

Defined geographic term*	Treatment in 2007 GNSO PDP	Treatment in 2012 AGB	Issues/remarks	Valid geographic term for the purposes of new gTLDs?	Positive impact/merits based on AGB treatment	Negative impact/opportunities based on AGB treatment	Questions raised	Future treatment (e.g. retain/remove/change)
<b>2.2.1.3.2 DNS Stability: String Review Procedure (Part III/3.2)</b>								
Alpha-2 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard	Two-character ASCII strings are not permitted, regardless of whether they are on the ISO 3166-1 or not. Reason: to avoid conflicting with current and future country codes based on the ISO 3166-1 standard.	Two-character ASCII strings are not permitted as TLDs, regardless of whether they are on the ISO 3166-1 or not. Reason: to avoid conflicting with current and future country codes based on the ISO 3166-1 standard.	- In the 2012 AGB, two character IDNs are allowed unless (a) it is visually similar to any one-character label (in any script); or (2) it is visually similar to any possible two character ASCII combination. See Section 2.2.1.3.2, Part III. - ISO 3166-1 only contains letter/letter combinations, but all two-character strings were restricted in policy and implementation.	- ISO 3166-1 has been the basis for ccTLDs since 2000 at ICANN. You can not pick and choose elements you want to use. - Jaap Akkerhuis - ISO 3166-1 is tied to a larger universe and has a consistency across that universe. - Greg Shatan - As almost all of these codes have been delegated, there is not much of an issue to address. - Jeff Neuman, Peter Van Roste, Barrack Otiemo, Rosalia Morales - Two-alpha strings are RFC defined as cc-TLDs. It is not our job to re-write the RFC. - Alan Greenberg, Rosalia Morales, Javier Rúa-Jovet	- Two-letter combinations are available in case new two-letter codes are added to the the ISO 3166-1 list/ new countries established that want a ccTLD. - Nick Wenban-Smith, Christopher Wilkinson, Rosalia Morales, Ricardo Holmquist, Javier Rúa-Jovet, Maureen Hilyard, Ann-Cathrin Marcussen, Jorge Cancio, Peter Van Roste, Alexander Schubert - This provision makes the difference between ccTLDs and gTLDs clear to users. - Alexander Schubert - Avoids creating confusion to the general understanding that all two alpha strings are ccTLDs - Justine Chew - Objective, consistent rule that was easy to apply. - Jeff Neuman	- Two-character letter/number and number/number combinations were not available under this provision, even though they will never be ccTLDs. - Greg Shatan - Some ccTLDs essentially operate as gTLDs without the restrictions associated with gTLDs, blurring the distinction between ccTLDs and gTLDs. These TLDs are taking advantage of the assumption that all 2-letter TLDs are ccTLDs. - Greg Shatan - Possible opportunities lost in the gTLD space, but difficult to assess. - Jeff Neuman	- What was the rationale for this provision? Regarding the text "to avoid conflicting with current and future country codes," was this a concern about typo variations/misdirected traffic or competition for ccTLD operators with country code top level domain names? - Paul McGrady - How often are new 2-letter country codes added to the ISO 3166-1 list? - Martin Sutton - What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady - Is letter/number and number/number combinations in scope of discussion for this group? (Martin Sutton, Nick Wenban-Smith, Ann-Cathrin Marcussen, and Jim Prendergast expressed that this is out of scope for WTS; Jorge Cancio said that number-letter may have geographic implication because it could be confused with a 2-letter code) - If the issue of letter/number and number/number is out of scope for this group, this fact should be clearly articulated - Paul McGrady, Kristina Rosette	- The Cross-Community Working Group on Use of Country and Territory Names (CWG-UCTN) reached preliminary consensus in support of maintaining the status quo of 2-character codes as exclusively reserved for country code TLDs. - The ISO should be consulted on future treatment. - Christopher Wilkinson - Should we limit restriction to letter-letter combinations in the future? - Jeff Neuman <b>(the WT will need to determine whether it considers this in scope for WTS. Otherwise, it will refer the issue to WT2.)</b>
<b>2.2.1.4.1 Country or Territory Names</b>								
Alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard are not permitted as TLDs.	- .com on the ISO 3166-1 list as 3-letter country code. It was delegated before the issue of 3-letter country codes was considered in ICANN policy/implementation. - ccTLD policy exists on this issue. Where appropriate, we should defer to this policy. - Christopher Wilkinson	- There is a geographic connection for alpha 3 codes. They are three letter country codes in ISO 3166. - Nick Wenban-Smith, Alexander Schubert, Susan Payne, Greg Shatan, Christopher Wilkinson, Paul McGrady, Rosalia Morales, Ann-Cathrin Marcussen, Sanna Sahlman	- There is a strong feeling in the cc community that the Alpha-3 list is closely associated with country names. Countries often use their 3-letter codes in various contexts. There is concern about confusion of country names. - Nick Wenban-Smith	- There are a number of potential uses that were excluded from the outset, which could be perceived as a missed opportunity (examples: .can, .lod, .gin, .gum, .fin, .cub, .pry) - Susan Payne, Nick Wenban-Smith, Paul McGrady, Greg Shatan - A prospective applicant would be banned even if they could have come to an agreement with the respective "owner" of the 3-letter code. - Katrin Ohlmer	- What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady - Are there any countries that would have liked to apply for a 3 character country code? - Martin Sutton - Were transpositions of 3-letter codes allowed in the 2012 round? - What happens if the ISO 316-1 alpha 3 code list changes over time? - Justine Chew	- The Cross-Community Working Group on Use of Country and Territory Names (CWG-UCTN) was unable to reach consensus on the treatment of 3-letter codes. - The ISO should be consulted on future treatment. - Christopher Wilkinson - Great care must be taken not to confuse existing 3 letter country codes with Geo-names - Javier Rúa-Jovet
Long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-standard, or a translation of the long-form name in any language	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.	- ISO draws from the UN terminology database for this list. The ISO only identifies terms itself when there is a gap in the UN terminology database. - Jaap Akkerhuis	- This list is a useful reference point but not the only authoritative source of country names and may differ from other lists/sources. This list has limitations. - Jaap Akkerhuis - This is a valid geographic term - Rosalia Morales, Ann-Cathrin Marcussen, Javier Rúa-Jovet	- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow - Jeff Neuman, Rosalia Morales, Nick Wenban-Smith, Javier Rúa-Jovet	- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Katrin Ohlmer - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	- Is IDN-ccTLD fast track out-of-scope in this discussion? - Ching Chiao - What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-standard, or a translation of the short-form name in any language	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.			- Similar positive impact/merits as long-form names -- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow	- Similar negative impact/opportunities as long-form names -- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	- Is IDN-ccTLD fast track out-of-scope in this discussion? - Ching Chiao - What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Short- or long form name association with a code that has been designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.			- Similar positive impact/merits as long-form names -- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow	- Similar negative impact/opportunities as long-form names -- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	- What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable Country Name List", or is a translation of a name appearing on the list, in any language, according to annex in AGB	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.			- Similar positive impact/merits as long-form names -- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow	- Similar negative impact/opportunities as long-form names -- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	- What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Permutation or transposition of any of the names included above. Permutations include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and addition or removal of grammatical articles like "the". A transposition is considered a change in the sequence of the long or short-form name, for example, "RepublicCzech" or "IslandsCayman."	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.					Clarification is needed on the scope of the permutations and transpositions restriction - does it apply to 3-letter codes?	
A name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence that the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or treaty organization	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.						
<b>2.2.1.4.2 Other geographic names</b>								
A representation, in any language, of a capital city name of any country or territory listed in ISO 3166-1	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities						

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City name, used for purposes associated with the city name	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.						
City names used for other purposes	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	No requirements.						
Exact match of a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state listed in ISO 3166-2	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.						
String listed as a UNESCO region or appearing on the "Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings" list.	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from at least 60% of the respective national governments in the region and no more than 1 written statement of objection.						