Work Track 5 meeting

18 April 2018

ICANN

Agenda

1 Welcome/Agenda review/SOI updates (5 mins)

2 Second read of the first three categories (5 mins)

3 Remainder of the AGB list (40 mins)

4 Wider discussion of non-included categories (35 mins)

5 AOB: Frequency of Meetings (5 mins)

Second reading of the first three categories

Agenda Item #2

Second reading

- In the last meeting, the Work Track co-leaders submitted the following proposals for consideration. This is the second reading:

  - ~~**2-character country codes (ISO 3166):** Maintain the status quo, reserving all 2 letter-letter ASCII combinations for existing and future country codes.~~ **2-character letter-letter combinations country codes (ISO 3166):** The starting point is status quo, but narrowing it to geo-names by reserving all 2 letter-letter ASCII combinations for existing and future country codes. 2 character «letter-digit» are not geo-names and are therefore outside the scope of WT5.

    - *If 2-char letter-digit combinations were to be recommended (WT2 considering- reserved names), would be subject to string similarity review*

  - **3-character country codes (ISO 3166):** Maintain the status quo, i.e. not available, and defer broader questions about which entity/entities can apply for these strings and how they may be treated (for instance, as a gTLD, a ccTLD or something else).

  - **Long and short form of country and territory names (ISO 3166):** Maintain the status quo, i.e. not available, and defer broader questions about which entity/entities can apply for these strings and how they may be treated (for instance, as a gTLD, a ccTLD or something else).

Review of existing defined geographic names

Agenda Item #3

Review of Existing Country and Territory Names

As a reminder, in the 2012 Application Guidebook, the following country and territory names were not available (see section 2.2.1.4.1):

I. it is an alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. **discussed at ICANN61**

II. it is a long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard, or a translation of the long-form name in any language. **discussed at ICANN61**

III. it is a short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard, or a translation of the short-form name in any language. **discussed at ICANN61 **

IV. it is the short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency.

V. it is a separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable Country Names List," or is a translation of a name appearing on the list, in any language. See the Annex at the end of this module.

VI. it is a permutation or transposition of any of the names included in items (i) through (v). 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."

VII. it is 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.

Future Treatment – Country and Territory Names

We have begun to discuss the following, which were unavailable in the 2012 round:

- it is the short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency. (example: .eu)

- it is a separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable Country Names List," or is a translation of a name appearing on the list, in any language. See the Annex at the end of this module. (example: Åland, separable component of Åland Islands)

- it is a permutation or transposition of any of the names included in items (i) through (v). 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." (note: transposition does not apply to 3-letter codes)

- it is 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. (Holland for the Netherlands)

Future Treatment – Other Geographic Names

Next, we will discuss terms that were available in the 2012 round only with support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

A representation, in any language, of a capital city name of any country or territory listed in ISO 3166-1

Examples: London-Londres-Llundain / Berlin-Berlijn-Berlino

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism 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.

Implementation (2012 AGB): Requiring support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

City name, used for purposes associated with the city name

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism 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.

Implementation (2012 AGB): Requiring support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.

String coinciding with a city name, but used for non-geographic purposes

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism 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.

Implementation (2012 AGB): No requirements.

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

Exact match of a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state listed in ISO 3166-2

Example: Badakhshān (AF-BDS) in Afghanistan

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism 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.

Implementation (2012 AGB): Requiring support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

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

Examples: Europe, Northern Europe

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism 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.

Implementation (2012 AGB): Requiring support/non-objection from at least 60% of the respective national governments in the region and no more than 1 written statement of objection from relevant governments or authorities.

Wider discussion of non-included categories

Agenda Item #4

Exploring the Issue

1. Why might additional categories of geographic names, beyond those in the AGB, be needed? *What are the underlying interests* in adding to the list of geographic names?

2. What are the specific additional groupings of geographic terms that should be under consideration for differential treatment?
   - Why to they require protection?
   - What type of protections do you envision?

AOB

Agenda Item #5

Work Track 5 frequency of meetings

- Current schedule: Alternate Wednesdays for 90 minutes

- Current time slot rotation: 5:00 UTC, 14:00 UTC, 20:00 UTC

- The Work Track co-leaders propose meeting weekly on Wednesdays for 60 minutes with the same time slot rotation: 5:00 UTC, 14:00 UTC, 20:00 UTC