainment, and other uses.

LFG does not believe that this commitment duplicates a generally applicable ICANN requirement requiring the identified labels to be reserved for this purpose. Compliance with the commitment is objectively measurable by determining whether a label included on the Reserved Names List has been made available for registration. The commitment concerns the availability and allocation of domain name registrations at the registry level. It does not require ICANN to evaluate or regulate the content of websites or

communications, or to make determinations concerning religious doctrine, belief, expression, or viewpoint. LFG does not believe the commitment is contrary to applicable ICANN agreements or policies or incompatible with ICANN's Bylaws. LFG does not presently anticipate that implementation of the Reserved Names List will require an Additional Registry Service.

RVC-2 (Advanced Notice Before Release of Reserved Names)

Limitations and Rationale (Q174)

This commitment applies only when Registry Operator proposes to remove a label from the Reserved Names List and make that label available for registration. The commitment does not require Registry Operator to release any reserved label and does not establish any maximum period during which a label may remain reserved.

Purpose / Necessity / Compatibility (Q175)

This commitment supplements RVC 1 by providing transparency and advance notice before a name receiving enhanced protection becomes registrable. The notice period provides interested parties, prospective registrants, registrars, and other stakeholders with advance information regarding the proposed availability of a previously reserved label. Compliance is objectively measurable by reference to the publication date and the date on which the label is made available. The commitment regulates registry allocation procedures rather than content and does not require ICANN to assess the content of websites or communications, religious doctrine, expression, or viewpoint. LFG does not presently anticipate that this commitment requires an Additional Registry Service.

RVC-3 (TLD Dispute Resolution Policy)

Limitations and Rationale (Q174)

This commitment is limited to establishing the contractual framework through which the TLD Dispute Resolution Policy will apply to Registered Name Holders. The substantive grounds upon which a Dispute Resolution Challenge may be brought, the evidentiary standards applicable to a challenge, and the standards governing determinations under the Dispute Resolution Challenge Process will be set forth in the Registry Operator's published registration policies and Dispute Resolution Rules and will not form part of this Registry Voluntary Commitment.

The Dispute Resolution process will supplement, and will not replace, restrict, or modify, any rights or remedies available under the UDRP, URS, applicable ICANN Consensus Policies, other applicable dispute-resolution procedures, or applicable law. ICANN will not be required under this commitment to determine whether a particular .GOD domain name, website, communication, or other activity violates the Registry Operator's registration policies or to review the substantive merits of a decision rendered under the Dispute Resolution process.

Such determinations will be made by LFG or a designated administrative dispute provider in accordance with the published Dispute Resolution Rules. The contractual incorporation of the Dispute Resolution Policy into the Registry-Registrar Agreement and applicable Registration Agreements is intended to ensure that Registered Name Holders receive notice of, agree to, and are contractually bound by the Dispute Resolution Policy and any registry-level remedies that may result from a final determination under that process.

Purpose / Necessity / Compatibility (Q175)

LFG intends to operate the .GOD TLD as a secure, stable, trusted, and responsible namespace supporting a broad range of lawful commercial, professional, personal, creative, community, entertainment, and other uses. To support that objective, LFG intends to establish a TLD Dispute Resolution Policy through which third parties may raise concerns regarding a Registered Name Holder's compliance with the Registry Operator's published TLD's registration policies and terms of service.

The Dispute Resolution Policy will provide an orderly and procedurally fair mechanism for addressing alleged violations after a domain name has been registered. Depending upon the ground asserted, relevant evidence may include the manner in which a domain name is being used. Any consideration of such evidence will occur pursuant to the Registry Operator's contractual registration policies and Dispute Registration Policy & Rules and will not require ICANN to determine whether particular website content, communications, expression, or other material complies with Registry Operator policy.

Consideration of domain-name use within an administrative dispute process is not novel. The UDRP considers both registration and use of a domain name, including circumstances in which use may constitute evidence of bad faith. Registry-level mechanisms associated with the .MUSIC, .SPORT, and .KRD TLDs likewise illustrate contractual administrative procedures addressing compliance with registration or use policies.

The proposed RVC has therefore been deliberately limited. The commitment enforceable by ICANN is the Registry Operator's obligation to establish the contractual framework under which Registered Name Holders are required to submit to and be bound by the .GOD

Dispute Resolution Policy. The substantive grounds for challenge, evidentiary standards, procedural rules and standards governing determinations will be contained in the Registry Operator's published registration policies and Dispute Resolution Policy & Rules and will not form part of this RVC.

ICANN Contractual Compliance will not be required to determine whether particular content, expression, conduct, or use of a .GOD domain name violates Registry Operator policy or to review the merits of a Dispute Resolution Policy determination. ICANN can objectively determine compliance by confirming that LFG has incorporated the required provision into its Registry-Registrar Agreement and that the provision requires Registrars to incorporate the Dispute Resolution Policy into their Registration Agreements.

The Dispute Resolution Policy will supplement, and not replace or modify, the UDRP, URS, mandatory Public Interest Commitments, applicable ICANN Consensus Policies, other dispute-resolution mechanisms, or remedies available under applicable law. It provides an additional Registry Operator-administered contractual mechanism for enforcement of TLD specific registration policies.

LFG does not believe this commitment is contrary to applicable law, the Registry Agreement, the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, applicable ICANN policies, or ICANN's Bylaws. Applicant does not presently anticipate that implementation will constitute an Additional Registry Service. If implementation is determined to require an Additional Registry Service, LFG will obtain any evaluation or approval required by ICANN before implementation.

RVC-4 (Annual Reserved Names Transparency Report)

Limitations and Rationale (Q174)

The transparency report will provide aggregate information and will not be required to disclose confidential or proprietary information or other information whose publication would be prohibited by applicable law or contractual confidentiality obligations. This limitation preserves appropriate confidentiality while providing objective public reporting concerning operation of the Reserved Names List.

Purpose / Necessity / Compatibility (Q175)

This commitment provides ongoing transparency concerning implementation of the Reserved Names List and enables interested parties to assess the continued operation of this registry-level safeguard. Compliance is objectively measurable by the publication

deadline and the specified reporting categories. The commitment is operational and does not require evaluation or restriction of website content, belief, doctrine, or expression. LFG does not believe the commitment is contrary to applicable ICANN agreements or policies or incompatible with the ICANN Bylaws. LFG does not anticipate that preparation and publication of the report constitutes an Additional Registry Service.

RVC-5 (20 Day Registration Waiting Period)

Limitations and Rationale (Q174)

This commitment applies to all otherwise eligible requests to register second-level domain names in the .GOD TLD. During the twenty (20) calendar-day waiting period, interested third parties will be permitted, in accordance with the Registry Operator's published registration policies, to submit Challenges under the TLD Dispute Resolution Policy. The waiting period will not constitute a competing-application period. A third party will not obtain a right to submit a competing application for the requested domain name, nor will submission of an objection confer upon an objector any priority, entitlement, or other right to register that domain name.

Purpose / Necessity / Compatibility (Q175)

LFG intends to operate the .GOD TLD as a secure, stable, trusted, and responsible namespace supporting a broad range of lawful commercial, professional, personal, creative, community, entertainment, and other uses. As an additional safeguard, LFG proposes that every otherwise eligible registration request undergo a twenty (20) calendar-day waiting period before the requested domain name resolves. The waiting period provides a transparent opportunity for interested third parties to bring relevant registration-level concerns to the Registry Operator's attention before a requested domain name is activated in the zone file.

This preventive approach is intended to reduce opportunities for impersonation, misrepresentation, confusion, abusive registration, and other conduct inconsistent with the LFG's registration policies, while avoiding unnecessary restrictions on legitimate registrations. Similar pre-allocation publication mechanisms are used by other ICANN TLDs. The .SWISS registry utilizes a twenty (20) day publication period, while .POST utilizes a longer thirty (30) day publication period.

The proposed .GOD procedure differs materially from mechanisms that permit competing applications: the .GOD twenty (20) day period will permit objections but will not permit a third party to submit a competing application for the requested domain name or acquire

registration priority as a result of an objection. The original registration will therefore not become subject to competition merely because it has been publicly posted. An objection will instead provide information for consideration by LFG pursuant to its published registration policies.

Compliance is objectively measurable by comparing the CREATE date in the Registry database with the date that the domain name resolves. The commitment concerns the timing and procedure for domain-name allocation and does not require ICANN to evaluate or restrict website content, communications, religious doctrine, belief, expression, or viewpoint. LFG believes the commitment is compatible with ICANN's Bylaws and is not contrary to applicable ICANN agreements or policies. LFG will engage its selected RSP regarding implementation and, if implementation constitutes an Additional Registry Service, will obtain any evaluation and approval required by ICANN.