

Amendment No 2 to Registry Agreement

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and Knock Knock WHOIS There, LLC agree, effective as of _____ (“Amendment No. 2 Effective Date”), that the modification set forth in this amendment No. 2 (the “Amendment”) is made to the 14 May 2015 .blog Registry Agreement between the parties, as amended (the “Agreement”).

The parties hereby agree to amend Exhibit A of the Agreement by deleting the following sections 1, 2 and 3 in their entirety:

[START OLD TEXT]

“1. DNS Service – TLD Zone Contents

Notwithstanding anything else in this Agreement, as indicated in section 2.2.3.3 of the gTLD Applicant Guidebook, permissible contents for the TLD’s zone are:

- 1.1.** Apex SOA record
- 1.2.** Apex NS records and in-bailiwick glue for the TLD’s DNS servers
- 1.3.** NS records and in-bailiwick glue for DNS servers of registered names in the TLD
- 1.4.** DS records for registered names in the TLD
- 1.5.** Records associated with signing the TLD zone (i.e., RRSIG, DNSKEY, NSEC, and NSEC3)

(Note: The above language effectively does not allow, among other things, the inclusion of DNS resource records that would enable a dotless domain name (e.g., apex A, AAAA, MX records) in the TLD zone.)

If Registry Operator wishes to place any DNS resource record type into its TLD DNS zone (other than those listed in Sections 1.1 through 1.5 above), it must describe in detail its proposal and submit a Registry Services Evaluation Process (RSEP) request. This will be evaluated per RSEP to determine whether the service would create a risk of a meaningful adverse impact on security or stability of the DNS. Registry Operator recognizes and acknowledges that a service based on the use of less-common DNS resource records in the TLD zone, even if approved, might not work as intended for all users due to lack of software support.

2. Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs)

Registry Operator may offer registration of IDNs at the second and lower levels provided that Registry Operator complies with the following requirements:

- 2.1.** Registry Operator must offer Registrars support for handling IDN registrations in EPP.
- 2.2.** Registry Operator must handle variant IDNs as follows:

2.2.1. By default variant IDNs (as defined in the Registry Operator's IDN tables and IDN Registration Rules) must be blocked from registration.

2.2.2. Variant IDNs may be activated when requested by the sponsoring Registrar of the canonical name as described in the IDN Tables and IDN Registration Rules.

2.2.3. Active variant IDNs must be provisioned in the TLD's DNS zone file as zone cuts using the same NS resource records as the canonical name.

2.3. Registry Operator may offer registration of IDNs in the following languages/scripts (IDN Tables and IDN Registration Rules will be published by the Registry Operator as specified in the ICANN IDN Implementation Guidelines):

2.3.1. Chinese Language

3. Anti-Abuse

Registry Operator may suspend, delete or otherwise make changes to domain names in compliance with its anti-abuse policy."

[END OLD TEXT]

The parties hereby further agree to amend Exhibit A of the Agreement by replacing the deleted sections above with the following new text as new sections 1 and 2:

[START NEW TEXT]

"1. DNS Service – TLD Zone Contents

Notwithstanding anything else in this Agreement, as indicated in section 2.2.3.3 of the gTLD Applicant Guidebook, permissible contents for the TLD's zone are:

1.1. Apex SOA record

1.2. Apex NS records and in-bailiwick glue for the TLD's DNS servers

1.3. NS records and in-bailiwick glue for DNS servers of registered names in the TLD

1.4. DS records for registered names in the TLD

1.5. Records associated with signing the TLD zone (i.e., RRSIG, DNSKEY, NSEC, and NSEC3)

(Note: The above language effectively does not allow, among other things, the inclusion of DNS resource records that would enable a dotless domain name (e.g., apex A, AAAA, MX records) in the TLD zone.)

If Registry Operator wishes to place any DNS resource record type into its TLD DNS zone (other than those listed in Sections 1.1 through 1.5 above), it must describe in detail its proposal and submit a Registry Services Evaluation Process (RSEP) request. This will be evaluated per RSEP to determine whether the service would create a risk of a meaningful adverse impact on

security or stability of the DNS. Registry Operator recognizes and acknowledges that a service based on the use of less-common DNS resource records in the TLD zone, even if approved, might not work as intended for all users due to lack of software support.

2. Anti-Abuse

Registry Operator may suspend, delete or otherwise make changes to domain names in compliance with its anti-abuse policy.”

[END NEW TEXT]

Each party hereby acknowledges and agrees that this Amendment shall not be construed as a waiver of any provision of the Agreement by any party hereto, nor shall it in any way affect the validity of, or the right of any party hereto, to enforce the provisions of the Agreement. The parties agree that, except as set forth in this Amendment and any prior duly authorized and executed amendments, the current terms and conditions of the Agreement will remain in full force and effect. All capitalized terms not defined will have the meaning given to them in the Agreement. This Amendment may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of such counterparts taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

ACCEPTED AND AGREED:

INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

By: _____
Theresa Swinehart
Senior Vice President, Global Domains and Strategy

KNOCK KNOCK WHOIS THERE, LLC

By: _____
Paolo Belcastro
Head of Domains