**auDA PUBLISHED POLICY**

**Policy Title:** GUIDELINES FOR ACCREDITED REGISTRARS ON THE INTERPRETATION OF POLICY RULES FOR OPEN 2LDS
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## 1. BACKGROUND

1.1    This document sets out guidelines for auDA accredited registrars on the interpretation of the Domain Name Eligibility and Allocation policy rules for the open 2LDs. At the time of publication, the open 2LDs are asn.au, com.au, id.au, net.au and org.au. The Domain Name Eligibility and Allocation policy rules are available on auDA's website at http://www.auda.org.au/policy

## 2. PURPOSE OF GUIDELINES

2.1    The policy rules for the open 2LDs are divided into two types of criteria:

   a)  Eligibility - is the registrant eligible to license a domain name in the requested 2LD?; and

   b)  Allocation - can the requested domain name be allocated to the registrant?

2.2    The Eligibility criteria require the registrant to provide the relevant identification details for the 2LD that they want to license their domain name in. For example, if the registrant wants to license a domain name in com.au, they must provide identification details such as Australian registered company name and Australian Company Number (ACN).

2.3    The Allocation criteria require the registrant to give a reason why the requested domain name can be allocated to them. The reasons available in each 2LD are:

   a)  exact match of the registrant's name; or

   b)  abbreviation or acronym of registrant's name; or

   c)  close and substantial connection to the registrant.

2.4    The purpose of these guidelines is to provide clarification for registrars on how the Eligibility and Allocation criteria of the policy should be interpreted.

## 3. DOMAIN NAME APPLICATIONS

3.1    Registrars may design their own domain name application form for registrants. Forms may include check boxes to allow an applicant to self-select the appropriate eligibility and allocation criteria. As a matter of best practice, registrars are advised to make sure that they collect sufficient information to enable them to explain or justify their decision in the  case  of  dispute,  or  if requested to do so by auDA under the terms and conditions of the Registrar Agreement.

3.2    Application forms must include a warranty statement that the registrant must agree to before they submit the application. The warranty statement is set out in the Registrant Warranties Policy (2005-03).

3.3    Each domain name application must be assessed on its own merits. It is not acceptable for the registrant merely to refer to previous decisions in order to support their claims. For example, the mere fact that a registrant called "Jane's Shop Pty Ltd" was able to license "janesflowers.com.au" is not sufficient to support the claims of "John's Shop Pty Ltd" to   license "johnsflowers.com.au".

## 4. RULES FOR ALL OPEN 2LDS

4.1    Before determining that a domain name application meets the specific Eligibility and Allocation criteria for the particular 2LD, registrars must check that each domain name application complies with the general rules that apply in all open 2LDs.

4.2    Domain names are allocated on a "first come, first served" basis. Provided that the registrant meets the relevant policy rules, the registrar may process the registration and issue a domain name licence to the registrant. Registrars are not required to decide whether or not the domain name potentially infringes the rights of a third party.

4.3    Registrars must check that the requested domain name:

   a)  is from 2 to 63 characters long;

   b)  contains only letters (a-z), numbers (0-9) or hyphens (-), or a combination of these;

   c)  starts and ends with a letter or a number, not a hyphen; and

   d)  does not contain hyphens in the third and fourth position (eg. ab--cd.com.au).

4.4    In addition, registrars must check that the requested domain name is not on auDA's reserved list. The reserved list is available on auDA's website at http://www.auda.org.au/policy.

4.5    auDA's reserved list does not contain objectionable words. Registrars are not required to decide whether or not a domain name is potentially objectionable. However, auDA supports the right of registrars to choose not to process a domain name registration if it breaches their own "acceptable use" policy.

## 5. LEGAL STATUS OF REGISTRANT

5.1    A domain name licence is a legal contract and as such may only be entered into by a legal entity. Registrars must ensure that the registrant of a domain name, as listed in the registry database, is a legal entity. If the registrant is not a legal entity then the domain name licence, and any associated terms and conditions imposed by the registrar, may  not be enforceable.

5.2    The following are legal entities and may be entered in the registrant field of the registry database:

   a)  a registered company (proprietary or public);

   b)  an individual;

   c)  an incorporated association; and

   d)  a statutory body.

5.3    The following are NOT legal entities and must NOT be entered in the registrant field of the registry database:

   a)  a registered business name;

   b)  a trade mark;

c) a trust; and

d) a partnership.

5.4 With regard to the categories listed in paragraph 5.3, the registrant would be the owner of the registered business name or trade mark, the trustee of the trust or the individual partners of the partnership. In the case of a partnership with more than two partners, one partner must elect to be listed as the registrant on behalf of the partnership.

## 6. VERIFICATION OF REGISTRANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

6.1 Registrants must provide sufficient identification to demonstrate that they meet the eligibility criteria for the particular 2LD . Registrars must verify the registrant's identification details to confirm that the registrant meets the eligibility criteria. The table in Schedule A lists the registrant types for each 2LD, the identification details to be provided by the registrant, and the verification source that registrars must use to check those details.

6.2 Most verification sources are available online, however there are a couple of cases where the registrar must obtain further documentation from the registrant, as follows:

a) incorporated associations that are not listed on the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) database must provide a copy of their Certificate of Incorporation; and

b) commercial statutory bodies must provide a copy (or extract) of the relevant Act of Parliament.

6.3 When verifying registrant details on official databases, registrars should check the status entry, as follows:

a) on the ASIC database, "association strike off status (ASOS)", "de-registered (DRGD)", "pending (PEND)", "removed (RMVD)" and "reserved (RSVD)" are not an acceptable basis for domain name registration ; and

b) on the Australian Trade Mark Online Search System (ATMOSS), "refused", "rejected", "removed" and "never registered" are not an acceptable basis for domain name registration.

6.4 In cases where there is no verification source available, registrars are entitled to rely on the registrant's warranty as set out in the Registrant Warranties Policy (2005-03) that they meet the eligibility criteria, as follows:

a) sporting and special interest clubs that do not have an Australian Business Number must warrant that they are a club;

b) registrants in id.au must warrant that they are an Australian citizen or resident; and

c) non-profit organisations, in addition to providing the identification details relevant to their corporate status, must warrant that they are non-profit.

6.5 It is not necessary to obtain a statutory declaration from the registrant. Where a registrant has made a false warranty, or otherwise acted in bad faith in order to obtain the domain name licence, auDA reserves the right to revoke the domain name licence.

6.6 Please note that registrars are expected to act with integrity and use their common sense in determining whether the registrant's warranty is bona fide. Under the terms and conditions of the Registrar Agreement, auDA reserves the right to take action against a registrar where it has reasonable grounds to believe that the

registrar has acted negligently or recklessly in approving a domain name application in breach of the relevant policy rules.

## 7. ALLOCATION CRITERIA - MEANING OF "EXACT MATCH"

7.1    An "exact match" is where the requested domain name matches one, some or all of the words comprising the name used by the registrant to establish their eligibility. The words must be used in the same order as they appear in the name. Refer to the examples in Schedule B.

## 8. ALLOCATION CRITERIA - MEANING OF "ABBREVIATION"

8.1    An "abbreviation" is where the requested domain name is used to represent or stand for the complete form, of the name used by the registrant to establish their eligibility. The abbreviation can contain letters or numbers that do not appear in the registrant's name. Words do not have to be used in the same order as they appear in the name. Refer to    the examples in Schedule B.

8.2    Please note that this rule is NOT the same as the old derivation rule in com.au and net.au, which allows registrants to derive a domain name that is entirely unrelated to their own name by using a consecutive sequence of letters. The abbreviation must "represent or stand for the complete form". This means that the abbreviation must be a close approximation of, and have a related meaning to, the complete form. A "close approximation" refers to the way the words look. In general, partial words or words that contain the same letters in a similar sequence will be a close approximation. "Related meaning" refers to the accepted dictionary definition of the words. Although there might be a close approximation between the words, derivations are not acceptable if there is no related meaning. Similarly, although there might be a related meaning between the words, synonyms are not acceptable if there is no close approximation.

8.3    Please note that registrars are expected to act with integrity and use their common sense in determining whether the registrant's warranty is bona fide. Under the terms and conditions of the Registrar Agreement, auDA reserves the right to take action against a registrar where it has reasonable grounds to believe that the registrar has acted negligently or recklessly in approving a domain name application in breach of the relevant policy rules.

## 9. ALLOCATION CRITERIA - MEANING OF "ACRONYM"

9.1    An "acronym" is where the requested domain name comprises the initial letters only of each word of the name used by the registrant to establish their eligibility. If the requested domain name comprises more than the initial letters of each word, then it will most likely fall within the definition of abbreviation (for example, "auda.org.au" is an abbreviation of .au Domain Administration Ltd, not an acronym). Refer to the examples in Schedule B.

9.2    Please note the following qualifications:

- Commercial status identifiers such as "Pty Ltd" or "Co" do not need to be included.
- DNS identifiers such as "com.au" do not need to be included.
- Pronouns such as "a", "the", "and" or "of" do not need to be included.

## 10. ALLOCATION CRITERIA - MEANING OF "CLOSE AND SUBSTANTIAL CONNECTION"

10.1    A "close and substantial connection" is where the requested domain name is connected to the registrant in accordance with the listed categories for each 2LD.

10.2    The purpose of the close and substantial connection rule is to allow some flexibility for registrants who do not want to license a domain name that is directly related to their name (or cannot do so, because the domain name has already been licensed by another registrant with the same or similar name). It is important to note that

this rule is NOT intended as a "free for all", and the degree of flexibility is limited by the categories of close and substantial connection outlined in the policy rules.

10.3    At the point in the application form where a registrant indicates that they are eligible for a domain name because they conform with one of the criterion of close and substantial connection rule, registrars must provide a link to a page that sets out the criteria for the close and substantial connection rule.

10.4    Please note that registrars are expected to act with integrity and use their common sense in determining whether the registrant's warranty is bona fide. Under the terms and conditions of the Registrar Agreement, auDA reserves the right to take action against a registrar where it has reasonable grounds to believe that the registrar has acted negligently or recklessly in approving a domain name application in breach of the relevant policy rules.

*Close and substantial connection rule - asn.au, com.au, net.au and org.au*

10.5    In com.au and net.au, the categories of close and substantial connection are:

a)    a product that the registrant manufactures or sells; or

b)    a service that the registrant provides; or

c)    an event that the registrant organises or sponsors; or

d)    an activity that the registrant facilitates, teaches or trains; or

e)    a venue that the registrant operates; or

f)    a profession that the registrant's employees practise.

10.6    In asn.au and org.au, the categories are:

a)    a service that the registrant provides; or

b)    a program that the registrant administers; or

c)    an event that the registrant organises or sponsors; or

d)    an activity that the registrant facilitates, teaches or trains; or

e)    a venue that the registrant operates; or

f)    a profession that the registrant's members practise.

10.7    The requested domain name does not have to be the same as the registrant's product, service, etc. The domain name must only refer to the registrant's product, service, etc. This allows the registrant to license variations or descriptions of their product, service, etc (for example, "Jane the Florist Pty Ltd" could license "bestflowers.com.au", "flowersonline.net.au", "redroses.com.au", "cheapflowers.net.au" and so on). Refer to the examples in Schedule B.

10.8    The Registrant Agreement (Domain Name Licence), that each registrant must enter into when they register or renew a domain name, places an obligation on the registrant not to register a domain name for the purpose of selling it. Therefore, it is not acceptable for registrants to use the close and substantial connection rule to engage in domain name speculation or warehousing; these practices do not constitute a "service" or an "activity" under the policy rules.

*Close and substantial connection rule - id.au*

10.9    In id.au, a domain name is a close and substantial connection if it:

a)    includes, or is derived from, one or more words of the registrant's personal name; or

b) is a name by which the registrant is commonly known (ie. a nickname).

## 11. DOMAIN NAME RENEWALS

11.1 To process a domain name renewal, registrars must obtain confirmation from the registrant that their eligibility details are still current. If the registrant's details have not changed, registrars are not required to perform any policy compliance checks and are entitled to rely on the registrant's warranty that they still meet the relevant policy rules.

11.2 If the registrant's eligibility details are no longer current, the registrar must not process the renewal unless and until the registrant provides new or updated eligibility details. The cases where this is most likely to occur are:

a) Where a business name registration has lapsed or been removed. If the registrant is able to re-register the same business name, then the registrar must simply verify that the re-registration has taken place. They do not need to perform any further policy compliance checks, because the registrant's business name has not changed. If the registrant registers a new business name, then the registrar must perform full policy compliance checks because the registrant's new business name may no longer have any connection with the domain name.

b) Where an application for an Australian Registered Trade Mark has not been accepted for registration. The registrant is unable to resurrect the original basis for their domain name registration, so they must provide entirely new eligibility details (eg. a company or business name). The registrar must perform full policy compliance checks, because the registrant's new eligibility details may no longer have any connection with the domain name.

11.3 Where the legal entity that is the registrant no longer exists, the domain name licence is terminated and the domain name cannot be renewed. The case where this is most likely to occur is where a company has been deregistered.

## 12. POLICY COMPLIANCE - ADVICE AND MONITORING

12.1 As manager of the .au domain, one of auDA's primary responsibilities is to preserve the policy integrity of the .au namespace. auDA intends to fulfill that responsibility in two main ways:

a) by providing advice and assistance to registrars in performing policy compliance checks; and

b) by conducting random audits of domain name registry records on a regular basis.

12.2 Registrars may contact auDA's Chief Policy Officer at any time for advice and assistance in performing policy compliance checks. auDA's intention is that these guidelines will be revised and updated from time to time to reflect the marketplace experience of registrars in dealing with registrants. auDA welcomes and encourages feedback from registrars about the usefulness of these guidelines in particular, as well as the level of support and assistance received from auDA's Chief Policy Officer and other staff.

## 13. REVIEW OF GUIDELINES

13.1 From time to time, auDA may update this document for the purposes of clarification or correction, or to maintain consistency with other auDA published policies. Under the terms and conditions of the Registrar Agreement, there is a 30 day grace period for registrars to comply with any variations of procedures or practices under this document.

**SCHEDULE A**

**VERIFICATION OF REGISTRANT ELIGIBILITY**

| Registrant Type | Registrant ID | Verification Source |
|---|---|---|
| ***asn.au and org.au*** | | |
| a) Australian incorporated association | (i) Incorporated association name; and <br> (ii) State or Territory of registration; and <br> (iii) Association Number | Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) <br> http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html <br> OR <br> Certificate of Incorporation, if not listed on ASIC |
| b) Australian political party | (i) Party Name | Australian Electoral Commission <br> http://www.aec.gov.au/disclosure/registered_parties.htm |
| c) Australian trade union or organisation under *Workplace Relations Act 1996* | (i) Union or organisation name; and <br> (ii) Organisation number | Australian Industrial Relations Commission <br> http://www.airc.gov.au/organisations/list/list.html |
| d) Australian sporting or special interest club <br><br> **If no ABN provided, registrant must warrant that they are a club** | (i) Club name; and <br> (ii) Club address; and <br> (iii) Australian Business Number, if available | Registrant warranty, or Australian Business Register (ABR) if ABN provided <br> http://www.abr.business.gov.au |
| e) Charity operating in Australia <br><br> **An ABN is the MINIMUM requirement for charities** | (i) Charitable institution or fund name; and <br> (ii) Australian Business Number | ABR <br> http://www.abr.business.gov.au |
| f) Non-profit organisation operating in Australia - might also be <br> - Australian registered company | (i) Organisation name; and <br> (ii) Australian Business Number <br> OR | Registrant warranty, and ABR <br> http://www.abr.business.gov.au |
| - Trading under Australian registered business name <br> - Australian incorporated association | (iii) Company name; and <br> (iv) Australian Company Number <br> OR | Registrant warranty, and ASIC <br> http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html |
| - Foreign embassy or consulate <br><br> **An ABN is the MINIMUM requirement for non-profit organisations, EXCEPT FOR foreign embassies or consulates** | (v) Registered business name; and <br> (vi) State or Territory of registration; and <br> (vii) Registered Business Number <br> OR | Registrant warranty, and ASIC <br> http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html |
| **Registrant must warrant that they** | (viii) Incorporated association name; and <br> (ix) State or Territory of registration; and <br> (x) Association Number | Registrant warranty, and ASIC <br> http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html <br> OR <br> Certificate of Incorporation, if not listed on ASIC |

| are a non-profit organisation | (xi) Foreign embassy or consulate name; and<br>(xii) Foreign embassy or consulate address | Registrant warranty |
|---|---|---|
| *com.au and net.au* | | |
| a) Australian registered company | (i) Company name; and<br>(ii) Australian Company Number | ASIC<br>http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html |
| b) Trading under an Australian registered business name | (i) Registered business name; and<br>(ii) State or Territory of registration; and<br>(iii) Registered Business Number | ASIC<br>http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html |
| c) Australian partnership or sole trader<br><br>**An ABN is the MINIMUM requirement for sole traders and partnerships** | (i) Trading name; and<br>(ii) Australian Business Number | ABR<br>http://www.abr.business.gov.au |
| d) Foreign company licensed to trade in Australia | (i) Company name; and<br>(ii) Australian Registered Body Number | ASIC<br>http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html |
| e) Australian Registered Trade Mark owner | (i) Name of owner; and<br>(ii) Words comprising trade mark; and<br>(iii) Trade Mark Number | Australian Trade Mark Online Search System (ATMOSS)<br>http://pericles.ipaustralia.gov.au/atmoss/falcon.application_start |
| f) Australian Registered Trade Mark applicant<br><br>**Foreign applicants under the Madrid Protocol MUST provide a Trade Mark Number** | (i) Name of applicant; and<br>(ii) Words comprising trade mark application; and<br>(iii) Trade Mark Number | ATMOSS<br>http://pericles.ipaustralia.gov.au/atmoss/falcon.application_start |
| g) Australian incorporated association | (i) Incorporated association name; and<br>(ii) State or Territory of registration; and<br>(iii) Association Number | ASIC<br>http://www.search.asic.gov.au/gns001.html<br>OR<br>Certificate of Incorporation, if not listed on ASIC |
| h) Australian commercial statutory body trading under statutory body name | (i) Statutory body name; and<br>(ii) Copy of relevant Act of Parliament | Relevant Act of Parliament |
| *id.au* | | |
| a) Australian citizen or resident<br><br>**Registrant must warrant that they are an Australian citizen or resident** | (i) Registrant name; and<br>(ii) Registrant address | Registrant warranty |

**SCHEDULE B**

**ALLOCATION CRITERIA EXAMPLES**

*Table A - Examples of exact match, abbreviation and acronym in all open 2LDs*

| Registrant Type | Example Name | Exact Match | Abbreviation | Acronym |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **asn.au and org.au** | | | | |
| a) Australian incorporated association | Internet Industry Association | internetindustryassociation.asn.au<br>internetindustry.asn.au<br>internetassociation.asn.au<br>internet.asn.au<br>association.asn.au | iiassoc.asn.au<br>internetind.asn.au<br>internetassoc.asn.au<br>intindassoc.asn.au<br>industryassoc.asn.au | iia.asn.au |
| b) Australian political party | Australian Democrats | australiandemocrats.asn.au<br>australian.asn.au<br>democrats.asn.au | austdemocrats.asn.au<br>australiandems.asn.au<br>austdems.asn.au<br>dems.asn.au | ad.asn.au |
| c) Australian trade union or organisation under *Workplace Relations Act 1996* | National Union of Workers | nationalunionworkers.asn.au<br>nationalworkers.asn.au<br>unionworkers.asn.au<br>workers.asn.au | natunion.asn.au<br>natworkers.asn.au<br>network.asn.au<br>workersunion.asn.au | nuw.asn.au |
| d) Australian sporting or special interest club | Bendigo Cricket Club | bendigocricketclub.asn.au<br>bendigocricket.asn.au<br>cricketclub.asn.au | bendigocc.asn.au<br>bcclub.asn.au<br>bendi.asn.au<br>club-bendigo.asn.au | bcc.asn.au |
| a) Charity operating in Australia | The Salvation Army | salvationarmy.org.au<br>salvation.org.au<br>army.org.au | salvos.org.au<br>sallyarmy.org.au | sa.org.au |
| b) Non-profit organisation operating in Australia | .au Domain Administration Ltd | audomainadministration.org.au<br>domain.org.au | auda.org.au<br>audomainadmin.org.au | ada.org.au |
| **com.au and net.au** | | | | |
| a) Australian registered company | Coles Myer Pty Ltd | colesmyer.com.au<br>coles.net.au<br>myer.com.au | cmyer.com.au<br>myercoles.net.au | cm.net.au |
| b) Trading under an Australian registered business name | Jane's Cake Shop | janescakeshop.com.au<br>cakeshop.net.au<br>janes.com.au | janescakes.com.au<br>cakes.net.au | jcs.com.au |

| Category | Name | Example 1 | Example 2 | Example 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| c) Australian partnership or sole trader | Turner and Turner | turnerandturner.com.au<br>turner.net.au | turners.com.au<br>tandt.net.au | tt.com.au |
| | James Turner | jamesturner.com.au<br>turner.net.au<br>james.com.au | jamest.com.au<br>jturner.net.au<br>jimturner.com.au<br>turner-james.net.au | jt.net.au |
| d) Foreign company licensed to trade in Australia | Singapore Airlines | singaporeairlines.com.au<br>singapore.net.au<br>airlines.com.au | singaporeair.com.au<br>singair.net.au<br>airsingapore.com.au | sa.com.au |
| e) Australian Registered Trade Mark owner | Coca Cola | cocacola.com.au<br>cola.net.au | coke.com.au | cc.net.au |
| f) Australian Registered Trade Mark applicant | Old-Fashioned Lemonade | oldfashionedlemonade.com.au<br>oldfashioned.com.au<br>lemonade.net.au | oldlemonade.com.au<br>oldlemons.net.au | ofl.com.au |
| g) Australian incorporated association | Professional Golfers Assocations | professionalgolfersassociation.com.au<br>professionalgolfers.net.au<br>golfersassociation.net.au | profgolfersassoc.com.au<br>golfersassoc.net.au<br>golfassoc.net.au<br>assoc-golf.com.au | pga.com.au |
| h) Australian commercial statutory body trading under statutory body name | Australia Post | australiapost.com.au<br>post.net.au | auspost.com.au<br>aussiepost.net.au<br>apost.com.au | ap.com.au |
| **id.au** | | | | |
| a) Australian citizen or resident | Jonathon Paul Smith | jonathon.id.au<br>jonathonpaulsmith.id.au<br>jonathonsmith.id.au<br>paulsmith.id.au<br>paul.id.au<br>smith.id.au | john.id.au<br>jsmith.id.au<br>johnpaulsmith.id.au<br>pauljohn.id.au<br>smith-john.id.au | jps.id.au |

**Table B - Examples of close and substantial connection in asn.au and org.au**

| Close and substantial connection category | Example 1 | Example 2 | Example 3 | Example 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registrant is a Church | Registrant is a Trade union | Registrant is the Salvation Army | Registrant is an RSL Club |
| (i) Service that registrant provides | prayer.org.au<br>worship.org.au<br>worshiponline.org.au | workplacerelations.org.au | welfare.org.au<br>helpline.org.au<br>agedcare.org.au | counselling.org.au |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (ii) Program that registrant administers | soupkitchen.org.au | livingwage2002.org.au | employmentplus.org.au | poppies.org.au |
| (iii) Event that registrant organises or sponsors | churchfete.org.au | mayday.org.au workersrally.org.au | redshieldappeal.org.au | rememberanceday.org.au |
| (iv) Activity that registrant facilitates, teaches or trains | maritalguidance.org.au | ohs.org.au | familytracing.org.au | lawnbowls.org.au bingo.org.au |
| (v) Venue that registrant operates | church.org.au cathedral.org.au | tradeshall.org.au | hostel.org.au youthhostel.org.au | rslclub.org.au |
| (vi) Profession that registrant's members practise | ministers.org.au priests.org.au clergy.org.au | workers.org.au | socialworkers.org.au officers.org.au | veterans.org.au |

**Table C - Examples of close and substantial connection in com.au and net.au**

| Close and substantial connection category | Example 1 | Example 2 | Example 3 | Example 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registrant is in the automotive industry. | Registrant is in the hospitatlity industry | Registrant is in the IT industry | Registrant operates a women's clothing store |
| (i) Product that registrant manufactures or sells | cars.com.au tyres.net.au sportscars.com.au 4wd.net.au carsonline.com.au | food.com.au beverages.net.au beer.com.au fastfood.com.au tastyfood.net.au | computers.com.au computersonline.net.au modems.com.au fastmodems.net.au | clothing.com.au womensfashion.net.au bestdresses.com.au |
| (ii) Service that registrant provides | car-repairs.com.au carservice.net.au | catering.com.au mycatering.net.au | webhosting.com.au cheaphosting.net.au | tailoring.com.au |
| (iii) Event that registrant organises or sponsors | car-rally.com.au grandprix.net.au | weddings.com.au parties.net.au funparties.com.au | itworld.com.au | fashionshow.net.au |
| (iv) Activity that registrant facilitates, teaches or trains | learntodrive.com.au defensivedriving.net.au | hospitality.com.au | htmlskills.com.au webdesign.net.au | wardrobeconsulting.com.au |
| (v) Venue that registrant operates | calderpark.com.au | hotel.com.au pub.net.au | internetcafe.com.au | store.com.au onlinestore.net.au mystore.com.au |
| (vi) Profession that registrant's employees practise | mechanics.com.au drivers.net.au safedrivers.com.au | waiters.com.au chefs.net.au | engineers.com.au techies.net.au | tailors.net.au goodtailors.com.au |

*Table D - Examples of close and substantial connection in id.au*

| Close and substantial connection category | Example 1 | Example 2 | Example 3 | Example 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registrant's name is John Smith | Registrant's name is Catherine Evans | Registrant's name is Van Nguyen | Registrant's name is Ann Poulos |
| (i) Includes, or is derived from, one or more words of registrant's personal name | johnny.id.au<br>johnno.id.au<br>smithy.id.au<br>jack.id.au (because Jack is a common derivative of John)<br>johnonline.id.au<br>smithfamily.id.au<br>johnsmith2002.id.au<br>number1john.id.au | kate.id.au (because Kate is a common derivate of Catherine)<br>catherine99.id.au<br>supercatherine.id.au<br>evanson.id.au | vanny.id.au<br>vanno.id.au<br>nguyen888.id.au<br>vantheman.id.au<br>vansphotos.id.au<br>vanderburg.id.au | annie.id.au<br>crazyann.id.au<br>annette.id.au |
| (ii) A name by which the registrant is commonly known | A nickname of the registrant - does not have to include or be derived from the registrant's personal name. | | | |