

ICANN | GNSO

Generic Names Supporting Organization

Supplemental Report on the new gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process (Work Track 5 on Geographic Names at the Top Level)

Status of This Document

This is a Supplemental Report (the “Work Track 5 Supplemental Report”) to the Initial Report of the GNSO New gTLD Subsequent Procedures (SubPro) Working Group (the “Initial Report”), which covers the topic of geographic names at the top level addressed by the Working Group’s Work Track 5. The Work Track 5 Supplemental Report is being posted for public comment.

Preamble

The objective of this Supplemental Report to the Initial Report is to document Work Track 5’s deliberations, potential options for recommendations, and (where applicable) preliminary recommendations, as well as specific questions for which Work Track 5 is seeking input. These topics have not yet been considered by the SubPro Working Group as a whole.

The Work Track 5 Supplemental Report is structured similarly to the Initial Report, especially in that it does not contain a “Statement of level of

This Final Report may be translated into different languages; please note that only the English version is authoritative.

1 consensus for the recommendations presented in the Initial Report.” As
2 with the Initial Report, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group continue to
3 believe that it is premature to measure the level of consensus of Work
4 Track and Working Group members, and that doing so could have the
5 unintended consequence of locking Work Track and Working Group
6 members into positions of support or opposition prior to soliciting public
7 comment from the community on those recommendations. To form such
8 definitive positions at this early a stage could have the adverse effect of
9 being less open to modifications to those positions as a result of
10 community input. The Co-Leaders of Work Track 5 support this approach
11 and, after discussion with Work Track members, have adopted it for Work
12 Track 5.

13

14 After a comprehensive review of public comments received on the Work
15 Track 5 Supplemental Report, Work Track 5 will deliberate further on the
16 preliminary recommendations and potential options for recommendations
17 contained herein. Once that is completed, the full Working Group will
18 deliberate and conduct a formal consensus call on all recommendations
19 before the recommendations are integrated into the Final Report.

20

21 Therefore, comments on any preliminary recommendations, options
22 and/or questions presented are welcomed and encouraged. In addition, in
23 some cases the Working Track was unable to reach preliminary
24 recommendations. The community, therefore, should not limit itself to
25 commenting on only the preliminary recommendations, options, and
26 questions specifically identified in the Work Track 5 Supplemental Report,
27 but on any other items that may not have been adequately addressed. For
28 example, if there is an option you believe Work Track 5 should consider,
29 but that option is not presented or even discussed in the Work Track 5
30 Supplemental Report, please provide detailed information about that
31 option, along with any background, context and supporting documents.

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

On 17 December 2015, the GNSO Council initiated a Policy Development Process and chartered the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Working Group. The Working Group (WG) was tasked with calling upon the community's collective experiences from the 2012 New gTLD Program round to determine what, if any changes may need to be made to the existing Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains policy recommendations from 8 August 2007.

As the original policy recommendations adopted by the GNSO Council and ICANN Board have "been designed to produce a systemized and ongoing mechanisms for applicants to propose new top-level domains," those policy recommendations remain in place for subsequent rounds of the New gTLD Program unless the GNSO Council decides to modify those policy recommendations via a policy development process. The Working

1 Group is chartered to develop new policy principles, recommendations, and
2 implementation guidance or to clarify, amend, or replace existing such elements.

3
4 A Call for Volunteers to the Working Group (“WG”) was issued on 27 January 2016. The
5 WG held its first meeting on 22 February 2016 and has met regularly since that time.
6 With over 250 members and observers in the SubPro Working Group, and dozens of
7 issues to address regarding the 2012 New gTLD Program, the SubPro Co-Chairs divided
8 up the work into a set of “Overarching Issues” and five Work Tracks. Each of the five
9 work tracks covered a number of related issues with the help of one or more Co-
10 Leaders. The WG issued its first Initial Report, containing the output of the Working
11 Group on the Overarching Issues as well as preliminary recommendations and questions
12 for community feedback from Work Tracks 1-4, on 3 July 2018.

13
14 The topic of geographic names at the top level is one of the issue areas included within
15 the charter of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group (PDP) and in
16 order to fulfill the terms of the charter, the PDP needs to address this issue. With the
17 GAC, ccNSO, ALAC, and GNSO all having a strong interest in this topic, the PDP is seeking
18 to ensure that the community’s work related to geographic names at the top level,
19 specific to gTLDs, takes place in a single forum, to avoid the conflicting or contradictory
20 efforts and outcomes that have taken place in the past.

21
22 Therefore, the PDP WG Co-Chairs established a fifth Work Track that focuses exclusively
23 on the topic of geographic names at the top level. It is structured to encourage broad
24 and balanced participation from different parts of the community and includes joint
25 community Work Track leadership. Work Track 5 leadership is coordinated by the PDP
26 WG Co-Chairs and Work Track Co-Leaders from the ALAC, ccNSO, GAC, and GNSO.

27
28 Per the Work Track 5 [Terms of Reference](#) document, Work Track 5’s focus is on
29 developing proposed recommendations regarding geographic names at the top level,
30 including both ASCII and IDN forms. Work Track 5 is tasked with (i) considering what
31 constitutes a geographic name in the specific context of the New gTLD Program; (ii)
32 analyzing (a) 2007 GNSO Policy Recommendations on the Introduction of New Generic
33 Top-Level Domains; and (b) relevant rules contained in the 2012 Guidebook, such as the
34 Geographic Names Review procedure, Geographic Names Extended Evaluation, and
35 Objection Procedures; and (iii) taking into account previous work related to geographic
36 names that the community may have completed. Broader discussions about the remit of
37 SOs and ACs, as well as the allocation of second and third level geographic domains are
38 specifically out of scope for this Work Track.

39
40 A Call for Volunteers to Work Track 5 was issued on 22 October 2017. Work Track 5 held
41 its first meeting on 15 November 2017 and has met regularly since that time.
42

1 1.2 Preliminary Recommendations

2 As noted in the Preamble, the Work Track 5 Supplemental Report does not contain a
3 “Statement of level of consensus” for the recommendations presented in the Initial
4 Report. In addition, in some circumstances, Work Track 5 did not reach agreement on
5 preliminary recommendations and instead, has provided options for consideration
6 and/or questions to seek input for further deliberations. Similar to the Initial Report,
7 rather than including the set of preliminary recommendations, options, and questions in
8 the Executive Summary, they will be made available in a table in Annex B.

9

Recommendations Summary

Continue to reserve as unavailable **at the top level**:

- All two-character letter-letter ASCII combinations
- Alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard
- Short or long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard *
- Short or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as “exceptionally reserved” by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency
- Separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country Names List.” *
- Permutations and transpositions: Work Track 5 preliminary recommendation suggests clarifying that permutations and transpositions of the following are reserved. This is an adjustment to the 2012 Applicant Guidebook:
 - Long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard
 - short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard
 - short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as “exceptionally reserved” by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency
 - separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country Names List.”
 - Name by which a country is commonly known
 - Strings resulting from permutations and transpositions of alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard should be allowed

* For these items, translations in any language were reserved in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Work Track 5 has not yet agreed on whether translations should be reserved in the future, and if so, in which languages.

Continue to require a letter of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for the following strings **at the top level**:

Deleted: P

Commented [A1]: Staff note: Updated following agreement on 28 Nov call.

- capital city name of any country or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard **
- city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name (see specific language from the 2012 Applicant Guidebook for details)
- An application for any string that is an exact match of a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state, listed in the ISO 3166-2 standard.
- An application for a 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.

** For this item, translations in any language were reserved in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Work Track 5 has not yet agreed on whether translations should require support/non-objection in the future, and if so, in which languages.

1
2 Please see Annex B for the consolidated table of preliminary recommendations, options,
3 and questions.

4
5 In addition, this report seeks to record key discussions in Work Track 5, including issues
6 raised, proposals put forward, benefits and drawbacks identified, and positions held by
7 Work Track members. Please see Part 2, section f of this report for details. Part 2,
8 section f includes discussion of specific categories of terms and also reflects high-level
9 discussion on broader issues, such as:

- Who owns a string? Who has rights to a string? What is the appropriate role of geographic communities and governments? (see f.1.2.1)
- What types of mechanisms should exist to exercise rights or establish roles in the process? (see f.1.2.2)
- What law and policy considerations should be taken into account? Which should take precedent? (see f.1.2.3)
- What is a geographic name for the purposes of the New gTLD Program? Does the intended use of the string matter? (see f.1.2.4)
- What are the key takeaways from the 2012 round for the purposes of future policy development and implementation? (see f.1.2.5)
- Are there alternate methods of consultations or collaborations in the application process that could satisfy all stakeholders? (see f.1.2.6)

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24 During the public comment period, feedback is welcome on all aspects of the report,
25 including ideas, positions, and proposals discussed in Part 2, section f.
26

27 1.3 Deliberations and Community Input

28 The full Working Group formally sought community input through public comment on
29 three occasions: (1) conducted outreach to all ICANN Supporting Organizations (SOs)

1 and Advisory Committees (ACs) as well as GNSO Stakeholder Groups (SGs) and
2 Constituencies (Cs) with a request for input at the start of its deliberations, which
3 included a specific request for historical statements or Advice relating to new gTLDs¹
4 (2) Community Comment 1 (CC1)² (2) Community Comment 2 (CC2)³. For additional
5 information about outreach activities conducted by the full Working Group, please see
6 the Initial Report.

7
8 Work Track 5 has conducted outreach by connecting to the relevant communities
9 through Work Track Co-Leaders and participants engaged in those communities. There
10 is one Work Track Co-Leader representing each the ALAC, the ccNSO, the GAC, and the
11 GNSO. The Co-Leaders have served as liaisons to their respective communities, ensuring
12 that members of their communities are aware of the status of activities and know about
13 opportunities to engage. The Work Track 5 Co-Leaders have regularly met with SOs and
14 ACs during ICANN meetings. Face-to-face working sessions at ICANN meetings have
15 been open and all members of the community have been encouraged to attend and
16 engage. Cross-community sessions were held at ICANN59 and ICANN62 on the topic of
17 geographic names at the top level.

18
19 In addition, some members of the GAC submitted written feedback about some of the
20 issues being addressed by Work Track 5.⁴

22 1.4 Conclusions and Next Steps

23 This Supplemental Report for Work Track 5 will be posted for public comment for
24 approximately 40 days. After Work Track 5 reviews public comments received on this
25 report, it will complete this section documenting any conclusions based on the overall
26 findings of the report, which will be integrated into the Final Report.

27 2 Deliberations of the Working Group

28 a. **What is the relevant 2007 policy and/or implementation guidance** 29 **(if any)?** 30

¹ See outreach and inputs received on the Wiki here: <https://community.icann.org/x/2R6OAw>

² See Community Comment 1 outreach and inputs received, on the Wiki here:
<https://community.icann.org/x/3B6OAw>

³ See Community Comment 2 outreach and inputs received, on the Wiki here:
<https://community.icann.org/x/Gg7DAw>

⁴ See
<https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/60490848/GAC%20Member%20inputs%20WT5.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1529308543000&api=v2>

1
2 **Recommendation 5:** Strings must not be a reserved word.

3 **Recommendation 20:** An application will be rejected if an expert panel determines that
4 there is substantial opposition to it from a significant portion of the community to which
5 the string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted.

6
7 In the Final Report - Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains,⁵ the discussion of
8 Recommendation 5 references language in the Reserved Names Working Group Final
9 Report.⁶ The relevant text of Reserved Names Working Group Final Report states:

10
11 *There should be no geographical reserved names (i.e., no exclusionary list, no*
12 *presumptive right of registration, no separate administrative procedure, etc.).*
13 *The proposed challenge mechanisms currently being proposed in the draft new*
14 *gTLD process would allow national or local governments to initiate a challenge,*
15 *therefore no additional protection mechanisms are needed. Potential applicants*
16 *for a new TLD need to represent that the use of the proposed string is not in*
17 *violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.*

18
19 *However, new TLD applicants interested in applying for a TLD that incorporates a*
20 *country, territory, or place name should be advised of the GAC Principles, and the*
21 *advisory role vested to it under the ICANN Bylaws. Additionally, a summary*
22 *overview of the obstacles encountered by previous applicants involving similar*
23 *TLDs should be provided to allow an applicant to make an informed decision.*
24 *Potential applicants should also be advised that the failure of the GAC, or an*
25 *individual GAC member, to file a challenge during the TLD application process,*
26 *does not constitute a waiver of the authority vested to the GAC under the ICANN*
27 *Bylaws.*

28
29 Reserved Names Working Group Final Report further states:

30
31 *We recommend that the current practice of allowing two letter names at the top*
32 *level, only for ccTLDs, remains at this time. Examples include .AU, .DE, .UK.*

33
34 **b. How was it implemented in the 2012 round of the New gTLD**
35 **Program?**

36
37 The first two versions of the Applicant Guidebook (AGB) required that strings must
38 consist of three (3) or more visually distinct characters and that a meaningful
39 representation of a country or territory name on the ISO 3166-1 standard must be

⁵ <https://gnso.icann.org/en/issues/new-gtlds/pdp-dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm>

⁶ <https://gnso.icann.org/en/issues/new-gtlds/final-report-rn-wg-23may07.htm>

1 accompanied by a letter of support or non-objection from the relevant government or
2 public authority.

3
4 The ICANN Board, at the urging of the ccNSO and GAC, directed staff to exclude country
5 and territory names from delegation in version four of the Applicant Guidebook. Other
6 geographic names, listed in section 2.2.1.4.2 of the Applicant Guidebook (see below),
7 required a letter of support or non-objection, though for non-capital city names, the
8 need for the letter was dependent upon intended usage of the string.

9
10 This implementation, described more fully directly below, was substantially different
11 from the GNSO's policy recommendations.⁷

12
13 In the final version of the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, Section 2.2.1.3.2 String
14 Requirements, Part III, 3.1 states, "Applied-for gTLD strings in ASCII must be composed
15 of three or more visually distinct characters. Two- character ASCII strings are not
16 permitted, to avoid conflicting with current and future country codes based on the ISO
17 3166-1 standard."

18
19 According to Section 2.2.1.4.1 Treatment of Country or Territory Names, the following
20 strings are considered country and territory names and were not available in the 2012
21 application round:

- 22
23 i. it is an alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
24 ii. it is a long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard, or a translation of the
25 long-form name in any language.
26 iii. it is a short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard, or a translation of the
27 short-form name in any language.
28 iv. it is the short- or long-form name association with a code that has been
29 designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency.
30 v. it is a separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable
31 Country Names List," or is a translation of a name appearing on the list, in any
32 language. See the Annex at the end of this module.
33 vi. it is a permutation or transposition of any of the names included in items (i)
34 through (v). Permutations include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and
35 addition or removal of grammatical articles like "the." A transposition is
36 considered a change in the sequence of the long or short-form name, for example,
37 "RepublicCzech" or "IslandsCayman."
38 vii. it is a name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by

⁷ For an overview of the background on Geographic Names in the New gTLD Program, see:
<https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/2017-04-25+Geographic+Names+Webinars?preview=/64077479/64083928/Geo%20Names%20Webinar%20Backgroud%20Paper.pdf>

1 evidence that the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or
2 treaty organization.

3
4 Section 2.2.1.4.2 Geographic Names Requiring Government Support states that
5 applications for the following strings must be accompanied by documentation of
6 support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities:

- 7
8 1. An application for any string that is a representation, in any language, of the
9 capital city name of any country or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
10 2. An application for a city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to
11 use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name.

12
13 City names present challenges because city names may also be generic terms or
14 brand names, and in many cases city names are not unique. Unlike other types
15 of geographic names, there are no established lists that can be used as objective
16 references in the evaluation process. Thus, city names are not universally
17 protected. However, the process does provide a means for cities and applicants
18 to work together where desired.

19
20 An application for a city name will be subject to the geographic names
21 requirements (i.e., will require documentation of support or non-objection from
22 the relevant governments or public authorities) if:

23
24 (a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant
25 will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name; and

26
27 (b) The applied-for string is a city name as listed on official city documents.⁸

- 28
29 3. An application for any string that is an exact match of a sub-national place name,
30 such as a county, province, or state, listed in the ISO 3166-2 standard.
31 4. An application for a string listed as a UNESCO region⁹ or appearing on the
32 “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-
33 regions, and selected economic and other groupings” list.¹⁰ In the case of an

⁸ City governments with concerns about strings that are duplicates, nicknames or close renderings of a city name should not rely on the evaluation process as the primary means of protecting their interests in a string. Rather, a government may elect to file a formal objection to an application that is opposed by the relevant community, or may submit its own application for the string.

⁹ See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/>

¹⁰ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

1 application for a string appearing on either of the lists above, documentation of
2 support will be required from at least 60% of the respective national
3 governments in the region, and there may be no more than one written
4 statement of objection to the application from relevant governments in the
5 region and/or public authorities associated with the continent or the region.
6 Where the 60% rule is applied, and there are common regions on both lists, the
7 regional composition contained in the “Composition of macro geographical
8 (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and
9 other groupings” takes precedence.

10
11 The Governmental Advisory Committee has produced the following documents
12 addressing the use of geographic names at the top level:

- 13
- 14 • [GAC Principles and Guidelines for the Delegation and Administration of Country](#)
15 [Code Top Level Domains](#) (2005), paragraphs 4.1.1. , 4.1.2. and 8.3.
- 16 • [GAC Principles Regarding New gTLDs \(2007\)](#), sections 1.2 , 2.1 ,2.2, 2.3, 2.4 , 2.7
17 and 2.8.
- 18 • [GAC Nairobi Communiqué \(2010\): Application of 2007 Principles.](#)
- 19 • [GAC Beijing Communiqué \(2013\): GAC Objections to Specific Applications.](#)
- 20 • [GAC Durban Communiqué \(2013\): Future application of 2007 Principles.](#)
- 21 • [GAC Helsinki Communiqué \(2016\): 3-letter codes.](#)
- 22

23 This list is non-exhaustive. Additional resources and documents on this topic from the
24 GAC and other sources can be found on the Work Track [5](#) wiki [page](#).

25
26 In the 2012 round of the New gTLD Program, there were 66 applications that self-
27 identified as geographic names pursuant to Section 2.2.1.4.3 of the Applicant
28 Guidebook.¹¹ The Geographic Names Panel determined that 6 of these 66 did not fall
29 within the criteria for a geographic name as defined in Section 2.2.1.4 of the Applicant
30 Guidebook (VEGAS, ZULU, RYUKYU, SCOT, IST, FRL). The Geographic Names Panel
31 identified 3 applications that did not self-identify as geographic names but the applied-
32 for string fell within the criteria for geographic names, requiring relevant support or
33 non-objections (TATA, BAR, TUI). Of the 63 that fell within the Applicant Guidebook
34 criteria for a geographic name, 56 had acceptable supporting documentation of support
35 or non-objection from the relevant applicable governmental authority, and of those, 54
36 have been delegated.
37

¹¹ <https://gtldresult.icann.org/applicationstatus/viewstatus>

1 In addition, there were 18 strings which were the subject of one or more GAC Early
2 Warnings that mentioned concerns related to the geographic nature of the string
3 ((ROMA, AFRICA, SWISS, PERSIANGULF, PATAGONIA, CAPITAL, CITY, TOWN, VIN, YUN,
4 广州 [GUANGZHOU], SHANGRILA, 香格里拉 [SHANGRILA], 深圳 [SHENZHEN], ZULU,
5 AMAZON, DELTA, INDIANS).¹²

6
7 Most of these strings were not contained on any of the lists in Section 2.2.1.4 of the
8 Applicant Guidebook. Although some members of the GAC considered these strings to
9 match geographic or geopolitical terms, these strings also corresponded to either
10 generic terms or actual brand or company names. In almost all cases, the intended
11 purposes for use of these applications as contained in the applicable Applicant's
12 response related to generic or brand use. Some of these TLDs were permitted to move
13 forward, some were only permitted where an arrangement could be reached with the
14 geographic territory in question, and others were either not allowed to proceed or are
15 still the subject of dispute. For those cases where an arrangement with the geographic
16 territory was reached, no further information is publicly available on the details of such
17 arrangement.

18 19 ***c. What are the preliminary recommendations and/or*** 20 ***implementation guidelines?***

21
22 Where recommendations reference the provisions of the 2012 Applicant Guidebook below, they
23 refer to the text of the Applicant Guidebook as written and do not refer to any subsequent
24 application of the Applicant Guidebook.

25 26 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #1:**

27
28 As described in recommendations 2-9, Work Track 5 recommends, unless or until
29 decided otherwise, maintaining the reservation of certain strings at the top level in
30 upcoming processes to delegate new gTLDs. As described in recommendations 10-13,
31 Work Track 5 recommends, unless or until decided otherwise, requiring applications for
32 certain strings at the top level to be accompanied by documentation of support or non-
33 objection from the relevant governments or public authorities.¹³

34 35 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #2:**

36
37 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to reserve all two-character¹⁴ letter-letter ASCII
38 combinations at the top level for existing and future country codes.
39

¹² <https://gacweb.icann.org/display/gacweb/GAC+Early+Warnings>

¹³ Please see recommendation 11 for specific language regarding treatment of non-capital city names.

¹⁴ The term "character" refers to either a single letter (for example "a") or a single digit (for example "1").

Commented [A2]: Jorge Cancio suggested deleting this sentence stating that it is a value call.

Deleted: Treatment of these strings was inconsistent.

Commented [A3]: Staff note: following agreement on the 28 Nov call, a reference to Recommendation 11 has been added.

- 1 • The starting point of this recommendation is Section 2.2.1.3.2 String
2 Requirements, Part III, 3.1 of the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, which states,
3 “Applied-for gTLD strings in ASCII must be composed of three or more visually
4 distinct characters. Two-character ASCII strings are not permitted, to avoid
5 conflicting with current and future country codes based on the ISO 3166-1
6 standard.”
7 • Work Track 5’s recommendation specifically addresses letter-letter combinations
8 because the focus of the Work Track is on geographic names. Work Track 5
9 considers letter-letter combinations to be within the scope of this subject area.
10 • Work Track 5 notes that Work Track 2 of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures
11 PDP Working Group is considering two-character letter-number combinations
12 and two-character number-number combinations.

13
14 This recommendation is consistent with the GNSO policy contained in the Introduction
15 of New Generic Top-Level Domains policy recommendations from 8 August 2007. It is
16 also consistent with provisions in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

17
18 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #3:**

19
20 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and
21 territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as
22 stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.i:

- 23
24 • alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

25
26 Work Track 5 is not proposing to remove from delegation any 3-letter codes that have
27 already been delegated.

28
29 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
30 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
31 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
32 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
33 policy recommendation.

34
35 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #4:**

36
37 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and
38 territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as
39 stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.ii:

- 40
41 • long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
42

1 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
2 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
3 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
4 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
5 policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address
6 the issue of translations of these strings, which were reserved in the 2012 Applicant
7 Guidebook. Please see questions for community input in section e.

8
9 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #5:**

10
11 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and
12 territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as
13 stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.iii:

- 14
15
 - short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

16
17 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
18 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
19 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
20 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
21 policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address
22 the issue of translations of these strings, which were reserved in the 2012 Applicant
23 Guidebook. Please see questions for community input in section e.

24
25 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #6:**

26
27 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and
28 territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as
29 stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.iv:

- 30
31
 - short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as
32 “exceptionally reserved”¹⁵ by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency.

33
34 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
35 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
36 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent

¹⁵ The definition of “exceptional reservations” in Section 7.5, Reservation of Code Elements in the current standard, (ISO 3166-1:2013(E/F)): “**7.5.4 Exceptional reserved code elements:** Code elements may be reserved, in exceptional cases, for country names which the ISO 3166/MA has decided not to include in this part of ISO 3166, but for which an interchange requirement exists. Before such code elements are reserved, advice from the relevant authority must be sought.”

1 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
2 policy recommendation.

3
4 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #7:**

5
6 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and
7 territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as
8 stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.v:

- 9
10 ● separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country
11 Names List.” This list is included as an appendix to the 2012 Applicant
12 Guidebook.

13
14 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
15 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
16 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
17 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
18 policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address
19 the issue of translations of these strings, which were reserved in the 2012 Applicant
20 Guidebook. Please see questions for community input in section e.

21
22 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #8:**

23
24 Work Track 5 recommends clarifying 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vi,
25 which designates the following category as a country and territory name which is
26 reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation:

- 27
28 ● permutation or transposition of any of the names included in items (i) through
29 (v). Permutations include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and
30 addition or removal of grammatical articles like “the.” A transposition is
31 considered a change in the sequence of the long or short-form name, for
32 example, “RepublicCzech” or “IslandsCayman.”

33
34 Work Track 5 recommends clarifying that permutations and transpositions of the
35 following strings are reserved:

- 36
37 ● long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
38 ● short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
39 ● short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as
40 “exceptionally reserved” by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency.

- 1 • separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country
2 Names List.” This list is included as an appendix to the 2012 Applicant
3 Guidebook.

4
5 Strings resulting from permutations and transpositions of alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO
6 3166-1 standard should be allowed.

7
8 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
9 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
10 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation clarifies the text from the
11 2012 Applicant Guidebook and updates the policy to be consistent with Work Track 5’s
12 interpretation of 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vi.

13
14 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #9:**

15
16 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and
17 territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as
18 stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vii:

- 19
20 • name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence that
21 the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or treaty
22 organization.

23
24 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
25 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
26 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
27 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
28 policy recommendation.

29
30 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #10:**

31
32 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic
33 name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must
34 be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant
35 governments or public authorities:

- 36
37 • An application for any string that is a representation of the capital city name of
38 any country or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

39
40 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
41 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
42 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
43 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing

Deleted: P

Commented [A4]: Staff note: edited following agreement on the 28 November call.

1 policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address
2 the issue of translations of these strings, which required support/non-objection in the
3 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Please see questions for community input regarding
4 translations in section e.

5
6 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #11:**

7
8 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic
9 name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must
10 be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant
11 governments or public authorities:

- 12
13
 - An application for a city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to
14 use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name. An application for a city
15 name will be subject to the geographic names requirements (i.e., will require
16 documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or
17 public authorities) if: (a) It is clear from applicant statements within the
18 application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated
19 with the city name; and (b) The applied-for string is a city name as listed on
20 official city documents

21
22 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
23 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
24 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
25 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
26 policy recommendation.

27
28 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #12:**

29
30 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic
31 name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must
32 be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant
33 governments or public authorities:

- 34
35
 - An application for any string that is an exact match of a sub-national place name,
36 such as a county, province, or state, listed in the ISO 3166-2 standard.

37
38 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with
39 the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-
40 Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent
41 with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing
42 policy recommendation.

1
2 **PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION #13:**
3

4 Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic
5 name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must
6 be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant
7 governments or public authorities:
8

- 9
 - An application for a string listed as a UNESCO region¹⁶ or appearing on the
10 “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-
11 regions, and selected economic and other groupings”¹⁷ list.

12
13 In the case of an application for a string appearing on either of the lists above,
14 documentation of support will be required from at least 60% of the respective
15 national governments in the region, and there may be no more than one written
16 statement of objection to the application from relevant governments in the
17 region and/or public authorities associated with the continent or the region.
18

19 Where the 60% rule is applied, and there are common regions on both lists, the
20 regional composition contained in the “Composition of macro geographical
21 (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and
22 other groupings” takes precedence.”
23

24 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent the
25 GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level
26 Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with
27 the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy
28 recommendation.
29

30
31
32 ***d. What are the options under consideration, along with the***
33 ***associated benefits / drawbacks?***
34

35 Given the large volume of proposals and options put forward by Work Track members and
36 noting the importance of providing context for each of these proposals, all options and
37 proposals are included under the appropriate sub-sections of the deliberations in section f.
38
39

¹⁶ See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/>

¹⁷ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

1 ***e. What are the specific questions on which the PDP WG is seeking***
2 ***feedback?***

3
4 **Overarching Issues**

- 5
6 ● e1: Work Track 5 encourages feedback from applicants or other stakeholders
7 who were involved in the 2012 round. Work Track 5 is particularly interested in
8 hearing about the experiences of the following groups and individuals:
- 9 ○ Applicants who applied for terms defined as geographic names in the
10 2012 Applicant Guidebook, as well as those who considered applying for
11 such strings but chose not to apply.
 - 12 ○ Applicants who applied for terms not defined as geographic names in the
13 2012 Applicant Guidebook but who had experiences in the process
14 related to the geographic connotations of the applied-for string.
 - 15 ○ Other parties who raised objections to an application, provided support
16 for an application, or otherwise engaged during the course of the
17 application process for applications in the two categories above.

18 Please share any positive or negative experiences, including lessons learned and
19 areas for improvement in subsequent procedures. Please see deliberations
20 section f.1.2.5 on pages 37-42 for context on this question.

- 21
22 ● e2: The definition of the term “geographic name” could impact development of
23 policy and implementation guidance, as well as program implementation details,
24 such as guidance for the Geographic Names Panel in the New gTLD application
25 process. In your view, how should the term “geographic name” be defined for
26 the purposes of the New gTLD Program? Should there be any special
27 requirements or implications for a term that is considered a “geographic name”?
28 Is “geographic name” the appropriate term to use in this context, as opposed to,
29 for example, “term with geographic meaning”? Why or why not? Please see
30 deliberations section f.1.2.4 on pages 34 - 37 for context on this question.

- 31
32 ● e3: Work Track 5 has discussed different types of mechanisms that can be used
33 to protect geographic names in the New gTLD Program. These mechanisms fall
34 broadly into two categories, noting that the categories are not mutually
35 exclusive and measures from both categories can be used in combination:
- 36 ○ Preventative: Measures in this category include reserving certain strings
37 to make them unavailable for delegation or requiring letters of
38 support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities,
39 either in all cases or dependent on intended usage of the TLD.

1 ○ Curative: Measures in this category include objection mechanisms,
2 contractual provisions incorporated into the registry agreement,
3 enforcement of those provisions, and post-delegation dispute resolution
4 mechanisms.

5
6 In your view, what is the right balance or combination of preventative and
7 curative rights mechanisms in relation to protection of geographic names in the
8 New gTLD Program? Please see deliberations section f.1.2.2 on pages 28-29 for
9 context on this question.

- 10 ● e4: Work Track members have considered a series of principles that may be used
11 to guide the development of future policy on geographic names. The principles
12 were discussed in the context of city names and terms not included in the 2012
13 Application Guidebook, but they may be applicable more broadly. Proposed
14 principles include:

- 15 ○ In alignment with [Principle C](#) from the 2007 GNSO recommendations on
16 new gTLDs, the program should allow for the introduction of new gTLDs.
17 ○ In alignment with [Principle A](#) from the 2007 GNSO recommendations on
18 new gTLDs, enhance the predictability for all parties.
19 ○ Reduce the likelihood of conflicts within the process, as well as after the
20 process concludes and TLDs are delegated.
21 ○ Policies and processes should be simple to the extent possible.

22 Do you support these principles? Why or why not? Are there additional
23 principles that Work Track 5 should consider? Please explain. Please see
24 deliberations section f.1.3 on pages 43-44 for context on this question and
25 additional discussion of these principles.

- 26 ● e5: To what extent should the following serve as a basis for the development of
27 policies regarding geographic names?
28 ○ International law
29 ○ National/local law and policy
30 ○ Norms and values (please specify)
31 ○ Another basis not categorized above (please specify)

32 Please explain. Please see deliberations section f.1.2.1 on pages 25-28 and
33 section f.1.2.3 on pages 30-34 for context on this question.

34
35 **Country and Territory Names**
36

- 1 • e6: In the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, a string was considered unavailable if it
2 was a translation **in any language** of the following categories of country and
3 territory names:
- 4 ○ long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
 - 5 ○ short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
 - 6 ○ separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable
7 Country Names List.”

8 In developing recommendations for future treatment of country and territory
9 names, Work Track 5 has considered several alternatives related to translation:

- 10 ○ continue to reserve as unavailable translations in any language
 - 11 ○ reserve as unavailable translations in UN languages
 - 12 ○ reserve as unavailable translations in UN languages and the official
13 languages of the country
 - 14 ○ reserve as unavailable translations in official languages of the country
 - 15 ○ reserve as unavailable translations in official and commonly used
16 languages
 - 17 ○ reserve as unavailable translations in official and relevant national,
18 regional, and community languages
 - 19 ○ reserve as unavailable translations in “principal languages” where the
20 principal languages are the official or de facto national languages and the
21 statutory or de facto provincial languages of that country
 - 22 ○ a combination of two or more categories above
- 23 In your view, which alternative is the best option? Please explain. Do you have
24 suggestions for alternatives not included in the list above? Please see
25 deliberations section f.2.2.1.2 on pages 47-49 for context on this question.

- 26
- 27 • e7: Some Work Track members have expressed that there should be a process in
28 place to delegate 3-letter codes and/or other country and territory names to
29 specific parties, such as relevant governments and public authorities or other
30 entities. Do you believe that this is an issue on which Work Track 5 should make
31 a recommendation? Please see deliberations section f.2.2.1.1 on page 47 for
32 context on this question.

33

34 **Geographic Names Requiring Government Support in the 2012 Applicant**

35 **Guidebook**

36

- 37 • e8: In the 2012 round, applicants were required to obtain letters of support or
38 non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for “An
39 application for any string that is a representation, **in any language**, of the capital

1 city name of any country or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard”
2 (emphasis added). In developing recommendations for future treatment of
3 capital city names, Work Track 5 has considered several alternatives related to
4 the “in any language” standard:

- 5 ○ translations in UN languages
- 6 ○ translations in UN languages and the official languages of the country
- 7 ○ translations in official languages of the country
- 8 ○ translations in official and commonly used languages
- 9 ○ translations in official and relevant national, regional, and community
10 languages
- 11 ○ translations in “principal languages” where the principal languages are
12 the official or de facto national languages and the statutory or de facto
13 provincial languages of that country
- 14 ○ a combination of two or more categories above

15 In your view, which alternative is the best option? Please explain. Do you have
16 suggestions for alternatives not included in the list above? Please see
17 deliberations section f.2.3.1 on pages 58-62 for context on this question.

- 18
- 19 ● e9: In the 2012 round, applicants were required to obtain letters of support or
20 non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for “An
21 application for a city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to use
22 the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name.” The requirement applied
23 if: “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the
24 applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name;
25 and (b) The applied-for string is a city name as listed on official city documents.”
26 Do you think that this requirement should be kept, eliminated, or modified in
27 subsequent procedures? Please explain. Please see deliberations section f.2.3.2
28 on pages 62-72 for context on this question.
- 29
- 30 ● e10: Section f.2.3.2 of this report outlines a series of proposals that Work Track
31 members have put forward for the future treatment of non-capital city names.
32 What is your view of these proposals? Are there any that you support Work
33 Track 5 considering further? Do you have alternate proposals you would like
34 Work Track 5 to consider? Please explain. Please see deliberations section
35 f.2.3.2, and specifically pages 65-72, for context on this question.

36

37 **Additional Categories of Terms**

38

- 1 ● e11: In the 2012 round, the Applicant Guidebook listed categories of terms that
2 were considered geographic names and had specific rules (see section b for
3 additional information about these categories).
- 4 ○ Some Work Track members have expressed support for
5 protecting/restricting additional categories of geographic names in future
6 versions of Applicant Guidebook.
 - 7 ○ Some Work Track members have expressed that no additional types of
8 terms should be protected/restricted beyond those included in the 2012
9 Applicant Guidebook.
 - 10 ○ Some Work Track members have expressed that compared to the 2012
11 round, fewer types of terms should be protected/restricted in
12 subsequent procedures.

13 Work Track members who support including additional terms in the Applicant
14 Guidebook have proposed protecting/restricting the following categories:

- 15 ○ Geographic features (rivers, mountains, etc)
- 16 ○ Names of additional sub-national and regional places not included in the
17 2012 Applicant Guidebook
- 18 ○ Non-ASCII geographic terms not included in the 2012 Applicant
19 Guidebook
- 20 ○ Any term that can be considered geographic in nature
- 21 ○ Geographical Indications

22
23 Two Work Track members stated that currency codes listed under ISO 4217
24 should be protected as geographic names. A number of other Work Track
25 members responded that they do not view these codes as geographic names,
26 and believe that such codes are therefore out of scope, noting that the broader
27 issue of reserved names is in scope for the full New gTLD Subsequent Procedures
28 PDP Working Group.

29
30 Should additional types of strings have special treatment or rules in the
31 Applicant Guidebook? If so, which ones and on what basis? Can the scope of the
32 category be effectively established and limited? What are the boundaries of the
33 category? If not, why not? As opposed to preventative restrictions, would any
34 changes to objections, post-delegation mechanisms, or contractual provisions
35 mitigate concerns related to these strings? Please see deliberations section f.2.4
36 on pages 75-82 for context on this question.

37 38 39 **f. Deliberations**

f.1 PART I - ISSUE OVERVIEW

f.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Work Track 5 was launched in November 2017 and has worked for nearly a year to review the policy and implementation from the 2012 round and develop preliminary recommendations on the future treatment of geographic names at the top-level in the New gTLD Program. Given the diversity of views on this topic and the fact that the ICANN has been debating related issues for many years, finding an agreed path forward has been a challenging task.

Work Track 5 used a number of different strategies to gather input from the diverse set of participants in the group. Work Track 5 revisited the 2007 policy and did a deep dive into understanding the rules and procedures as implemented in the 2012 application round. It mapped and analyzed the different elements of the 2012 process with respect to geographic names to ensure that there is a common understanding of the different program elements. It reviewed recent resolutions by the ICANN Board regarding specific cases from the 2012 round.¹⁸ Work Track 5 reflected on both positive and negative experiences from the 2012 application round and considered issues experienced by applicants and other parties. It worked to develop principles that may guide the evaluation of options for future treatment of geographic names. Work Track 5 considered “pros” and “cons” of existing treatment from the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, as well as “pros” and “cons” of alternatives proposed by Work Track members. Finally, Work Track 5 sought to find convergence on areas where there might be agreement regarding future treatment.

Deliberations uncovered some areas of possible compromise where members tended to either support or accept the existing terms in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Noting that no official consensus calls have been taken prior to publication of the Initial Report, all preliminary recommendations are for discussion purposes at this stage and may change based on community input received through public comment, as well as further deliberations by Work Track 5.

In those areas where Work Track 5 put forward preliminary recommendations, the preliminary recommendations tended to support either maintaining or making minor adjustments to the existing provisions contained in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Some Work Track members noted that it may be difficult to move away from the 2012 Applicant Guidebook terms, because these provisions already represented a form of compromise. There was no clear legal foundation upon which to base

¹⁸ Specifically, Work Track 5 reviewed and discussed the following resolutions: [Further Consideration of AMAZON Applications \(16 September 2018\)](#); [Further Consideration of Gulf Cooperation Council v. ICANN Independent Review Process Final Declarations \(3 October 2018\)](#).

1 protections/restrictions. The initial draft version of the Applicant Guidebook was drafted
2 by the ICANN Organization drawing on policies and implementation guidance developed
3 through the GNSO. The 2012 treatment of geographic names reflected in the final
4 version of the Applicant Guidebook was primarily the result of discussions between the
5 GAC, the ccNSO, and the ICANN Board and subsequent directives aimed at the ICANN
6 Organization based on public policy and public interest considerations, with the GNSO
7 and others having the opportunity to submit public comment on each updated draft
8 version.

9
10 In other topic areas, there is not yet a clear path forward. For these issue areas, the
11 report includes options in section f and questions for community input in section e.
12 Work Track 5 looks forward to receiving input from the community through public
13 comment on preliminary recommendations, options, and questions that may help to
14 inform further refinement of Work Track 5's outputs.

15 **f.1.2 KEY ISSUES AND POINTS OF VIEW**

16
17
18 Through the deliberations process, it was apparent that there are different views in
19 Work Track 5 about which issues need to be addressed through policy and which
20 corresponding mechanisms should exist in the implementation of the New gTLD
21 Program. This section summarizes high-level themes that emerged in the discussions
22 and outlines some of the points of view held by Work Track members.

23 **f.1.2.1 Who owns a string? Who has rights to a string? What is the appropriate role of 24 geographic communities and governments?**

25
26
27 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook sought to address these questions by putting in place a
28 combination of preventative and curative measures. Preventative measures included
29 reserving country and territory names, therefore making them unavailable for use, and
30 requiring applicants to obtain letters of support/non-objection from relevant
31 governments or public authorities for specific types of geographic names. A range of
32 curative rights were incorporated into the program more broadly and could be used in
33 relation to geographic strings, as well as all other types of applications.

34
35 There are fundamental differences in perspectives about whether certain parties have
36 rights to either determine the use of a string at the top level or be consulted during the
37 application process at the top level for a string if that string has geographic
38 connotations. For example, some believe that:

- 39
40 ● No individual, entity, or group of people owns a string. This includes strings that
41 may have geographic connotations.

- 1 ● There are different legitimate interests in a string and different potential
2 legitimate uses of a string. There must be a clear basis for any one interest to
3 take priority over others in determining how a string will be used or not used.
4 ● Any special rules, rights, privileges, or roles in the New gTLD Program should be
5 rooted in international law, and there is no clear basis in international law
6 justifying such special rules, rights, privileges, or roles for specific groups of
7 stakeholders, including governments. Please see section f.1.2.3 for additional
8 discussion of law and policy considerations.
9 ● Governments do not always represent the interests of people and communities
10 associated with a geographic location. There may be instances where the
11 interests and positions of a national or local government diverge from the
12 interests of the people associated with a given geographic location. There may
13 be cases where people or a community associated with a geographic location
14 would like to use a name associated with that place, but a national government
15 does not support that use.

16
17 With respect to people and communities associated with a place, some believe that:

- 18
19 ● Geographic terms have political, historical, economic, social, and sometimes
20 religious connotations for populations and communities associated with those
21 terms. People and communities associated with a geographic location have a
22 strong interest in the use of these terms.
23 ● The perspectives of people associated with a geographic location are essential in
24 determining how and where a geographic name will be used in different
25 contexts.
26 ● The use of a string with geographic connotations in the DNS would have effects
27 in the place associated with that term, and therefore there must be a voice in
28 the process that represents the interests of the people.
29 ● Rules should take into account that there may be different norms and cultural
30 factors in different parts of the world.

31
32 With respect to governments and public authorities, some believe that:

- 33
34 ● Governments are representatives of the public interest and have responsibilities
35 regarding the names of geographic locations as the primary identifiers in social,
36 national, political and economic interactions and as identification of their
37 peoples.

- 1 • The relevant governments and public authorities represent the interests of the
2 people in a geographic region and have a responsibility to uphold the laws of
3 that country.
- 4 • Governments should have a special role in determining the use of strings
5 associated with geography in the DNS.
- 6 • City names in particular are subject to general/public interests represented by
7 that city government. City governments act according to the laws and policies of
8 the countries in which they are established and accountable under those laws
9 and policies. Therefore, city governments should be consulted by those applying
10 for city names.

11
12 With respect to brand applicants, some believe that:

- 13
- 14 • Brand applicants have legitimate interests in a string that corresponds to a brand
15 and is also associated with the name of a city or other geographic location. These
16 legitimate interests must be taken into account in the New gTLD Program.

17 The above points of view are closely connected to different perspectives on the
18 applicability of international and national law. Please see section f.1.2.3 for further
19 discussion on the applicability of international and national law.

20 Work Track 5 discussed the role of the Governmental Advisory Committee both in the
21 2012 round and in subsequent procedures. In the 2012 round, a member of the GAC
22 could provide an Early Warning on a New gTLD application, including but not limited to
23 an application for a geographic name. This was a notice that an application was seen as
24 potentially sensitive or problematic by one or more governments. An Early Warning was
25 not a formal objection, nor did it directly lead to a process that could result in rejection
26 of the application. In addition the GAC could provide consensus advice on any
27 application to the ICANN Board, as described in Module 3 of the Applicant Guidebook.

28 With respect to the role of the GAC, some believe that:

- 29 • The GAC plays a unique role in the ICANN context and governments represented
30 in the GAC have a particular interest and stake in the treatment of geographic
31 terms.
- 32 • The role played by the GAC in the 2012 round was appropriate.
- 33 • There may be opportunities to expand the role of the GAC to support
34 predictability in the process.

35
36 Some believe that:

- 1 ● The GAC has an advisory role to the Board and may collectively provide
2 consensus advice, but the GAC does not have an operational role at ICANN.
- 3 ● Individual GAC members may have distinct positions on individual applications,
4 but the role of individual governments is different than the GAC acting as a
5 whole through GAC advice.
- 6 ● The GAC intervened in the evaluation process in a manner that was problematic
7 and unfair during the 2012 round.
- 8 ● The role of the Board and the GAC should be clearer and consistently applied in
9 subsequent rounds of the application process, including with respect to
10 applications for geographic names.

11 **f.1.2.2 What types of mechanisms should exist to exercise rights or establish roles in** 12 **the process?**

13 As discussed in section f.1.2.1, the 2012 Applicant Guidebook sought to answer this
14 question by implementing a set of preventative measures specific to certain types of
15 geographic names, and a number of curative measures that applied to the program
16 more broadly.

17 Work Track members expressed different views about how rights should be exercised
18 and roles established for stakeholders in the New gTLD Program in relation to
19 geographic names. Work Track [5](#) discussed two possible categories of mechanisms,
20 noting that it is possible to use a combination of different types of mechanisms in
21 program implementation. Preventative mechanisms in the Applicant Guidebook include
22 1) adding certain strings to lists of reserved names to make them unavailable for
23 delegation and 2) requiring letters of support or non-objection from relevant
24 governments or public authorities for certain types of applications. Curative
25 mechanisms include objections processes, use of Public Interest Commitments,
26 contractual provisions and enforcement, and post-delegation dispute resolution. Some
27 in Work Track 5 believe that preventative and curative protections could be combined
28 for creative solutions.

29 Some believe that protections in the New gTLD Program should focus on curative
30 mechanisms, or at a minimum, believe that no additional preventative mechanisms
31 should be adopted. More specifically, some believe that:

- 32 ● ICANN policy has consistently disfavored reservations, blocking rights, and other
33 systems that prevent a TLD from entering the market (other than for technical
34 reasons).
- 35 ● In the past, any list-based exclusionary right has undergone strict scrutiny and
36 has been applied narrowly.

- 1 ● The ICANN policy-making process has traditionally favored curative rights over
2 preventative rights.
3 ● It is not unusual for different types of stakeholders to conduct monitoring
4 related to gTLDs in which they are interested so that they may exercise curative
5 rights. The scale of the gTLD environment is relatively limited, and automated
6 processes can assist with monitoring. It should be possible for governments and
7 other entities to effectively use curative mechanisms.

8 Some believe that there should be greater reliance on preventative mechanisms
9 compared to the 2012 round, or at a minimum, believe that existing preventative
10 mechanisms should remain in place. More specifically, some believe that:

- 11
12 ● Reliance on curative rights presents a significant burden on governments, some
13 of whom are not aware of ICANN or its activities, to monitor the application
14 process to see if an application of interest has been submitted.
15 ● Curative rights may present a particular burden for governments in developing
16 countries with limited resources.
17 ● Reliance on curative rights also presents a significant burden on communities of
18 people associated with a place.
19 ● This challenge would potentially be even greater in a scenario where applications
20 are accepted at regular intervals or on an ongoing basis in the future and if
21 application volumes are high.
22 ● It is a further burden to monitor the operation of TLDs and take action if a TLD is
23 not meeting commitments stated in the application.

24
25 There are differences of opinion about whether preventative mechanisms grant rights
26 to parties, for example whether requiring applicants to obtain a letter of support/non-
27 objection from relevant governments or public authorities grants preventative rights to
28 those governments or public authorities. Some believe that:

- 29
30 ● This rule provides a role for governments and public authorities in which the
31 government or public authority can choose to deny or withhold support/non-
32 objection, and as a result the application will not move forward. Therefore, this
33 mechanism provides a preventative right to governments and public authorities.

34
35 Some believe that:

- 36
37 ● This rule does not provide a preventative right to governments and public
38 authorities, but instead places a requirement on applicants to obtain a letter of
39 support or non-objection while still allowing any interested parties to apply.

1
2 **f.1.2.3 What law and policy considerations should be taken into account? Which**
3 **should take precedent?**
4

5 In the 2012 round, no clear legal basis was identified to justify special treatment of
6 geographic names. The initial draft version of the Applicant Guidebook was drafted by
7 the ICANN Organization drawing on policies and implementation guidance developed
8 through the GNSO. The 2012 treatment of geographic names reflected in the final
9 version of the Applicant Guidebook was primarily the result of discussions between the
10 GAC, the ccNSO, and the ICANN Board and subsequent directives aimed at the ICANN
11 Organization based on public policy and public interest considerations, with the GNSO
12 and others having the opportunity to submit public comment on each updated draft
13 version.
14

15 In discussions about applicability of law and policy, Work Track members referenced,
16 but had different interpretations of Section 1.2 (a) of the ICANN Bylaws. Section 1.2 (a)
17 states: "In performing its Mission, ICANN must operate in a manner consistent with
18 these Bylaws for the benefit of the Internet community as a whole, carrying out its
19 activities in conformity with relevant principles of international law and international
20 conventions and applicable local law, through open and transparent processes that
21 enable competition and open entry in Internet-related markets."¹⁹
22

23 With respect to international law²⁰, some believe that:

- 24 ● There is no basis in international law for governments to assert the right to
25 provide support/non-objection for certain strings, which some members
26 consider to be a "veto" power over applications for these strings.
- 27 ● ICANN should not set policy by anticipating what international law may exist in
28 the future.
29

30
31 With respect to international law, some believe that:
32

¹⁹ In addition, ICANN's Articles of Incorporation state, "The Corporation shall operate in a manner consistent with these Articles and its Bylaws for the benefit of the Internet community as a whole, carrying out its activities in conformity with relevant principles of international law and international conventions and applicable local law and through open and transparent processes that enable competition and open entry in Internet-related markets. To this effect, the Corporation shall cooperate as appropriate with relevant international organizations."

²⁰ One Work Track member submitted for Work Track 5's consideration her analysis [Applying International Law to the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook](#) and the book she wrote on the topic "[Protection of Geographic Names in International Law and Domain Name System.](#)"

- 1 ● Ongoing work at UNESCO and WIPO on geographic names is international law “in
2 the making” and should be reflected in policy.

3 There was discussion on the specific issue of rights to freedom of expression rights
4 under international law. Some believe that:

- 5
6 ● Freedom of expression rights give different types of applicants the right to apply
7 for strings, including strings with geographic connotations.

8
9 Some looked at freedom of expression from the standpoint of potential registrants or
10 constituents in a geographical location and believe that:

- 11
12 ● Freedom of expression rights give rights to people associated with a place. If a
13 business controls a TLD with geographic connotations, and the people associated
14 with that place later want to use that name as a TLD but are unable to do so, this
15 may impact the free expression rights of the people connected to the geographic
16 place.

17
18 Work Track 5 discussed the applicability of national law in relation to the use of
19 geographic names as TLDs. Some believe that:

- 20
21 ● The rights and responsibilities of national and local governments with respect to
22 geographic names are established in public policy and law instruments in
23 different countries.
24 ● Delegation of TLDs with geographic connotations have impacts within the
25 applicable country, and a legal challenge based on national law would have an
26 impact worldwide.
27 ● ICANN is obligated to follow applicable national and local laws and policies that
28 give governments rights and responsibilities over geographic names.
29 ● GDPR provides an example of a case where ICANN is making efforts to comply
30 with local law.

31
32 Specific laws and legal cases in different jurisdictions were cited by certain Work Track
33 members as evidence that national law applies to the use of geographic names in the
34 DNS.²¹

²¹ Work Track members have referenced the following laws and legal cases:

-
- According to one Work Track member, cities have rights to protect their names under the Article 29 of the Swiss civil code. Provisions prevent the registration of business names and trademarks that solely consist of city names: "1 If a person's use of his or her name is disputed, he or she may apply for a court declaration confirming his rights. 2 If a person is adversely affected because another person is using his or her name, he or she may seek an order prohibiting such use and, if the user is at fault, may bring a claim for damages and, where justified by the nature of the infringement, for satisfaction."
 - One perspective is that this provision does not provide for prior restraint on speech but instead provides a means for settling disputes through the courts.
 - Another perspective is that the law demonstrates that there is a public interest in protecting geographic names that government authorities can pursue.
 - A [case](#) based on Article 29 was referenced.
 - One Work Track member mentioned a [case](#) regarding the TLD France.com as evidence that governments have rights under national law over the use of geographic names as TLDs.
 - One Work Track members shared information about a case from the High court in Italy related to a geographic name: Cass. n. 16022/2000. According to the Work Track 5 member, under Italian law, the elected body (the mayor, the president of the regional council) of the corresponding name may act to protect the interest of the community it represents.
 - A Work Track member shared a [link](#) to rules in the UK regarding unacceptable trademarks. The page states that "We cannot guarantee that the name of a company accepted for registration at Companies House is acceptable by us as a registered trade mark. The company name may not qualify as a trade mark because, for example: It may indicate geographical origin."
 - A Work Track member shared [UK rules](#) on what may and may not be a company name. According to the Work Track 5 member, a letter of non-objection is required in situations where an entity is effectively representing itself as associated with a region, government department, or regulated profession. UK laws regarding business names do not allow businesses to use a name or term which denotes (or might be confused with or denote) an official authority or body when there is no connection to that body.
 - One Work Track member stated that UK laws regarding use a name or term which denotes (or might be confused with or denote) an official authority or body when there is no connection to that body is not a geographic limitation.
 - A Work Track member shared a [link](#) from German case law.
 - One Work Track member referenced Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice as an authoritative codification of International Law sources. Art 38 requires the ICJ to apply: (a) international conventions [treaties] whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by states; (b) international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law by states; (c) the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; (d) and in some cases judicial decisions and writings/teachings of the most highly qualified publicists (professors, experts, etc) as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law. According to this Work Track member, a local rule is an internationally binding norm only if it is also a general principle of law where clear and convincing evidence is provided that a local norm or practice is also a general and consistent practice of states and viewed as legally binding by those states, and thus binding customary law.

1 Some believe that:

- 2 ● National and local law providing protection for geographic names does not give
3 governments rights beyond those of other stakeholders in the context of the
4 New gTLD Program, including the application process.
5 National and local laws only apply in the jurisdiction where the applicant is
6 located, therefore Work Track 5 should look to international law as a basis for
7 any recommendations related to geographic names.²²
8 ● GDPR is a poor example in this case, as GDPR contains specific extraterritorial
9 effects and, by its terms, applies only to entities outside the EU that process the
10 data of persons located in the EU.

11
12 Work Track 5 discussed the role and applicability of intellectual property law in the
13 context of the New gTLD Program. Some believe that:

- 14
15 ● Trademark holders have legitimate interests in a string that corresponds to a
16 brand and is also associated with the name of a city or other geographic location.
17 In order to operate a .brand registry, an applicant must produce a valid
18 trademark registration certificate issued by at least one government to use that
19 trademark. In this view, an entity with a trademark registration for a term has a
20 right to use that term. From this perspective, the term is used in connection with
21 certain goods and services and has no geographic meaning.
22 ● Trademarks may evoke positive associations and have "secondary meaning,"
23 which is the association between the mark and the attributes of the source or
24 origin of the products and services. This secondary meaning (or "goodwill") in
25 turn is a key component of the value and strength of the mark.
26 ● Some marks have long histories and significant value. Marks may be used in
27 many countries and may be known by large numbers of people.
28 ● Trademark assets and rights are owned and controlled by particular parties.
29 ● The civil code of one country should not take precedence over the trademark
30 code of another country. In this perspective, the narrower, more focused right
31 should take precedence since it is less limiting of others.

32
33 Some believe that:
34

²² Some believe that the question of jurisdiction and the applicability of national law is more complicated than stated in this bullet point. From this perspective, it is not given that it will always be the national law of the applicant that will be applicable in a possible legal dispute concerning a part of an application for a next-round gTLD-string.

- 1 ● Trademarks offer a specific right in a specific jurisdiction to use the mark in
2 connection with specific goods and services, and, where that right is infringed, to
3 legally stop another party from imitating a mark or confusing customers.
- 4 ● The right is limited and curative in nature. It is focused on consumer protection
5 and prevention of imitations.
- 6 ● Exclusive use of a city name by private parties is forbidden under laws pertaining
7 to business names and trademark registration in some jurisdictions.
- 8 ● Rights granted to geographic locations to protect geographic names are civil
9 rights, which are qualitatively different than intellectual property rights.
- 10 ● Civil rights are more general in scope than intellectual property rights and
11 therefore more significant.

Commented [A5]: Staff note: Text adjusted based on agreement on Nov 28 call.

Deleted: "Monopolization"²³

Commented [A6]: Staff note: There was agreement on the Nov 28 call to accept these edits.

12 Work Track members discussed the role of public policy in the context of the New gTLD
13 Program. Some believe that:

- 14 ● ICANN policy is not always based in law. In the 2012 round, there were program
15 elements, rights, and rules that were created for policy reasons that were not
16 explicitly rooted in law, for example Community Priority Evaluation, background
17 screenings, GAC advice, and reserved names at the top level. It is appropriate to
18 provide rights to governments related to geographic names for policy reasons.

21 **f.1.2.4 What is a geographic name for the purposes of the New gTLD Program? Does** 22 **the intended use of the string matter?**

23
24 In the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, there were specific lists provided to define which
25 terms were eligible for special rules. This included a definition of country and territory
26 names that were considered unavailable for delegation, and a definition of geographic
27 names that required governments support or non-objection from relevant governments
28 or public authorities.

29
30 Work Track members had different perspectives on what constitutes a geographic name
31 for the purposes of the New gTLD Program. For example, some believe that:

- 32 ● For the purposes of the program, geographic names should be clearly defined in
33 the Applicant Guidebook along with any corresponding rules or requirements for
34 those strings. Any strings not listed in the Applicant Guidebook are not
35 geographic names for the purposes of the program and should have no special
36 rules, requirements or restrictions.

37
38
39 However, some believe in a broader definition that:
40

- 1 ● A geographic name for the purposes of the New gTLD Program should be any
2 term that has a geographic meaning or connotation according to a government
3 or community associated with that term. Rights, rules, and or requirements
4 should exist to ensure that these interested stakeholders “have a say” in the
5 process for any application of this type.
- 6 ● Some Work Track members suggested that Work Track 5 should draw on the
7 Manual for the national standardization of geographical names by United
8 Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names as a resource. The Manual
9 defines a geographical name as the proper name (a specific word, combination
10 of words, or expression) used consistently in language to refer to a particular
11 place, feature or area having a recognizable identity on the surface of the Earth
- 12 ● Another suggestion was to use the [U.S. Board on Geographic Names](#) as a
13 resource to define what constitutes a geographic name.

14
15 Work Track members discussed whether the intended use of the string, as presented in
16 an application for a TLD, should be taken into consideration in the treatment of the
17 application. In other words, is a string with a geographic connotation in addition to
18 other meanings always a geographic name regardless of the way it is used? Alternately,
19 is it only a geographic name if it is used in association with its geographic meaning?
20 Work Track 5 discussed that a term corresponding to a geographic location could
21 correspond to the names of other geographic locations, and could also correspond to a
22 generic word or a brand. Numerous specific examples of such strings were discussed.

23 From one perspective, the same rules should apply for terms that correspond to
24 geographic terms, regardless of how the applicant intends to use the string as a TLD.

25 Some believe that:

- 26 ● TLDs are a unique resource. Some Work Track members have contrasted this
27 unique quality of TLDs with the use of names under trademark law. In this view,
28 the DNS is different because “parallel use” is not possible. In other words, if a
29 string corresponding to a geographic term is delegated to one party, others who
30 have an interest in that string are prevented from using it, potentially for a
31 significant period of time or permanently.
- 32 ● Even if the intended use is non-geographic, the word still may have geographic
33 connotations, and the applicant may benefit from these geographic associations.
- 34 ● It is important for governments or people associated with a place to be “at the
35 table” for decisions about delegation, regardless of use, because of the unique
36 nature of a TLD and the connotations of the word.

Commented [A7]: Staff note: Edit based on agreement on Nov 28 call.

Deleted: From this perspective, under trademark law, a sign is always registered in relation to certain goods and/or services (the principles of specialty), and of trademark "fair use" apply, according to which so it is possible for two brands to register trademarks for the same term in the same jurisdiction, as long as no confusion or infringement pursuant to the law arises.²⁴ In addition, mechanisms²⁵ ²⁶ exist in domestic trademark laws to allow third parties to use descriptive terms (like for instance geographic terms, which are generally descriptive for the origin of goods and services),²⁷ even if these terms are part of a registered trademark.

- 1 ● Regardless of the intended use, consumers may be confused about the potential
2 association of a string and a geographic term.
- 3 ● Even where there is no risk of confusion, the same rules should apply due to the
4 unique nature of the string.
- 5 ● It is impractical and challenging to set objective criteria for evaluating intended
6 use in the application process and difficult to enforce distinctions based on
7 intended use.
- 8 ● Obligations included in the contract between ICANN and the registry may have
9 limited impact on what registrants do in practice. Therefore, an applicant may
10 claim that they intend to use a term in a generic manner but the TLD may in
11 practice be used in association with its geographic meaning, possibly without
12 sufficient recourse.

13
14 However, some believe that:

- 15 ● The unique nature of a TLD does not give a government primacy over the use of
16 that TLD.
- 17 ● If a string is being used in a generic or brand context, there is no basis for a
18 support/non-objection mechanism related to the use of that string. The
19 geographic meaning should not prejudice the use of the string in another
20 context.
- 21 ● The Registry Agreement includes the following language: “All material
22 information provided and statements made in the registry TLD application, and
23 statements made in writing during the negotiation of this Agreement, were true
24 and correct in all material respects at the time made, and such information or
25 statements continue to be true and correct in all material respects as of the
26 Effective Date except as otherwise previously disclosed in writing by Registry
27 Operator to ICANN.” This provision provides a possible means for recourse if the
28 applicant misrepresented information in the application.
- 29 ● It should be possible to establish intended use in the application process,
30 especially in the case of .brands. It should be feasible to put in place protections
31 that help to ensure a non-geographic TLD does not mislead end-users or imply
32 that it is an “official” TLD associated with a geographic place. Applicants could
33 make and be held accountable to uphold commitments on how the registry will
34 operate and how names will be allocated. Applicants could also demonstrate a
35 willingness to cancel names which are used in a manner outside the way the
36 registry operator intended.
- 37 ● In the case of .Brands, there are strict contractual qualifications included in
38 Specification 13 of the Registry Agreement. If an applicant wants to keep

1 benefits associated with Specification 13, it needs to abide by the terms of
2 Specification 13. .Brands are not likely to change the use of the TLD because that
3 undermines the qualification for Specification 13.

- 4 ● To the extent that there is risk of confusion, it should be possible to create a
5 standard against which to manage these risks, for example by ensuring that the
6 applicant does not represent that it is endorsed by a city or is the “official” TLD
7 of a city when this is not the case. .Brands operate in such a manner that there
8 should not be any confusion between a brand and TLD that is being operated in
9 a geographic context.

11 **f.1.2.5 What are the key takeaways from the 2012 round for the purposes of future** 12 **policy development and implementation?**

13 Work Track 5 reflected on positive and negative experiences from the 2012 round,
14 including from the perspective of:

- 15 ● Applicants who applied for terms defined as geographic names in the 2012
16 Applicant Guidebook.
- 17 ● Applicants who applied for terms not defined as geographic names in the 2012
18 Applicant Guidebook but who had negative experiences in the process related to
19 the geographic connotations of the applied-for string.
- 20 ● Other parties involved in applications associated with either of the two
21 categories above. This includes parties who raised objections to an application,
22 provided support for an application, or otherwise engaged during the course of
23 the application process.

24
25 Work Track 5 discussed a number of specific examples of cases where some believed
26 that there were issues that need to be addressed in future policy and implementation.
27 In many cases, there were differences of opinion about how the issue should be framed,
28 whether a problem exists, and where there is agreement that a problem exists, how
29 that problem should be defined. This fundamental challenge made it difficult for the
30 group to progress to agreeing on possible solutions to address the problems identified.
31 Nonetheless, some Work Track members proposed solutions to problems they believe
32 exist.

33
34 Some of the problems and negative experiences that **some** Work Track members
35 identified from the 2012 round include the following. Some believe that:

- 36
37 ● There was insufficient predictability, transparency and consistency in ICANN’s
38 implementation of the Applicant Guidebook.

Commented [A8]: Edit suggested by Jorge Cancio.

- 1 ● It was not always clear to an applicant if special rules were applicable to a
2 particular string.
- 3 ● Some applicants found it difficult to determine which relevant government or
4 public authority was the appropriate point of contact for a letter of support or
5 non-objection.
- 6 ● Some applicants were unable to obtain a timely response when they reached out
7 to a relevant government or public authority to obtain a letter of support or non-
8 objection.
- 9 ● Governments, public authorities, and other stakeholders are unaware of ICANN
10 and the New gTLD Program, which may make it difficult for them to raise
11 objections and, in the case of governments, respond effectively and quickly to
12 requests for support/non-objection.
- 13 ● Stakeholders may not be familiar with ICANN and its processes.
- 14 ● Rules in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook worked poorly for applicants who
15 intended to use a string in association with a meaning other than its geographic
16 meaning. These applicants experienced difficulties, delays, and expenses. From
17 this perspective, requirements to obtain letters of support or non-objection from
18 relevant governments or public authorities imposed an arbitrary and unfair
19 burden without any basis other than coincidence. The inability to delegate and
20 operate these TLDs in a timely manner had negative effects on diversity,
21 innovation, and competition in the TLD space.
- 22 ● There was a perception that some applicants were required to make concessions
23 to governments to obtain support/non-objection. Other Work Track members
24 strongly opposed this point, stating that there are not facts to support this claim.
25 Some Work Track members suggested that additional facts should be gathered
26 about specific cases. At the time of publication, Work Track 5 had not
27 undertaken this additional fact finding work.
- 28 ● Applicants faced challenges in applying for strings that were not included as
29 geographic names in the Applicant Guidebook but were considered to be
30 geographic names by other parties. For example, some applicants experienced
31 what appeared to be a de-facto requirement to obtain support/non-objection
32 for strings not included in the Applicant Guidebook.
- 33 ● There were cases where an applicant was required to obtain a letter of
34 support/non-objection, the relevant government or public authority did not
35 provide a letter of support/non-objection, and the applicant disagreed with this
36 decision.
- 37

1 Work Track members proposed specific measures to mitigate some of the problems
2 identified. These proposals do not change the underlying program requirements related
3 to specific types of strings. Instead they seek to supplement and improve that status
4 quo, as implemented in the 2012 round.

- 6 • Proposal 1 to address the suggested problem that it was not always clear to an applicant if special rules were applicable to a particular string: **Develop an online tool for prospective applicants.** The searchable tool indicates whether a string is eligible for delegation and whether there are issues that require further action (for example obtaining a letter of support or non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities). This could be a stand-alone tool or a function integrated into the application system that flags if a term is geographic and has special requirements/restrictions.
- 14 • Proposal 2 to address the suggested problem that some applicants found it difficult to determine which relevant government or public authority was the appropriate point of contact for a letter of support or non-objection: **GAC members could assist applicants** in identifying which governments and/or public authorities would be applicable in cases where an applicant must obtain a letter of government support or non-objection.
- 20 • Proposal 3 to address the suggested problem that there were cases where an applicant was required to obtain a letter of support/non-objection, the relevant government or public authority did not provide a letter of support/non-objection, and the applicant disagreed with this decision: **If government support/non-objection is required for an application, provide mediation services** to assist if the applicant disagrees with the response received by a government or public authority.
- 27 • Proposal 4 to address the suggested problem that governments, public authorities, and other stakeholders are unaware of ICANN and the New gTLD Program, which may make it difficult for them to raise objections and, in the case of governments, respond effectively and quickly to requests for support/non-objection: **Establish a program to heighten the awareness** of governments and others regarding the gTLD program so that they will be more likely to seek or support a registration for the relevant geographic name. This could be accompanied by structured support and advice to maximize the opportunities for future applicants for geographic names.
- 36 • Proposal 5 to address the suggested problem that some applicants were unable to obtain a timely response when they reached out to a relevant government or public authority to obtain a letter of support or non-objection: **In any circumstance where a letter of support or non-objection is required from a**

1 **relevant government authority, establish a deadline by which the government**
 2 **must respond to the request.** If no response is received, this is taken as non-
 3 objection.

4

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that this requirement provides greater predictability for applicants.	Some believe that this may be a burden on governments, particularly governments with limited staffing resources and those who lack knowledge of ICANN or experience with ICANN's processes.
Some believe that without this type of deadline there is not sufficient motivation for governments to assign a single point of contact to address issues related to such requests and little incentive to respond in a timely manner.	

5
 6
 7 Work Track members expressed different perspective on the scope of
 8 protections/restrictions from the 2012 round. Some believe that
 9 protections/restrictions were too strong, while others felt they were too weak. Work
 10 Track members put forward proposals to change the level of protection/restriction in
 11 the program overall. For proposals relating to specific categories of strings, please see
 12 the relevant sub-sections.

13
 14 The following proposals were put forward by Work Track members who believe that
 15 existing protections/restrictions included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook should be
 16 reduced:

- 17
 18 • **Proposal 6: Once a gTLD is delegated with an intended use that is geographic in**
 19 **nature, all other variations and translations of this term are unconditionally**
 20 **available for application by any entity or person. Objection procedures could**
 21 **potentially still apply.**

22

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that this proposal addresses the underlying concern that serves as a basis for the support/non-objection requirement -- that options should be preserved so that	Some believe that in multilingual countries, there is usually no formal hierarchy of language versions of the same geo-name. Thus all versions of a name – at least in

<p>someday a public authority or the relevant citizenry (or perhaps, a “supported” private, for-profit company) can eventually apply for and operate a gTLD that matches that geographic term. From this perspective, once any one of the potential options is delegated as a gTLD, this reason no longer exists. The place has its gTLD. There’s no longer any need to reserve or create requirements for other variations and translations.</p>	<p>official and local languages and scripts – would have to be treated equally. There is likely to be no basis in local law or practice for awarding any priority to any one language version of a particular name.</p>
	<p>Some believe that this proposal could encourage gaming, for example an entity could apply for a version of the name in a language that is less commonly used in order to make available other versions and translations.</p>

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- **Proposal 7: An applicant for a string with geographic meaning must provide notice to each relevant government or public authority that the applicant is applying for the string.** The applicant is not required to obtain a letter of support on non-objection. This proposal relies on curative mechanisms to protect geographic names in contrast with support/non-objection requirements that are preventative in nature. Each government or public authority has a defined opportunity to object based on standards to be established. The right to object expires after a set period of time. Objections are filed through one of the existing objection processes or a variation on an existing process. A set of standards would need to be established to determine what constitutes a relevant government or public authority. This proposal could apply to all or some of the categories of geographic names included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

The following proposals were put forward by Work Track members who believe that existing protections/restrictions included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook should be increased:

- **Proposal 8: If an applicant applies for a string that is confusingly similar to a geographic term that requires a letter of government support or non-objection, the applicant should be required to obtain a letter of government support/non-objection.** As an example, a common misspelling of a geographic name would be considered confusingly similar.

- 1 ● **Proposal 9: At the end of the registry contract period, a government entity has**
 2 **the option of becoming engaged and can add provisions to the contract** that
 3 specifies conditions rather than there being an assumption that the contract will
 4 be renewed.

5

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that this proposal would allow for worthwhile private investment for a limited period while also allowing review by any public entity after a period of time if they choose to become involved.	Some believe that this proposal would require TLDs to be incorporated in the local jurisdiction under local law.

- 6
- 7 ● **Proposal 10: A TLD associated with geography should be incorporated within**
 8 **the jurisdiction of the relevant government and subject to local law.**

9

10 Work Track members discussed positive experiences in the 2012 round, with a focus on
 11 “city TLDs” or TLDs for which the applicant intended to use the string in association with
 12 its geographic meaning as a city name. Some believe that:

- 13
- 14 ● Rules in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook worked well for these applicants.
 - 15 ● Requirements to obtain letters of support or non-objection from relevant
 16 governments or public authorities helped to ensure that subsequent steps in the
 17 process were relatively smooth for applicants.
 - 18 ● The delegation and operation of these TLDs had positive effects on geographical,
 19 cultural and linguistic diversity of the TLD space.

20

21 **f.1.2.6 Are there alternate methods of consultations or collaborations in the**
 22 **application process that could satisfy all stakeholders?**

23

24 Work Track 5 discussed whether there might be circumstances where different
 25 stakeholders with different interests could be incentivized to work together to meet the
 26 needs of each group. One example of a potential area of collaboration is joint ventures
 27 between different applicants with different intended uses for a TLD, for example
 28 multiple cities with the same name. Some believe that such joint ventures could:

- 29
- 30 ● Eliminate contention for the string.
 - 31 ● Allow different cities with the same name to share the costs, burdens, and risks.
 - 32 ● Help ensure that there is sufficient demand for second-level registrations.

33

34 Some believe that such a model would be impractical to implement.

1
2 Work Track members also considered possible tools for governments and applicants to
3 come together and create opportunities for both parties to use the TLD according to
4 their interests. These include:

- 5
- 6 ● Agreements to allow the use of second level strings (or the reservation of second
7 level strings) where there is an inherent association with the government or local
8 community.
- 9 ● For brand TLDs, there is a requirement currently that all registrations be
10 registered to the brands (or their affiliates / licensees) in order to maintain their
11 Specification 13 protections. An exception could be granted for ones that
12 coincide with a geographic string where certain second level strings that are
13 inherently geographic can be registered by others.

14
15 Work Track members asked if there might be alternatives to the support/non-objection
16 requirement that would bring applicants, governments, and other parties “to the table”
17 to express and address concerns. No specific proposals were put forward in this regard.
18

19 **f.1.3 PRINCIPLES AND VALUES**

20
21 Work Track 5 discussed potential principles that may be used to guide the development
22 of future policy on geographic names. The principles were discussed in the context of
23 city names (see section f.2.3.2) and additional types of terms not included in the 2012
24 Application Guidebook (see section f.2.4), but they may be applicable more broadly.
25 Proposed principles include:

- 26
- 27 ● In alignment with [Principle C](#) from the 2007 GNSO recommendations on new
28 gTLDs, the program should allow for the introduction of new gTLDs.
- 29 ● In alignment with [Principle A](#) from the 2007 GNSO recommendations on new
30 gTLDs, enhance the predictability for all parties.
- 31 ● Reduce the likelihood of conflicts within the process, as well as after the process
32 concludes and TLDs are delegated.
- 33 ● Policies and processes should be simple to the extent possible.

34
35 Work Track members discussed the applicability of national and international law in the
36 discussion of principles. Perspectives on this issue are summarized in section f.1.2.3.

37 Work Track 5 also considered additional values that may be taken into account in

1 considering policy options for subsequent procedures. These include competition and
2 consumer choice,²⁸ security and stability, and transparency.

3
4 Work Track members expressed different opinions about how to bring policy in line with
5 these principles. For example, some believe that the best way to achieve predictability is
6 to apply the support/non-objection mechanism more broadly as a means to reduce
7 conflicts later in the application process or after delegation. Others believe that the best
8 way to ensure predictability is to have clear, transparent criteria that apply to all
9 applications, to evaluate applications and objections based on objective standards, and
10 to clarify in the Applicant Guidebook that, where a string is not listed as a geographic
11 term, public authorities do not have the right to prevent an application from moving
12 forward.

13
14 Similarly, Work Track members did not reach agreement about how these principles and
15 values may be weighed against one another in cases where they come in conflict. For
16 example, some Work Track members felt that the principle of simplicity should be
17 considered a key principle in evaluating all possible solutions, while others felt that the
18 objective of simplicity should be balanced against other program objectives and the
19 needs of different stakeholders in the process.

20 21 **f.2 PART II - CATEGORIES OF STRINGS INCLUDED IN THE 2012 APPLICANT** 22 **GUIDEBOOK**

23 24 **f.2.1 TWO-LETTER ASCII STRINGS**

25 The 2012 Applicant Guidebook specified that two-character²⁹ ASCII strings were not
26 permitted to be delegated, which was consistent with recommendations of the
27 Reserved Names Working Group referenced in the 2007 Policy. This included
28 combinations of two letters (for example .yz), combinations of two digits (for example
29 .12), and combinations of a letter and a digit (for example .a1 or .1a). Work Track 5
30 noted that Work Track 2 of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group is
31 considering single letter and single digit combinations. Members generally agreed that
32 two-character codes containing digits are not geographic names and therefore focused
33 on letter-letter combinations.

34 With respect to letter-digit combinations, some Work Track members believe that:

²⁸ The New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group and Work Track 5 will take into account recommendations from the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice Review Team as applicable.

²⁹ The term “character” refers to either a single letter (for example “a”) or a single digit (for example “1”).

- 1 ● If letter-digit combinations are available in subsequent procedures, there may be
2 a risk of confusion between certain letter-digit combinations and confusingly
3 similar letter-letter combinations (for example .IO and .IO).

4
5 Some believe that:

- 6 ● In the 2012 round, string similarity processes took into account all existing TLDs,
7 including ccTLDs. If future processes work in the same manner, risk of similarity
8 will be addressed through these processes.

9
10 This issue will be explored further by the full Working Group as it considers public
11 comments on the full Working Group's Initial Report.

12 Different perspectives were raised about the treatment of two-letter ASCII strings. Some
13 Work Track members identified benefits to maintaining current treatment contained in
14 the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Specifically, some believe that:

- 15 ● There is a longstanding association between two-character ASCII letter-letter
16 combinations and ccTLDs, which is rooted in early Internet Engineering Task
17 Force (IETF) Requests for Comments (RFCs).
18 ● The current Applicant Guidebook rules restricting two-character ASCII letter-
19 letter combinations as gTLDs has helped to make a clear distinction between the
20 ccTLD space and the gTLD space.
21 ● Reliance on the ISO 3166 Part 1 list of alpha-2 codes as a basis for two-letter
22 country codes has historically worked well and offers a predictable system to use
23 as a point of reference.
24 ● Two-letter combinations are available in case new entries are added to the ISO
25 3166 Part 1 list of alpha-2 codes and new countries are established that want a
26 ccTLD. According to RFC 1591, the IANA is not in the business of deciding what is
27 and what is not a country.
28 ● End users can see a clear distinction between ccTLDs and gTLDs, which may help
29 to avoid confusion between the two.
30 ● Provides an objective, consistent rule that is easy to apply.
31 ● Is consistent with preliminary outcomes of the Cross-Community Working Group
32 of Use of Country and Territory Names as TLDs. The CCWG reached preliminary

1 consensus in support of maintaining the 2012 treatment for two-character ASCII
2 strings.³⁰

3 Work Track members also identified drawbacks to maintaining treatment in the 2012
4 Applicant Guidebook. Some believe that:

- 5 ● There is a possibility of opportunities lost in the gTLD space, although these are
6 difficult to assess.
- 7 ● The distinction between ccTLDs being two-characters and gTLDs being three or
8 more characters is meaningless and unnecessary.
- 9 ● Some ccTLDs essentially operate as gTLDs without the restrictions associated
10 with gTLDs, blurring the distinction between ccTLDs and gTLDs. TLDs are taking
11 advantage of the assumption that all 2-letter TLDs are ccTLDs. It does not make
12 sense to say that 2-letter strings should be reserved for countries when some
13 ccTLDs are not operating in a manner consistent with this approach.
 - 14 ○ Others believe that in most cases ccTLD operators are not-for-profit
15 organizations that work to improve their local Internet ecosystems, give
16 back to their country and represent their country's name in the best
17 possible way.
- 18 ● Some ccTLD managers also operate gTLDs, further blurring the distinction
19 between ccTLDs and gTLDs.

20

21 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
22 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
23 for community feedback to maintain reservation of two-letter ASCII strings, consistent
24 with provisions in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

25 **f.2.2 COUNTRY AND TERRITORY NAMES**

26 As described in section a, no reserved geographic names were anticipated in the 2007
27 Policy. The 2012 Applicant Guidebook diverges from the policy and lists seven categories
28 of country and territory names that were reserved and unavailable for delegation (see
29 section b for a list of these categories). Work Track 5 discussed, in general, the
30 reservation of country and territory names on this list, as well as issues related to
31 specific categories of country and territory names.

32 **f.2.2.1 Themes**

³⁰ <https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/field-attached/ccwg-ctn-final-paper-15jun17-en.pdf>

1 f.2.2.1.1 Delegation of Country and Territory Names

2 As an overarching issue applying to country and territory names, there are different
3 opinions about whether these strings should be available for delegation, and if they
4 should be delegated, which parties should be eligible to apply. Some believe that these
5 strings should be widely available for delegation to different parties. Some believe they
6 should simply remain reserved. Some believe that countries should have an exclusive
7 opportunity to apply for their country and territory names. Among those who support
8 delegation of these strings to countries and territories exclusively, there are different
9 perspectives about how this delegation should occur. Some believe that:

- 10 ● These names should not be delegated through the New gTLD process.
- 11 ● Delegation of country and territory names should only occur through local policy
12 authorities.
- 13 ● These strings should be delegated as something other than a gTLD, for example a
14 ccTLD or a new category of TLD.

15
16 Some believe that:

- 17 ● Moving delegation of these strings to local authorities is inconsistent with the
18 objective to provide clarity, certainty, predictability, and fairness for applicants.
- 19 ● If these strings are delegated, the delegation should occur through the New gTLD
20 Program.

21
22 There are different perspectives in Work Track 5 about whether it is within the scope of
23 Work Track 5 to answer broad questions about which specific entities can apply for
24 country and territory names and how these TLDs may be treated (for instance, as a
25 gTLD, a ccTLD or something else). It has been suggested that this topic should be
26 deferred to another ICANN process or vehicle created to specifically to address this
27 topic.

28 f.2.2.1.2 Reservation of Translations “In Any Language”

29 In the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, a string was considered unavailable if it was a
30 translation **in any language** of the following categories of country and territory names:

- 31 ● long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
- 32 ● short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
- 33 ● separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country
34 Names List.”
35

36

1 Some Work Track members raised points in support of maintaining the “in any
2 language” standard. Some believe that:

- 3
- 4 ● This provision should remain in place unless there is a factual basis for limiting
5 the languages covered in this provision.
- 6 ● Many languages may be spoken by and relevant to communities within a given
7 country, and the list should therefore not be limited.
- 8 ● To reduce uncertainty, ICANN could produce an exhaustive list of all translations
9 in all languages.
- 10

11 Some Work Track members raised points against maintaining the “in any language”
12 standard. Some believe that:

- 13
- 14 ● The provision is overbroad, results in a very large number of reserved strings,
15 and does not provide a clear, objective, and finite list that can be used as
16 reference.
- 17 ● It is not predictable or transparent.
- 18 ● It contradicts the overarching policy concept that reserving strings should be
19 done conservatively and must be based on an underlying policy justification.
- 20 ● Some languages are spoken by very few people, therefore reserving
21 representations in all languages may not be appropriate.
- 22

23 In developing recommendations for future treatment of country and territory names,
24 Work Track 5 has considered several alternatives related to translation:

- 25
- 26 ● continue to reserve as unavailable translations in any language
 - 27 ○ Variant: “in any script”
- 28 ● reserve as unavailable translations in UN languages
 - 29 ○ Variants: “including but not limited to official UN languages,” UN
30 languages plus Portuguese
 - 31 ○ Points in support: clear, finite list
 - 32 ○ Points against: official UN languages are not necessarily the most
33 important languages in many countries
- 34 ● reserve as unavailable translations in official languages of the country
 - 35 ○ Points in support: [Working Paper 54](#) of the UN Group of Experts on
36 Geographical Names (UNGEGN) could be used as a starting point for this
37 list, [Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale and](#)
38 [categorization based on Official Recognition](#) could be used as a starting
39 point for this list

- 1 ○ Points against: difficult to identify the official languages of each country,
2 some countries may not have official languages, administrations in many
3 countries use languages that are not official, people of the country also
4 use languages that may not be official but are important to specific
5 communities
- 6 ● reserve as unavailable translations in UN languages and the official languages of
7 the country
 - 8 ○ See above for relevant points in support and against
 - 9 ● reserve as unavailable translations in official and commonly used languages
 - 10 ○ Points in support: this category would cover languages used by people in
11 the country that are important to specific communities
 - 12 ○ Points against: This is not a category with clear boundaries or definition
 - 13 ● reserve as unavailable translations in official and relevant national, regional, and
14 community languages
 - 15 ○ Points in support: this category would cover languages used by people in
16 the country that are important to specific communities
 - 17 ○ Points against: This is not a category with clear boundaries or definition
 - 18 ● reserve as unavailable translations in “principal languages” where the principal
19 languages are the official or de facto national languages and the statutory or de
20 facto provincial languages of that country
 - 21 ○ Points in support: this category address some of the concerns raised
22 about the limitations of “official languages,”_draws on existing
23 categorization from ethnologue.com
 - 24 ○ Points against: Additional work would be needed to ensure this category
25 has clear boundaries
 - 26 ● a combination of two or more categories above

27
28 Work Track 5 welcomes community feedback on these alternatives. Please see section e
29 for a specific question for community feedback on this topic.

30 **f.2.2.2 Alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard**

31
32 Work Track 5 considered that the Cross-Community Working Group on Use of Country
33 and Territory Names (CWG-UCTN) discussed extensively the treatment of alpha-3 codes
34 listed on the ISO 3166 Part 1 standard. An analysis of the different positions on this issue

1 is available in the CWG-UCTN Final Report.³¹ Work Track 5 noted that the CWG-UCTN
2 was unable to reach consensus on the future treatment of these strings.

3 Work Track members raised points in support of continuing to reserve alpha-3 codes
4 listed on the ISO 3166 Part 1 standard. Some believe that:

- 5 ● This has historically been a challenging issue for the ICANN community to resolve
6 and absent evidence that a different approach is supported, the 2012 Applicant
7 Guidebook treatment should apply.
- 8 ● Avoids potential end user confusion related to the geographic connotations of
9 these codes.
- 10 ● Allows countries to protect codes with which many nations identify themselves
11 strongly.
- 12 ● A large number of, if not almost all, countries/nations have political, cultural and
13 societal or even legal reasons for the need to be in charge of the use of the
14 alpha-3 codes.
- 15 ● Only reserves a small subset of all possible combinations of three letters, leaving
16 plenty of opportunity for applicants to apply for other available strings that are
17 comprised of three letters.

Commented [A9]: Staff note: Agreement to accept
edit on Nov 28 call

18
19 Work Track members raised points against continuing to reserve alpha-3 codes listed on
20 the ISO 3166 Part 1 standard. Some believe that:

- 21 ● There is no clear historical justification for maintaining reservation of these
22 strings. Absent such a justification, these strings should be available for
23 delegation.
- 24 ● There is no clear justification to the assertion that governments “own” these
25 strings. COM is the alpha-3 code for Comoros according to the ISO 3166 Part 1
26 standard, but .com was delegated long ago, indicating that there is not an
27 established practice of governments “owning” alpha-3 codes listed on the ISO
28 3166 Part 1 standard. These codes are not ccTLDs.
- 29 ● There are potential missed opportunities for gTLDs comprised of three letters,
30 including common nouns in English and other languages, as well as popular or
31 technical abbreviations. Examples include .and, .are, .arm, .bel, .ben, .bra, .brb,
32 .can, .che, .cod, .cog, .cub, .dom, .esp, .fin, .fro, .geo, .gin, .gum, .guy, .hum, .idn,
33 .iot, .irk, .jam, .kir, .lie, .lux, .mac, .nic, .nor, .pan, .per, .pry, .qat, .sau, .sur, .ton,
34 .tun, and .vat.

³¹ <https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/field-attached/ccwg-ctn-final-paper-15jun17-en.pdf>

- 1 ● There is no opportunity for an applicant supported by the relevant country to
2 move forward with an application.
- 3 ● Regarding the point “A large number of, if not almost all, countries/nations have
4 political, cultural and societal or even legal reasons for the need to be in charge
5 of the use of the alpha-3 codes,” some Work Track members question the
6 validity of this claim, particularly as it regards TLDs, and invite Work Track
7 members to provide supporting evidence.

Commented [A10]: Staff note: Agreement to accept
edit on Nov 28 call.

9 Work Track 5 discussed the issue of whether alpha-3 codes listed on the ISO 3166 Part 1
10 standard should be delegated exclusively to governments, ccTLD managers, and public
11 interest entities. Some believe that:

- 12 ● Governments, ccTLD managers, and public interest entities have a strong
13 association with these strings and should have the opportunity to use them.
- 14 ● The principle of subsidiarity/sovereignty should be applied to a potential use of
15 these alpha-3 codes.

Commented [A11]: Staff note: Agreement to accept
edit on Nov 28 call.

16 Some believe that:

- 18 ● There is no "tradition" of or technological reason for alpha-3 codes on the ISO
19 3166 Part 1 standard being used for top level domain names connected with the
20 related countries and territories, and therefore there is no reason to exclusively
21 delegate them to governments, ccTLD managers, and public interest entities.
- 22 ● There are three letter strings that correspond to ISO three-letter codes but also
23 have a generic meaning. The future use of these strings should not be
24 determined by countries when other uses are possible.
- 25 ● The “principle of subsidiarity/sovereignty” is not a principle of ICANN policy-
26 making. The question of whether and how these would be applied to ICANN
27 policy, and the extent to which they are consistent or inconsistent with ICANN
28 policy-making is beyond the scope of this discussion.

Commented [A12]: Staff note: Agreement to accept
edit on Nov 28 call.

29 The following additional proposals have been put forward by Work Track members with
30 respect to this category:

- 32 ● Proposal 10: Delegate these strings as gTLDs with the requirement of
33 government support/non-objection until a future process is designed specifically
34 for the delegation of three-character codes.
- 35 ● Proposal 11: Delegate these strings as gTLDs with the requirement of
36 government support/non-objection only in cases where the applicant intends to

1 use the TLD as it relates to the geographic meaning of the term. For all other
2 cases, the TLD should be available with no letter of support/non-objection.

- 3 ● Proposal 12: The ISO should not be the source of 3-character strings used by
4 ICANN to identify geographic names.

5
6 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
7 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
8 for community feedback to maintain reservation alpha-3 codes listed on the ISO 3166
9 Part 1 standard, consistent with provisions in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

10 **f.2.2.3 Short-form or Long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-standard, or a translation**
11 **of the short-form or long-form name in any language**

12 Work Track members raised points in support of continuing to reserve short-form and
13 long-form names listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. Some believe that:

- 14 ● The ISO list provided an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow.

15 Work Track members raised points against continuing to reserve short-form and long-
16 form names listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

17 Some believe that:

- 18 ● There are potential missed opportunities for gTLDs.
- 19 ● There is no opportunity for an applicant supported by the relevant country to
20 move forward with an application.

21
22 For discussion of provisions reserving translations “in any language,” including points in
23 support and against, as well as alternatives proposed, please see section f.2.2.1.2. For
24 discussion about the delegation of country and territory names to governments, please
25 see section f.2.2.1.1.

26 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
27 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
28 for community feedback to maintain reservation of short-form and long-form name
29 listed in the ISO 3166-standard, consistent with provisions in the 2012 Applicant
30 Guidebook. It is not making a preliminary recommendation at this time regarding
31 translations of these names and is instead seeking community input.

32 **f.2.2.4 Short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as**
33 **"exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency**

34 Work Track 5 discussed points in support of and against continuing to reserve names in
35 this category. Work Track members noted that these are similar to benefits and

1 drawbacks identified for short-form and long-form names listed in the ISO 3166 Part 1
2 standard.

3 One Work Track member raised the following points about exceptionally reserved
4 codes:

- 5 • They are not officially reserved code points, although data about these codes is
6 available at the ISO's [Online Browsing Platform](#),³² and the definition of
7 "exceptional reservations" is included in the current standard, (ISO 3166-
8 1:2013(E/F)) Section 7.5, Reservation of Code Elements.
- 9 • The list may be out of date.
- 10 • Not all exceptionally reserved codes have a short and long form name associated
11 with them.
- 12 • Some exceptionally reserved codes do not refer to a country or territory (for
13 example "UN" for United Nations).
- 14 • Some places may have more than one code associated with their name, for
15 example Tristan da Cunha has both an assigned 2-letter code (SH) and an
16 exceptionally reserved code (TA).

17 It was also noted that because these names are reserved, they are not available for use
18 for entities or places associated with those names.

19 Work Track members noted that while there may be certain inconsistencies and outliers
20 associated with this category, it is a relatively small list of names, and no problem has
21 been identified that urgently needs to be resolved.

22 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
23 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
24 for community feedback to maintain reservation of short- and long-form names
25 association with a code that has been designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO
26 3166 Maintenance Agency, consistent with provisions in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

27 **f.2.2.5 Separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable Country**
28 **Name List," or is a translation of a name appearing on the list, in any language**

29 Work Track 5 discussed points in support of and against continuing to reserve names in
30 this category. Work Track members noted that these are similar to benefits and
31 drawbacks identified for short-form and long-form names listed in the ISO 3166-1
32 standard.

³² The decoding table is available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:pub:PUB500001:en>

1 For discussion of provisions reserving translations “in any language,” including points in
2 support and against, as well as alternatives proposed, please see section f.2.2.1.2.

3 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
4 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
5 for community feedback to maintain reservation of separable components of a country
6 name designated on the “Separable Country Name List,” consistent with provisions in
7 the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. It is not making a preliminary recommendation at this
8 time regarding translations of these names and is instead seeking community input.

9 **f.2.2.6 Permutation or transposition**

10 Work Track members raised several concerns about provisions related to permutations
11 and transpositions of country and territory names in the Applicant Guidebook.

12 According to the Applicant Guidebook, a string is reserved if “it is a permutation or
13 transposition of any of the names included in items (i) through (v).³³ Permutations
14 include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and addition or removal of
15 grammatical articles like “the.” A transposition is considered a change in the sequence
16 of the long or short-form name, for example, “RepublicCzech” or “IslandsCayman.”

17 Work Track members expressed that it is unclear from this text whether reservation of
18 transpositions applied to categories of country and territory names beyond short-form
19 and long-form names. There was general agreement that intent of the text was that
20 only transpositions of short-form and long-form names were reserved but
21 transpositions of other forms of country and territory names were permitted. However,
22 Work Track members pointed out that the text could also be interpreted to mean that
23 transpositions of three-letter codes and other forms of country and territory names
24 were also reserved. Work Track members further noted that because this provision does
25 not reference a specific list, it may not be clear to applicants and other stakeholders
26 which strings are covered by this provision.

27 Work Track members raised points in support of continuing to reserve names in this
28 category. Some believe that:

- 29 ● Absent a clear reason to eliminate this category, existing provisions should stay
30 in place.

³³ In the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, items (i) through (v) referred to: (i) it is an alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. (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. (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. (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.

- 1 • Examples of transposition used in the Applicant Guidebook “RepublicCzech” and
2 “IslandsCayman” and similar strings are unlikely to be of interest as TLDs,
3 therefore there is little harm in reserving the strings.

4
5 Work Track members raised points against continuing to reserve names in this category.
6 Some believe that:

- 7 • The examples used in the Applicant Guidebook related to transposition,
8 “RepublicCzech” and “IslandsCayman” do not appear to be terms that anyone
9 would use. The group should consider removing this provision unless there is
10 documented problem that it seeks to solve.

11
12 The following additional proposal has been put forward by Work Track members with
13 respect to this category:

- 14 • Proposal 13: Individual governments should be asked which permutations should
15 be reserved in connection with a corresponding country or territory name.

16
17 Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation for community feedback
18 to maintain reservation of permutations and transpositions but clarify that only
19 permutations and transpositions of the following strings are reserved:

- 20 • long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
21 • short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.
22 • short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as
23 “exceptionally reserved” by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency.
24 • separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country
25 Names List.” This list is included as an appendix to the 2012 Applicant
26 Guidebook.

27
28 Strings resulting from permutations and transpositions of alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO
29 3166-1 standard should be allowed. This recommendation would result in a revision to
30 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vi.

31
32 **f.2.2.7 A name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence**
33 **that the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or treaty**
34 **organization**

35 Work Track members raised points in support of continuing to reserve names in this
36 category. Some believe that:

Deleted: Permutations

Commented [A13]: Staff note: Updated following agreement on Nov 28 call.

- 1 ● There is some level of predictability associated with this provision because there
2 are specific sources of these terms.

3
4 Work Track members raised points against continuing to reserve names in this category.
5 Some believe that:

- 6 ● There are potential missed opportunities for gTLDs.
7 ● Work Track members expressed some level of uncertainty about what may or
8 may not be included in this category, indicating that in practice this provision
9 may not be clear for applicants and other stakeholders.
10 ● There is no opportunity for an applicant supported by the relevant country to
11 move forward with an application.

12
13 The following additional proposals have been put forward by Work Track members with
14 respect to this category:

- 15 ● [Proposal 14](#): As long as a country can provide substantial evidence that the
16 country is recognized by a name, the term should be included under this
17 category.
18 ● [Proposal 15](#): Add translations “in any language” to this provision.

19
20 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
21 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
22 for community feedback to maintain reservation of names by which a country is
23 commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence that the country is recognized by that
24 name by an intergovernmental or treaty organization, consistent with provisions in the
25 2012 Applicant Guidebook.

26 **f.2.3 GEOGRAPHIC NAMES REQUIRING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FROM THE 2012** 27 **APPLICANT GUIDEBOOK**

28 Work Track 5 discussed points in support of and against provisions requiring a letter of
29 support or non-objection from government authorities for certain types of strings.

30 Some Work Track members raised points in support of either maintaining the
31 support/non-objection standard or expanding the standard. Some believe:

- 32 ● The mechanism worked well for different groups in the 2012 round.
33 ● The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions represent a compromise position in
34 which different parties found a middle ground.
35

- 1 ● It is the role of governments to protect the public interest, and this mechanism
- 2 allows government to protect the public interest and the interest of
- 3 residents/communities.
- 4 ● Public authorities act under applicable laws and are accountable according to
- 5 their legal systems and these rules allows them to act on these responsibilities.
- 6 ● These rules are consistent with a government’s rights and responsibilities under
- 7 national and local law and public policy.
- 8 ● A TLD is a unique resource. Even if a string is being used for a non-geographic
- 9 purpose, there may be political, historical, economic, religious, and/or social
- 10 connotations for the populations and communities affected. This process allows
- 11 governments to act on those concerns. Even if the applicant intends to use the
- 12 string in a way that is not directly associated with the place, they may still
- 13 benefit from positive connotations associated with the name of the place.
- 14 ● Provides flexibility for different solutions. Some governments may have a
- 15 “laissez-faire” approach. Other governments may end up participating in
- 16 governance of the string or pursuing joint initiatives with applicants and other
- 17 parties. It is therefore respectful of different legal, cultural and policy
- 18 approaches, without imposing one single solution to all.
- 19 ● Governments do not need to actively monitor the application process to
- 20 determine whether ICANN is reviewing an application that the government may
- 21 consider relevant. The mechanism fairly puts the burden on the applicant to
- 22 reach out to the relevant public authorities, which, especially in the case of
- 23 developing countries, may be unaware of ICANN and may lack the resources to
- 24 actively monitor ICANN’s activities.
- 25 ● Applicants have a more predictable process. By engaging with governments early
- 26 in the process, they become aware early of any opposition by governments and
- 27 therefore prevent conflicts between interested parties.
- 28 ● The requirement is a way to promote cooperation between different parties
- 29 that have an interest in the string.
- 30 ● An open market for these TLDs absent support/non-objection requirements is
- 31 not sustainable.
- 32 ● This mechanism is consistent with ICANN’s obligation to act in conformity with
- 33 applicable local law.
- 34 ● This mechanism is a flexible instrument that allows applications from any kind of
- 35 interested applicant, including businesses, brands, and communities.

36
37 Some Work Track members raised points supporting elimination of the support/non-
38 objection standard or reduction of its scope. Some believe that:

- 1
2 ● The 2012 Applicant Guidebook only represents a compromise between the GAC
3 and ICANN staff and therefore does not represent the needs and interests of all
4 parts of the ICANN community.
5 ● These requirements create financial and logistical burdens for applicants and a
6 lack of predictability. It may be difficult for applicants to determine where to
7 seek consent from governments.
8 ● Support/non-objection mechanism may cause rent-seeking and distort markets.
9 ● This process does not sufficiently take into account the rights of intellectual
10 property rights holders.
11 ● It is beneficial for there to be more TLDs, and ICANN should eliminate
12 unnecessary barriers to establishing new TLDs absent evidence of harm.
13 ● Governments do not have a legal basis for claiming the right to provide
14 support/non-objection. National law and local law on the protection of
15 geographic names is only applicable within the country in which the law exists. If
16 there is a relevant local or national law, it should be enforced by the applicable
17 government, not by ICANN.
18 ● Governments should not have special rights or privileges absent explicit
19 justification under international law.
20 ● This process violates the freedom of expression rights of applicants.
21 ● There may be legitimate applications that a government opposes and that not all
22 government represent the public interest.
23 ● Engaging with governments early in the application process may reduce the
24 competitive advantage for an applicant and encourage competing applications
25 for the same string that might not otherwise have been pursued.

26
27 Additional points in support of and against the support/non-objection mechanism are
28 included in the following subsections to the extent that these points are specific to
29 particular category.

30 **f.2.3.1 Capital City Names**

31 For capital city names, there is divergence between the 2007 Policy and Implementation
32 in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. The 2007 Policy anticipated that these strings would
33 be available without any special requirements and did not mention a provision requiring

1 support/non-objection.³⁴ The 2012 Applicant Guidebook required support/non-
2 objection from relevant governments or public authorities for an application for any
3 string that is a representation, **in any language**, of the capital city name of any country
4 or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

5 In considering positions in support of and against maintaining the current treatment,
6 Work Track members raised arguments that relate more broadly to discussions of
7 geographic names. These include the applicability of and relevance of law and public
8 policy, the issue of whether the intended use of the TLD matters. These issues are
9 covered in greater depth in section f.1 of the deliberations section.

10 Work Track 5 considered that rules for capital city names applied to representations “in
11 any language.” Some Work Track members raised points in support of maintaining the
12 “in any language” standard. Some believe that:

- 13 ● This provision should remain in place unless there is a factual basis for limiting
14 the languages covered in this provision.
- 15 ● Many languages may be spoken by and relevant to communities within a given
16 country, and the list should therefore not be limited.
- 17 ● To reduce uncertainty, ICANN could produce an exhaustive list of all translations
18 in all languages.

19
20 Some Work Track members raised points against maintaining the “in any language”
21 standard. Some believe:

- 22 ● The provision is overbroad, results in a very large number of strings with
23 additional requirements, and does not provide a clear, objective, and finite list
24 that can be used as reference.
 - 25 ● It is not predictable or transparent.
- 26

³⁴ Work Track members recalled in discussions about the 2007 Policy that Recommendation 20 in the 2007 Policy stated: “An application will be rejected if an expert panel determines that there is substantial opposition to it from a significant portion of the community to which the string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted.” In comments, Work Track members also flagged text accompanying Recommendation 5 of the Final Report - Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains. Recommendation 5 states “Strings must not be a reserved word.” The report’s discussion of this recommendation includes text quoted from the Reserved Names Working Group Final Report:

However, new TLD applicants interested in applying for a TLD that incorporates a country, territory, or place name should be advised of the GAC Principles, and the advisory role vested to it under the ICANN Bylaws . . . Potential applicants should also be advised that the failure of the GAC, or an individual GAC member, to file a challenge during the TLD application process, does not constitute a waiver of the authority vested to the GAC under the ICANN Bylaws.

- 1 ● It contradicts the overarching policy concept that special rules must be based on
- 2 an underlying policy justification.
- 3 ● Some languages are spoken by very few people, special rules in all languages
- 4 may not be appropriate.

5
6 In developing recommendations for future treatment of capital city names, Work Track
7 [5](#) has considered several alternatives related to translation:

- 8
- 9 ● continue the current standard: translations in any language
- 10 ○ Variant: “in any script”
- 11 ● translations in UN languages
- 12 ○ Variants: “including but not limited to official UN languages,” UN
- 13 languages plus Portuguese
- 14 ○ Points in support: clear, finite list
- 15 ○ Points against: official UN languages are not necessarily the most
- 16 important languages in many countries
- 17 ● translations in official languages of the country
- 18 ○ Points in support: [Working Paper 54](#) of the UN Group of Experts on
- 19 Geographical Names (UNGEGN) could be a starting point for this list,
- 20 [Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale and categorization](#)
- 21 [based on Official Recognition](#) could be used as a starting point for this list
- 22 ○ Points against: difficult to identify the official languages of each country,
- 23 some countries may not have official languages, administrations in many
- 24 countries use languages that are not official, people of the country also
- 25 use languages that may not be official but are important to specific
- 26 communities
- 27 ● translations in UN languages and the official languages of the country
- 28 ○ See above for relevant points in support and against
- 29 ● translations in official and commonly used languages
- 30 ○ Points in support: this category would cover languages used by people in
- 31 the country that are important to specific communities
- 32 ○ Points against: This is not a category with clear boundaries or definition
- 33 ● translations in official and relevant national, regional, and community languages
- 34 ○ Points in support: this category would cover languages used by people in
- 35 the country that are important to specific communities
- 36 ○ Points against: This is not a category with clear boundaries or definition
- 37 ● translations in “principal languages” where the principal languages are the
- 38 official or de facto national languages and the statutory or de facto provincial
- 39 languages of that country

- 1 o Points in support: this category address some of the concerns raised
- 2 about the limitations of “official languages,”_draws on existing
- 3 categorization from ethnologue.com
- 4 o Points against: Additional work would be needed to ensure this category
- 5 has clear boundaries
- 6 ● a combination of two or more categories above

7
8 Work Track 5 welcomes community feedback on these alternatives. Please see section e
9 for a specific question for community feedback on this topic.

10
11 Work Track 5 reviewed the general points in support of and against the use of the
12 support/non-objection requirement in the New gTLD Program. See section f.2.3 for
13 details.

14
15 In addition, Work Track members raised specific points in support of continuing to
16 require support or non-objection for names in this category. Some believe that:

- 17 ● 60+ city TLD applications went forward with support/non-objection and there
- 18 were few cases of objections for such strings in the 2012 round, demonstrating
- 19 that many applications were able to proceed to delegation using this process,
- 20 including a number of capital city names. Some applicants expressed that they
- 21 had a positive experience with the process.
- 22 ● Some Work Track members have expressed that there are a number of success
- 23 stories coming out of the 2012 round using the support/non-objection
- 24 mechanism for capital cities. Examples include .tokyo, .london, .paris, .berlin,
- 25 .amsterdam, .moscow, and .wien. The delegation of these strings had positive
- 26 effects on geographical, cultural and linguistic diversity.
- 27 ● This requirement offers some degree of predictability because the list of capital
- 28 city names is based on an objective standard (ISO 3166-1).

29
30 Work Track members raised specific points against continuing to require support or
31 non-objection for names in this category in some or all cases. Some believe that:

- 32 ● The application/delegation process can take time and city administrations may
- 33 change, which could create unstable conditions for the applicant who is required
- 34 to have government support/non-objection.
- 35 ● If a string is being used in a generic or brand context, there is no harm or risk of
- 36 confusion and therefore support/non-objection process is not necessary in these
- 37 cases.

1 The following proposals have been put forward by Work Track members with respect to
2 this category:

- 3 ● Proposal 16: Require support/non-objection only if the applicant intends to use
4 the gTLD for purposes associated with the capital city name.
- 5 ● Proposal 17: Eliminate support/non-objection requirements.

6
7 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
8 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
9 for community feedback to continue to consider this category a geographic name
10 requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must be
11 accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant
12 governments or public authorities, consistent with provisions in the 2012 Applicant
13 Guidebook.

14 **f.2.3.2 Non-Capital City Names**

15 For non-capital city names, there is divergence between the 2007 Policy and
16 Implementation in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. The 2007 Policy anticipated that
17 these strings would be available without any special requirements and did not mention
18 a provision requiring support/non-objection.³⁵ The 2012 Applicant Guidebook required
19 support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities for city names
20 where the applicant declares that it intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated
21 with the city name. Please see section b for a full summary of applicable provisions.

22 Work Track 5 discussed the implementation of the support/non-objection mechanism in
23 the 2012 round with respect to non-capital city names. Some Work Track members

³⁵ Work Track members recalled in discussions about the 2007 Policy that Recommendation 20 in the 2007 Policy stated: "An application will be rejected if an expert panel determines that there is substantial opposition to it from a significant portion of the community to which the string may be explicitly or implicitly targeted." In comments, Work Track members also flagged text accompanying Recommendation 5 of the Final Report - Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains. Recommendation 5 states "Strings must not be a reserved word." The report's discussion of this recommendation includes text quoted from the Reserved Names Working Group Final Report:

However, new TLD applicants interested in applying for a TLD that incorporates a country, territory, or place name should be advised of the GAC Principles, and the advisory role vested to it under the ICANN Bylaws . . . Potential applicants should also be advised that the failure of the GAC, or an individual GAC member, to file a challenge during the TLD application process, does not constitute a waiver of the authority vested to the GAC under the ICANN Bylaws.

1 identified potential issues with the 2012 implementation of rules for non-capital city
2 names. Some believe that:

- 3 ● The term “city” was not defined, which could be a source of uncertainty. At the
4 same time, because support/non-objection was only required if the applicant
5 intended to operate the TLD for purposes associated with the city name, the
6 impact of this lack of precision may have been limited. Work Track members
7 pointed out that there are different definitions of the term “city.”³⁶
- 8 ● Some applicants experienced a de-facto requirement to obtain support or non-
9 objection from a government or public authority for a string they did not intend
10 to use for purposes associated with a city name.
- 11 ● In the Applicant Guidebook, there was no requirement for applicants to obtain
12 support/non-objection if the applicant intended to use the string in a generic or
13 brand context. The cases of .spa and .bar are examples that were cited by Work
14 Track members. In relation to these examples, some Work Track members
15 expressed the view that relevant government authorities should be consulted to
16 get a full and balanced picture of the facts of these cases.
- 17 ● From one perspective, there were challenges in the 2012 round associated with
18 resolving competing bids for a string associated with a city name, in particular if
19 multiple applications had support or non-objection from relevant
20 governments/public authorities. Some Work Track members felt that this may be
21 any area for future refinement if the support/non-objection mechanism exists in
22 subsequent procedures.
- 23 ● Work Track members identified that some stakeholders experienced uncertainty
24 about monitoring and enforcement related to the intended use commitment.
- 25 ● A single name may be associated with multiple cities. A number of examples
26 were cited by Work Track members. Some Work Track members felt that all
27 cities associated with a name should have the opportunity to provide

³⁶ The following examples were provided to demonstrate that there are different definitions for the term “city”:

- Black’s Law Dictionary: Ill England. An incorporated town or borough which is or has been the see of a bishop. Co. Litt. 10S; 1 Bl. Comm. 114; Cowell. State v. Green, 126 N. C. 103’2, 35 S. E. 4G2. A large town Incorporated with certain privileges. The inhabitants of a city. The citizens. Worcester. In America. A city is a municipal corporation of a larger class, the distinctive feature of whose organization is its government by a chief executive (usually called “mayor”) and a legislative body, composed of representatives of the citizens, (usually called a “council” or “board of aldermen,”) and other officers having special functions. Wight Co. v. Wolff, 112 Ga. 169, 37 S. E. 395.
- [“What is the difference between a city and a town?”](#) (Worldatlas.com)
- [“City status in the United Kingdom”](#) (Wikipedia)

1 support/non-objection because they all have a connection with the string,
2 stating that all have the same right to provide input on use of the string. Others
3 favored a requirement for support/non-objection from a city government only if
4 the intended use is in association with that specific city, noting logistical
5 challenges associated with identifying all cities and all relevant governments or
6 public authorities associated with a name.

7
8 In considering positions in support of and against maintaining the current treatment,
9 Work Track members raised arguments that relate more broadly to discussions of
10 geographic names. These include the applicability of and relevance of law and public
11 policy, the issue of whether the intended use of the TLD matters. These issues are
12 covered in greater depth in f.1 of the deliberations section.

13 Work Track 5 reviewed the general points in support of and against the use of the
14 support/non-objection requirement in the New gTLD Program. See section f.2.3 for
15 details.

16
17 In addition, Work Track members raised specific points in support of continuing the
18 2012 Applicant Guidebook treatment for this category. Some believe that:

- 19 ● 60+ city TLD applications went forward with support/non-objection and there
20 were few cases of objections for such strings in the 2012 round, demonstrating
21 that many applications were able to proceed to delegation using this process,
22 including a number of capital city names. Some applicants expressed that they
23 had a positive experience with the process.
- 24 ● Some Work Track members have expressed that there are a number of success
25 stories coming out of the 2012 round using the support/non-objection
26 mechanism for non-capital cities. Examples include .nyc, .hamburg, .koeln,
27 .boston, .vegas, .miami, .istanbul, .sydney, and .quebec.

28
29 In addition, specifically on the issue of city names, some believe that:

- 30 ● It may be difficult to identify the relevant governments/public authorities
31 associated with a city.
- 32 ● The application/delegation process can take time and city administrations may
33 change, which could create unstable conditions for the applicant who is required
34 to have government support/non-objection.
35

36
37 Some members support changing the 2012 requirement so that government
38 support/non-objection is always required, regardless of intended use. Some members
39 support maintaining existing provisions. Some members support removing support/non-

1 objection requirements for this category. Please see sections f.1.2.3 on law and policy
 2 f.1.2.4 on intended use and f.2.3 for general arguments in support of and against
 3 support/non-objection requirements.

4 The following proposals have been put forward by Work Track members as possible
 5 options for the future treatment of city names that are not capital city names:

- 6
 - 7 ● **Proposal 18: Maintain provisions included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook**
 - 8 **that require applicants to obtain letters of support or non-objection from the**
 - 9 **relevant governments or public authorities for “An application for a city name,**
 - 10 **where the applicant declares that it intends to use the gTLD for purposes**
 - 11 **associated with the city name.”** The requirement applies if: “(a) It is clear from
 - 12 applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD
 - 13 primarily for purposes associated with the city name; and (b) The applied-for
 - 14 string is a city name as listed on official city documents.” See the deliberations
 - 15 section of this paper for pros and cons associated with maintaining the
 - 16 treatment included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. As with other applications,
 - 17 curative measures available include objections processes, use of Public Interest
 - 18 Commitments, contractual provisions and enforcement, and post-delegation
 - 19 dispute resolution.

- 20
 - 21 ○ **Variant 1: Implement provisions to prevent misrepresentation.**
 - 22 Applicants who intend to represent a connection to the authority of a
 - 23 non-capital city will need to provide a letter of support/non-objection.
 - 24 However, if the applicant does not intend to represent a connection to
 - 25 the authority of non-capital city names, protections will be enhanced by
 - 26 inserting contractual requirements into the Registry Agreement that
 - 27 prevent the applicant from misrepresenting their connection or
 - 28 association to the geographic term. This proposal changes the standard
 - 29 for when a letter is needed for non-capital city names from usage
 - 30 associated with the city name to usage intended to represent a
 - 31 connection to the authority of the non-capital city name. This proposal
 - 32 increases contractual requirements and therefore enhances protections
 - 33 for geographic places.

Benefits of Variant 1	Drawbacks of Variant 1
Some believe that this standard would be more fair and clear to applicants.	Some believe that this proposal only provides protections against specific types of misrepresentations, and does not address other core concerns about the association of the string with the city and its people.

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- Variant 2: **Change the text of part (a) describing when support/non-objection applies.** Change the text “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name” to “(a) The Geographic Names Panel determines that the foreseeable use of 2nd level domains by registrants will be to a significant degree for purposes associated with the city name.”

Benefits of Variant 2	Drawbacks of Variant 2
Some believe that this will protect against an applicant applying to use the string in a generic manner and later allowing second level registrations related to the city name.	Some believe that this standard would not be sufficiently predictable and clear for applicants.

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- Variant 3: **Change the text of part (a) describing when support/non-objection applies.** Change the text “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name” to “(a) The applicant is able and will confirm that neither he nor his sales channel will use the TLD as a geographic identifier.”
- **Proposal 19: Eliminate preventative protections and focus instead on curative protections. All parties may raise issues with an application using objections.** No letters of support or non-objection are required from governments or public authorities. Applicants may include evidence of support in an application. Groups, individuals, and other parties, including governments, may file objections to applications. Objections by all parties must refer to international law, domestic law, ISO standards or other objective measures that are relevant to the applicant and the application. Applicants take responsibility for ensuring that they submit applications which address those points and avoid an objection. Objectors pay to make the objection and submit any objections within appropriate time frames. Evaluators take objections into account in the evaluation and may discard objections. Work Track 5 has not yet discussed whether this proposal could rely exclusively on existing objections mechanisms, or if it would require change to existing objections mechanisms or addition of new objections mechanisms.

Benefits	Drawbacks

Some believe that this process would be more fair and predictable for applicants because it uses objective standards for evaluation.	Some believe that it would be a significant burden on governments, in particular those in developing countries, to monitor which strings are being applied for, especially because many city governments are not aware of ICANN or the new gTLD process.
Some believe that this process does not assume a preventative existing legal right and consider this a benefit.	Some believe that this proposal does not take into account public policy concerns that are not codified in law.
	Some believe that this proposal increases the risks for conflict between interested parties. At the stage of objections, applicants will have invested significantly in their applications and relevant public authorities will not have been sufficiently involved until up that time, which may increase the probability of an objection against the application.
	Some believe that requiring public authority or community group objectors to pay to make an objection creates a substantial financial burden and serves as a significant restriction on the legitimate concerns of third parties regarding the application.
	Some believe that proposal would serve as an impediment to freedom of expression.

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- **Proposal 20: Always require a letter of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities regardless of intended use.**
 - For general arguments in favor and against intended use provisions, please see section f.2.3. The following are points that specifically address this proposal.

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that this would be consistent with some cities’ national laws, a requirement in ICANN’s Bylaws. Please see	Some believe that there is no legal basis for such a requirement. Please see sections f.1.2.3 on law and policy.

sections f.1.2.3 on law and policy.	
Some believe that city names are geographic names regardless of intended use. Please see section f.1.2.4 on intended use.	Some believe that if the applicant intends to use a string in a non-geographic manner, it is not a geographic TLD. Please see section f.1.2.4 on intended use.
Some believe that this will eliminate concerns of “gaming,” such as practices where an applicant claims that use will be non-geographic, but actual use is associated with the city.	Where a name corresponds to multiple (or many) city names, it will be difficult for an applicant to determine where support/non-objection should be obtained.
Some believe that this will eliminate the need for governments to monitor use of the TLD and take action if use is inconsistent with intended use claimed by the applicant.	Because the term “city” is not defined, it would be difficult to determine when an applicant should seek government support/non-objection for a string.

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- **Proposal 21: Give small cities, towns, and geographic communities the first right to apply for a TLD associated with the place.**
 - **Proposal 22: Develop a list of large cities around the world and require that applicants obtain letters of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for strings on this list, regardless of the way the applicant intends to use the string.** The list of large cities could be developed based one of the following standards or a combination of these standards:
 - Absolute population of the city: the city has a certain minimum population, for example 500,000 residents or 1,000,000 residents.
 - Relative population of the city: the city is relatively large by population compared to other cities in the country or sub-national region, for example it is one of the 10 largest cities in a country or 3 largest cities in a sub-national region.
 - Percentage of a country’s population: The city holds a certain minimum percentage of the country’s population.

20 Work Track 5 members suggested a number of possible sources of data for the
21 development of this list, including:

- 22
23
- [World’s largest urban areas](#)
 - [United Nations - The world’s cities in 2016](#)

- 1 • [Council of European Municipalities and Regions comments on ICANN’s](#)
- 2 [draft version 3 of the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook](#) (ccre.org)
- 3 • [World Population Review](#)
- 4 • [United Nations DESA/Population Division World Population Prospects](#)
- 5 [2017](#)
- 6 • [UN Statistics Division - Demographic Yearbook 2015](#)
- 7 • [United Nations Data Booklet - The World’s Cities in 2016](#)
- 8 • [Homeland Infrastructure Foundation Level Data \(HIFLD\)](#)
- 9 • List of cities with airports (International Airport Transportation)
- 10 • [GeoNames](#)
- 11 • [United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information](#)
- 12 [Management - Working Group A Core Data](#)
- 13 • [United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information](#)
- 14 [Management - Core Spatial Data Theme ‘Geographical Names’](#)
- 15 [Recommendation for Content](#)
- 16

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that providing protections is consistent with some cities’ national laws, a requirement in ICANN’s Bylaws.	Some believe that cities do not have internationally recognized rights to their names.
Some believe that by having a single list to use as reference, predictability is increased.	Some believe that larger cities do not inherently have different rights than smaller cities. This is particularly important for smaller countries in which places defined as cities may have 10,000 inhabitants or fewer.
Some believe that it is important for the people associated with a large city to “have a say” in the use of a city name, regardless of whether the applicant for the string intends to use the string in a manner associated with the city.	Some believe that a very small city could have particular cultural and historical significance and be considered more important by some than a larger city with the same name.
For those who believe that it is more important to provide rules for areas with larger population, this approach offers such rules while limiting rules on strings that match smaller (to some, less significant) cities and towns.	Some believe that this type of standard is arbitrary and without sufficient clear basis.

	Some believe that this proposal disadvantages small island nations and/or territories with smaller total populations and smaller cities.
	Some believe that if the applicant intends to use the string in a generic or brand context and not in a geographic context, there should not be a support/non-objection requirement.

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- **Proposal 23: Each country decides what it considers to be a city within its own country based on national laws and policies. If the country determines that a place fits in the “city” category, the applicant must obtain support/non-objection from the government.** A variant on the above proposal proposes that each country designates a set number of cities that they consider to be particularly significant. Cities names on the resulting list are subject to support/non-objection by the relevant governments or public authorities.

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that providing protections is consistent with some cities’ national laws, a requirement in ICANN’s Bylaws.	Some believe that cities do not have internationally recognized rights to their names.

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- **Proposal 24: Reserve city names that have “global recognition.”** If a city wants apply for a gTLD, it can apply for a string containing the name of the city followed by the applicable country code. This would allow multiple cities with the same name located in different countries to obtain a gTLD.

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that providing protections is consistent with some cities’ national laws, a requirement in ICANN’s Bylaws.	The scope of this category is not clearly defined.

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- **Proposal 25: Raise awareness and increase knowledge among potential applicants about the opportunity to apply for TLDs. This proposal does not impact the level of protection/restriction and could supplement any of the above proposals.**

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that this would help to ensure that potential applicants for “city TLDs” can make informed decisions about whether to apply for a string.	There are potential costs associated with awareness raising campaigns.
Some believe that this approach is more consistent with the overall design of the program compared to proposals focused exclusively on reservation and/or support/non-objection.	

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Summary of Proposals - Relative to the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (AGB)

Proposal	Level of Protection/Restriction	Focus
18: Maintain 2012 AGB	Status Quo	Preventative and Curative
18, Variant 1: Prevent Misrepresentation	Increased in some respects and decreased in other respects	Preventative and Curative
18, Variant 2: Edited AGB Text	Increased	Preventative
18, Variant 3: Edited AGB Text	Increased	Preventative
19: Focus on Objections Mechanisms	Decreased	Curative
20: Always Require Support/Non-Objection	Increased	Preventative
21: Small Cities - First Right to Apply	Increased	Other means/tools
22: Support/Non-Objection for Large Cities	Increased	Preventative
23: Each Country Selects Cities Requiring	Increased	Preventative

Support/Non-Objection		
24: Reserve Names of “Global Cities”	Increased	Preventative
25: Raise Awareness	Does not impact level of protection	Other means/tools

1
2 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
3 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
4 for community feedback to continue to consider this category a geographic name
5 requiring government support at the top level where the applicant declares that it
6 intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name. Applications for
7 these strings must be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from
8 the relevant governments or public authorities, consistent with provisions in the 2012
9 Applicant Guidebook.

10 **f.2.3.3 Sub-National Place Names, Such as Counties, Provinces, or States Listed in ISO**
11 **3166 Part 2**

12 For strings in this category, there is divergence between the 2007 Policy and
13 Implementation in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. The 2007 Policy anticipated that
14 these strings would be available without any special requirements and did not mention
15 a provision requiring support/non-objection. The 2012 Applicant Guidebook required
16 support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities if a string was
17 an exact match of a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state listed
18 in ISO 3166 Part 2.

19 Please see section f.2.3 for general arguments in support of and against the
20 support/non-objection mechanism in general.

21 Specifically in relation to sub-national place names, Work Track members raised points
22 in support of continuing the 2012 Applicant Guidebook treatment for this category.
23 Some believe that:

- 24 ● There is some level of predictability, because there are specific sources of terms.
- 25 ● This approach creates incentives for applicants and relevant authorities to arrive
26 at mutually accepted solutions.

27
28 Specifically in relation to sub-national place names, Work Track members raised points
29 against continuing the 2012 Applicant Guidebook treatment for this category. Some
30 believe that:

- 1 ● There may be tensions between communities associated with regions and the
2 corresponding governments. In this view, a legitimate applicant could be
3 punished or evaluated negatively because a government entity does not agree
4 with the applicant's position or entitlement.
- 5 ● The case of .tata was provided as an example of a string in this category that had
6 challenges in the 2012 round. From one perspective, a large multinational brand
7 needed to obtain support/non-objection from a small province in Morocco that
8 had not expressed interest in establishing a TLD related to that string. For some
9 Work Track members, this is an indication that there is a problem with this
10 provision.
- 11 ● If a string is being used in a generic or brand context, there is no harm or risk of
12 confusion and therefore support/non-objection process is not necessary in these
13 cases.

14
15 The following proposals have been put forward by Work Track members with respect to
16 this category:

- 17 ● Proposal 26: Eliminate support/non-objection requirements.
- 18 ● Proposal 27: Applicants who intend to represent a connection the authority of a
19 sub-national place will need to provide a letter of support/non-objection.
20 However, if the applicant does not intend to represent a connection to the
21 authority of the geographic terms listed above, protections will instead be
22 achieved by inserting contractual requirements into the Registry Agreement that
23 prevent the applicant from misrepresenting their connection or association to
24 the geographic term.
- 25 ● Proposal 28: If the string corresponds to a geographic name but the applicant
26 intends to use the string in a generic or brand context, there is no requirement
27 for a letter of support or non-objection from any governments or public
28 authorities.

29
30 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
31 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
32 for community feedback to continue to consider this category a geographic name
33 requiring government support at the top level, consistent with the 2012 Applicant
34 Guidebook.

1 **f.2.3.4 Strings listed as UNESCO Regions³⁷ or Appearing on the “Composition of macro**
2 **geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic**
3 **and other groupings” list³⁸**

4 For strings in this category, there is divergence between the 2007 Policy and the 2012
5 Applicant Guidebook. The 2007 Policy anticipated that these strings would be available
6 without any special requirements and did not mention a provision requiring
7 support/non-objection. The 2012 Applicant Guidebook required support/non-objection
8 from at least 60% of the respective national governments in the region and no more
9 than one written statement of objection to the application from relevant governments
10 in the region and/or public authorities associated with the continent or the region.

11 Please see section f.2.3 for general arguments in support of and against the
12 support/non-objection mechanism.

13 Specifically in relation to this category, Work Track members raised points in support of
14 continuing the 2012 Applicant Guidebook treatment. Some believe that:

- 15 ● There is some level of predictability, because there are specific sources of terms.
- 16 ● This approach creates incentives for applicants and relevant authorities to arrive
17 at mutually accepted solutions.

18
19 Specifically in relation to this category, Work Track members raised points against
20 continuing the 2012 Applicant Guidebook treatment. Some believe that:

- 21 ● There may be tensions between communities associated with regions and the
22 corresponding governments. In this view, a legitimate applicant could be
23 punished or evaluated negatively because a government entity does not agree
24 with the applicant’s position or entitlement.
- 25 ● The case of .africa was provided as an example of a string in this category that
26 had challenges in the 2012 round using the support/non-objection process.
- 27 ● If a string is being used in a generic or brand context, there is no harm or risk of
28 confusion and therefore support/non-objection process is not necessary in these
29 cases.

37 See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/>.

38 See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>.

1 The following proposals have been put forward by Work Track members with respect to
2 this category:

- 3 ● Proposal 29: Eliminate support/non-objection requirements.
- 4 ● Proposal 30: Applicants who intend to represent a connection the authority of a
5 UNESCO region, or region appearing on the “Composition of macro geographical
6 (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and
7 other groupings” list will need to provide a letter of support/non-objection.
8 However, if the applicant does not intend to represent a connection to the
9 authority of the geographic terms listed above, protections will instead be
10 achieved by inserting contractual requirements into the Registry Agreement that
11 prevent the applicant from misrepresenting their connection or association to
12 the geographic term.
- 13 ● Proposal 31: If the string corresponds to a geographic name but the applicant
14 intends to use the string in a generic or brand context, there is no requirement
15 for a letter of support or non-objection from any governments or public
16 authorities.

17
18 There was no clear agreement to change the terms included in the 2012 Applicant
19 Guidebook. Therefore, Work Track 5 is putting forward a preliminary recommendation
20 for community feedback to continue to consider this category a geographic name
21 requiring government support at the top level, consistent with the 2012 Applicant
22 Guidebook.

23 Note that shortly before publication of the Initial Report, one Work Track member
24 stated that the “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical
25 sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” list is no longer known by this
26 name, although the old name is sometimes still used. The member further stated that
27 using this title creates an ambiguity, since the list now includes “intermediary regions.”
28 The Work Track 5 member suggested updating the category in the Applicant Guidebook
29 to: “An application for a string listed as a UNESCO region or appearing as a “geographic
30 region,” “sub-region,” “intermediary region” or “other grouping” on the “Standard
31 country or area codes for statistical use” list maintained by the United Nations Statistical
32 Commission and commonly referred to as the M49 standard” and updating the
33 associated link to <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>. Work Track 5 did
34 not have an opportunity to research and discuss this issue extensively prior to
35 publication of the Initial Report, but will do so after publication of the Initial Report. Any
36 necessary updates, if appropriate, will be included in the Final Report.

37 **f.2.4 ADDITIONAL TYPES OF TERMS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 2012 APPLICANT**
38 **GUIDEBOOK**

1 Work Track 5 discussed additional categories of strings that were not listed as
2 geographic names in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Perspectives on this issue surfaced
3 through conversations on specific applications from the 2012 round. Work Track
4 members referenced examples from the 2012 round where different parties had
5 different perspectives on whether a term was geographic in nature and the resulting
6 process caused uncertainty and costs for parties involved. These include .Thai, .GCC,
7 .PersianGulf, and .Amazon, and .Patagonia. In further discussions, Work Track 5 tried to
8 identify the issues, if any, that arose in these and other cases in the 2012 round, and
9 attempted to determine if there is a problem that needs to be solved through policy.
10 Work Track 5 discovered that the definition of the issue can be highly subjective, and
11 therefore it may be difficult to reach agreement on any possible next steps in the
12 discussion.

13
14 Some believe that:

- 15
- 16 ● There were names with geographic meaning that were not covered by the 2012
17 Applicant Guidebook definitions and rules and that should be included in the
18 Applicant Guidebook as geographic terms in the future.
- 19 ● The issue is that the Applicant Guidebook was not sufficiently clear.
- 20 ● It is desirable to create rules for a greater number of strings, because it will
21 create more predictability in the process and reduce conflicts between different
22 parties.

23
24 Some believe that:

- 25
- 26 ● No additional restrictions or preferences should exist that were not included in
27 the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.
- 28 ● The issue in the above referenced cases is one of government overreach. The
29 rules in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook were clear.
- 30 ● There is no cause of action and no basis for complaints that were made about
31 these applications. From this perspective, the complaints should not have been
32 allowed to go forward.
- 33 ● Existing mechanisms, such as objections procedures should be used if there is
34 opposition to an application.
- 35 ● Existing measures discussed elsewhere in this report may be leveraged, such as
36 .Brands making assurances about the use of the string.

37
38 For those Work Track members who support extending rules or protections to addition
39 types of strings, the following categories of strings were mentioned as candidates for
40 support/non-objection requirements:
41

-
- 1 • Geographical features, such as mountains and rivers
2 • Sub-national and regional terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook
3 • Non-ASCII geographic terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook
4 • Any term that can be considered geographic in nature
5

6 Two Work Track members stated that currency codes listed in under ISO 4217 should be
7 protected as geographic names, noting the association with the ISO 3166 list and the
8 fact that currencies traditionally correspond to geographic boundaries. A number of
9 other Work Track members responded that they do not view these codes as geographic
10 names, and believe that such codes are therefore out of scope, noting that the broader
11 issue of reserved names is in scope for the full New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP
12 Working Group. Work Track members raised that even though currency codes are
13 derived from ISO 3166, they are one step removed from the primary set of geographic
14 names. One member noted that the list of currency codes is dynamic and regularly
15 updated. Members further noted that crypto currencies may not be associated with
16 geography.
17

18 Work Track members raised points in support of establishing rules for additional
19 categories of strings. Some believe that:

- 20
- 21 • Groups of people who identify with a place have a right to be “at the table” in
22 decisions about the use of an associated term. From this perspective, this right is
23 not limited to the categories of geographic names included in the 2012 Applicant
24 Guidebook.
 - 25 • These rights are particularly important for minority cultures and peoples and
26 indigenous groups associated with a physical place.
 - 27 • It is inappropriate for brands or other groups to use names that belong to a
28 particular group of people.
- 29

30 Work Track members raised points against establishing rules for additional categories of
31 strings. Some believe that:

- 32
- 33 • ICANN’s mandate is very narrow. It cannot serve as a “supranational” legislator
34 to “fill in the blanks” that some believe local governments have missed in their
35 legislation to protect indigenous rights.
 - 36 • The best way to ensure predictability is to make sure there are explicit guidelines
37 for applicants and that guidelines, policies, and implementation can be applied
38 to any potential application for any kind of geographic term. Applicants should,
39 as the default, be given a path to success. The default should not grant rights to
40 other parties to block applications.

- 1 ● Groups of people associated with a geographic feature or region should have an
2 opportunity to apply for a corresponding TLD without facing unnecessary
3 financial and logistical hurdles. For example, Australian aboriginal communities
4 may wish to apply for relevant geographic terms to sell art in Australia and
5 internationally.
- 6 ● Objections processes could be used to address cases where a substantial number
7 of people associated with a geographic community opposed an application. The
8 objection would have to be supported by a substantial portion of the geographic
9 community described/implicated by the name and there would need to be a
10 stated public policy reason for the objection.

11
12 In addition the proposed categories discussed above, some Work Track members
13 advocated for special rules or protections for Geographical Indications in subsequent
14 procedures. Other Work Track members opposed this proposal. Some believe that:

- 15 ● This is a category with clear boundaries that can be documented, therefore
16 increasing predictability.
- 17 ● Geographical Indications are an important component of the economy in many
18 regions, and therefore their protection and use affect the livelihoods of many
19 Internet users.
- 20 ● Geographical Indications are generally protected by applicable local laws.

21
22
23 Some believe that:

- 24 ● This category does not have clear boundaries. Protections of geographical
25 indications vary significantly from country to country.
- 26 ● There is no standard terminology and there are no treaties in relation to
27 Geographical Indications. There is no overall common basis for protection.
- 28 ● To the extent the Geographical Indications are protected under local law, the
29 protection varies significantly.
- 30 ● The topic of Geographical Indications is being discussed as a trade issue in many
31 other fora, and has become a sensitive political issue. Individuals and groups
32 with in-depth expertise are currently debating these issues elsewhere.
33 Therefore, Work Track 5 should be very cautious about attempting to address
34 this issue.

35
36
37 In conversations about potential additional categories of strings, Work Track members
38 discussed scope and applicability of law. Please see section f.1.2.3 for additional
39 information about this issue.
40

1 Work Track members put forward proposals related to terms not currently listed in the
 2 Applicant Guidebook as having special rules or restrictions.

3
 4 **Some believe that it may be unclear to an applicant if a government, public authority,
 5 or other party considers a string to be a geographic term, and therefore conflicts may
 6 arise later in the process.**

7
 8 Some suggest that the best way address this problem is to ensure that the rules are
 9 explicit and therefore clear for all parties, which will prevent conflicts from arising later
 10 in the process:

- 11
 12 • Proposal 32: **Apply a clear and unambiguous rule that any geographic term that
 13 is not explicitly and expressly protected is unprotected. A lack of letter of
 14 support/non-objection alone will not be a cause to hinder or suspend an
 15 application for such unprotected term.**

Deleted: No objection or non-consent can be used to stop its registrationdelegation

Commented [A14]: Staff note: Edit based on agreement on Nov 28 call.

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that this proposal would increase predictability for applicants by ensuring that the Applicant Guidebook defines the entire universe of geographic privileges and protections, and that there are no other processes by which a claimed privilege or protection could be asserted.	Some believe that this proposal would not be acceptable to governments and public authorities.
Some believe that this proposal would reduce conflicts and disputes by creating a recognizable boundary between terms with geographic meaning that are subject to third-party processes and those that are not.	Some believe that ICANN and the community have no grounds for determining which geo-names are 'explicitly and expressly' protected, and which are not.
Some believe that this proposal would eliminate the chilling effect caused by allowing objections to any application.	Some believe that that right to object is a fundamental right that should not be limited by policy.
	Some believe that if the rights to object are reduced or constrained under this proposal, the list of terms that are explicitly protected should be much more extensive.
	Some believe that the right to object is a fundamental right that should be neither

	abrogated nor limited, especially in relation to any contemplated changes to policy touching on the availability or protection of geo-names strings.
--	--

1
2
3 Others suggest that the relevant governments and public authorities should “have a
4 say” in the process if they consider a string to be geographic in nature. Some believe
5 that this role for governments should exist regardless of whether the term is included as
6 a geographic name in the Applicant Guidebook. From this perspective, involving
7 relevant governments or other parties, such as experts, earlier in the process will create
8 clarity and reduce conflicts. Several proposals suggest an informational role:

- 9
10 • Proposal [33](#): **Provide an advisory panel that applicants could contact to assist in**
11 **identifying if a string is related to a geographic term.** The panel could also help
12 applicants identify which governments and/or public authorities would be
13 applicable. Alternately, the Geographic Names Panel used to evaluate whether
14 an applied for string was a geographic TLD in the 2012 round could be made
15 available to advise applicants before they submit applications.

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that an advisory panel could create greater clarity for applicants about which strings are geographic names and which governments or public authorities are applicable, therefore reducing potential future conflicts.	Some believe that the geographic names panel should have a focused mandate and rules should be sufficiently clear that there are no “hard cases.”
Some believe that the panel could consult in “hard cases” where it may be unclear to the applicant if the term has geographic significance, especially in those cases not explicitly covered by lists referenced in the Applicant Guidebook.	Has a financial impact, potentially on ICANN, if this is intended to be cost-free to potential applicants.

- 17
18 • Proposal 34: **Maintain a repository of geographic names reflecting terms that**
19 **governments consider sensitive and/or important as geographic names.**
20 Countries and territories could contribute terms to this repository but it would
21 not require binding action on the part of potential applicants.
22

Benefits	Drawbacks
Some believe that a repository could help a potential applicant identify if a government feels that a term is sensitive due to its geographic nature.	Some believe that such a resource would be difficult and expensive to maintain.
Some believe that this tool could be used a reference resource, providing an opportunity for different parties to work together and make sure the application takes into account different perspectives.	Some believe that it is unclear what it means or implies for a term to be included in the repository, and therefore the repository could have a chilling effect on applications. If there are no associated protections/rules, it is unclear what purpose the repository serves.
Some believe that by promoting early contact between governments and applicants regarding strings that governments consider sensitive, the repository could help prevent later conflicts related to an application.	Some believe that there is a risk that once such a resource exists, people will find a use for it, potentially without sufficient basis.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- Proposal 35: **Leverage the expertise of GAC members to help applicants determine if a string is related to a geographic location.** GAC members could also assist applicants in identifying which governments and/or public authorities would be applicable in cases where an applicant must obtain a letter of government support or non-objection.

Benefits	Drawbacks
From one perspective, this enhanced role for the GAC members could create greater clarity for applicants about which strings are geographic names and which governments or public authorities are applicable, therefore reducing potential future conflicts.	From one perspective, the rules should be clear and unambiguous regarding what constitutes a geographic name and the which rules apply for these strings.

8

9

10

Additional proposals from this perspective suggest creating new requirements for applicants:

- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- Proposal 36: **Require that an applicant demonstrates that it has researched whether the applied-for string has a geographic meaning and performed any outreach deemed necessary by the applicant prior to submitting the**

- 1 **application.** The proposal would be in addition to the existing measures related
2 to the Geographic Names Panel.
- 3 ● Proposal 37: **If the applicant is applying for a geographic name, including terms**
4 **not listed in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, the applicant is required to**
5 **contact/consult with the relevant government authority and provide evidence**
6 **that it has done so.**
- 7
8
- 9 ***g. Are there other activities in the community that may serve as a***
10 ***dependency or future input to this topic?***
- 11
- 12 ● New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group - outputs of full Working
13 Group and Work Tracks 1-4
- 14 ● Recommendations of the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice
15 Review Team
- 16 ● GAC Geographic Names Working Group
- 17 ● Cross-Community Working Group on the Use of Country and Territory Names
18 (completed)
- 19
20

1 3 Conclusions and Next Steps

2 3.1 Preliminary Conclusions

3 As noted in the Preamble, Work Track 5 did not seek to take formal consensus calls on
4 any preliminary recommendations contained in this report.

5

6 3.2 Next Steps

7 After a comprehensive review of public comments received on this report, Work Track 5
8 will deliberate further on the preliminary recommendations contained herein. It is
9 possible that as a result of the deliberations, there may be additional supplemental
10 reports released by the Working Group seeking additional public comments. Once all of
11 that is completed, a consensus call will be conducted on all recommendations before
12 the Working Group issues its Final Report.

13

4 Background

4.1 Process Background

On 25 June 2014, the GNSO Council created the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Discussion Group. On 1 June 2015, the Discussion Group delivered its final deliverables with the GNSO Council.

- In response to the deliverables of the Discussion Group, on 24 June 2015, the GNSO Council resolved to request an Issue Report. In the Final Issue Report, ICANN staff recommended that the GNSO Council commence a PDP on New gTLD Subsequent Procedures.
- On 4 December 2015, ICANN staff published a Final Issue Report for the GNSO Council to consider the commencement of a Working Group.
- On 17 December 2015, the GNSO Council initiated a Policy Development Process and chartered the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Working Group.
- On 21 January 2016, the GNSO Council resolved to adopt the charter of the Working Group.
- On 27 January 2016, a Call for Volunteers was issued for the Working Group and the WG held its first meeting on 22 February 2016.
- On 22 October 2017, a Call for Volunteers was issued for Work Track 5 and Work Track 5 held its first meeting on 15 November 2017.
- On 3 July 2018, the WG published its Initial Report for public comment³⁹.

4.2 Issue Background

The New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group was tasked with determining what, if any changes may be needed in regards to the existing GNSO's *Final Report on*

³⁹ See public comment proceeding here: <https://www.icann.org/public-comments/gtld-subsequent-procedures-initial-2018-07-03-en>

1 *Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains*⁴⁰. As the original policy
2 recommendations as adopted by the GNSO Council and the ICANN Board have “been
3 designed to produce a systemized and ongoing mechanisms for applicants to propose
4 new top-level domains,” those policy recommendations remain in place for subsequent
5 rounds of the New gTLD Program unless the GNSO Council would decide to modify
6 those policy recommendations via a policy development process. The work of the PDP
7 follows the efforts of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Discussion Group (DG),
8 which identified a set of subjects for this PDP to consider in their deliberations. The DG
9 anticipated that the WG might complete its work by:

- 11 ■ Clarifying, amending or overriding existing policy principles, recommendations, and
12 implementation guidelines;
- 13 ■ Developing new policy principles, recommendations, and implementation
14 guidelines

16 4.2.1 Related Work by the GNSO and the Community

17 Several efforts within the community have connections to the work of this Work Track:

- 18 ■ New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group overarching issues and
19 Work Tracks 1-4
- 20 ■ Competition, Consumer Trust & Consumer Choice Review Team (CCT-RT)
- 21 ■ GAC Geographic Names Working Group

⁴⁰ See the Final Report – Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains here:
<https://gns0.icann.org/en/issues/new-gtlds/pdp-dec05-fr-parta-08aug07.htm>

5 Approach Taken by the Working Group

5.1 Working Methodology

The New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP WG's Work Track 5 began its deliberations on 15 November 2017. It conducted its work primarily through regular conference calls, in addition to email exchanges on its mailing list, with further discussions taking place during scheduled sessions at ICANN Public Meetings. All of Work Track 5's meetings are documented on its Wiki (<https://community.icann.org/x/YASbAw>). The Wiki also includes mailing list archives (<https://mm.icann.org/pipermail/gnso-newgtld-wg-wt5/>), draft documents, and background materials.

5.1.1 WG Membership

The members of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Work Track 5 are below:

	Group / Name	Affiliation
1	Abdul Saboor Malik	NCUC
2	Abdullah K. Al-Rubaan	Individual
3	Adarsh B U	NCUC
4	Aderonke Adeniyi	GAC
5	Adrian Carballo	At-Large
6	Ahlam Abu-Jadallah	Government
7	Alan Greenberg	At-Large
8	Alberto Soto	At-Large
9	Alexander Schubert	RySG
10	Alfredo Calderon	At-Large
11	Alfredo Santos	RySG

12	Ali Hussein Kassim	At-Large
13	Andrei Kolesnikov	At-Large
14	Ann-Cathrin Marcussen	ccNSO
15	Annebeth Lange Co-Leader	ccNSO
16	Ashley Heineman	GAC
17	Aslam Mohamed	Individual
18	Avri Doria	Individual
19	Aziz Hilali	At-Large
20	Barrack Ongondo Otieno	ccNSO
21	Bernd Neujahr	GAC
22	Bonnie Mtengwa	ccNSO
23	Bram Fudzulani	At-Large
24	Brian Scarpelli	IPC
25	Brian Winterfeldt	IPC
26	Bruna Martins dos Santos	NCSG
27	Carlos Dionisio Aguirre	At-Large
28	Carlos Raul Gutierrez	RySG
29	Charles Semapondo	GAC

30	Cheryl Langdon-Orr (Co-chair new gTLD Subpro WG)	At-Large / ccNSO
31	Ching Chiao	RySG
32	Chris Casavale	IPC
33	Christa Taylor	Individual
34	Christopher Wilkinson	At-Large
35	Colin O'Brien	IPC
36	Cristina Monti	GAC
37	Daniel Anthony	Individual
38	Dave Kissoondoyal	Individual
39	David Cake	NCUC
40	David McAuley	RySG
41	Delia Belciu	IPC
42	Demi Getschko	ccNSO
43	Dessalegn Mequanint Yehuala	Individual
44	Dev Anand Teelucksingh	At-Large
45	Edmon Chung	RySG
46	Ejikeme Egbuogu	NPOC
47	Elsa Saade	NCUC
48	Erich Schweighofer	At-Large
49	Farzaneh Badii_(Badiiei)	NCUC
50	Francis Olivier Cubahiro	GAC

51	Francesco Vinci	GAC
52	Fulvia Menin	GAC
53	Ghislain de Salins	GAC
54	Giacomo Mazzone	GAC
55	Giovanni Seppia	ccNSO
56	Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram	NCUC
57	Greg Shatan	IPC
58	Goma Serge Parfait	Individual
59	Griffin Barnett	IPC
60	GZ Kabir	ISPCP
61	Hadia Elminiawi	At-Large
62	Hamzah Haji	At-Large
63	Harish Chowdhary	NPOC
64	Harold Arcos	At-Large
65	Heather Forrest	IPC
66	Hempal Shrestha	At-Large
67	Iliya Bazlyankov	Individual
68	Ines Hfaiedh	NCUC
69	Isha Suri	Individual
70	Jaap Akkerhuis	Individual
71	Jaifa Margarita Mezher Arango	GAC
72	Janvier Ngnoulaye	Individual
73	Javier Rúa-Jovet Co-Leader	At-Large

74	Jeff Neuman (Co-chair new gTLD Subpro WG)	Individual
75	Jelena Ozegovic	ccNSO
76	Jessica Flores	Individual
77	Jessica Hooper	RySG
78	Jim Prendergast	Individual
79	Joe Alagna	Individual
80	John Rodriguez	GAC
81	Jon Nevett	RySG
82	Jonathan Agmon	IPC
83	Jorge Cancio	GAC
84	Juan Manuel Rojas	NPOC
85	Judy Song-Marshall	RySG
86	Justine Chew	At-Large
87	Katrin Ohlmer	Individual
88	Kavouss Arasteh	GAC
89	Kerim Begliyev	GAC
90	Kiran Malancharuvil	IPC
91	Krishna Seeburn (Kris)	NCUC
92	Kristina Rosette	RySG
93	Leonard Obonyo	ccNSO
94	Liz Orembo	At-Large
95	Liz Williams	GNSO
96	Luca Barbero	IPC
97	Marcelo Ferreira dos Santos	Individual

98	Marita Moll	At-Large
99	Maritza Aguero Minano	At-Large
100	Martin Sutton Co-Leader	RySG
101	Mason Cole	RySG
102	Matthew Johnson	IPC
103	Maureen Hilyard	At-Large
104	Michael Flemming	IPC
105	Miguel Ignacio Estrada	ccNSO
106	Mike Rodenbaugh	
107	Mirjana Tasic	ccNSO
108	Narine Khachatryan	Individual
109	Neli Marcheva	Individual
110	Nelson Imoa Kaunda	Individual
111	Nick Wenban-Smith	ccNSO
112	Olga Cavalli - Co-Leader	GAC
113	Pascal Bekono	At-Large
114	Paul McGrady	IPC
115	Paul Rosenzweig	NCSG
116	Pedro Huichalaf Roa	Individual
117	Peter Van Roste	ccNSO
118	Phillip Vincent Marano	IPC
119	Philippe Fouquart	ISPCP
120	Poncelet Ileleji	NPOC
121	Rahman Khan	Individual

122	Rahul Gosain	GAC
123	Ramet Khalilinasr	RSSAC
124	Raymond Selorm Mamattah	Individual
125	Renata Aquino Ribeiro	NCUC
126	Ricardo Holmquist	At-Large
127	Robin Gross	NCSG
128	Rosalia Morales	ccNSO / ccTLD
129	Salanieta Tamanikawaiwaimaro	NCSG
130	Samantha Demetriou	RySG
131	Sanna Sahlman	ccNSO
132	Sarah Langstone	RySG
133	Sophia Feng	RySG
134	Sophie Hey	IPC
135	Statton Hammock	CBUC
136	Stephen Jadie Coates	RySG
137	Subhash Dhakal	GAC
138	Susan Anthony	GAC
139	Susan Payne	IPC
140	Svitlana Tkachenko	ccNSO
141	Syed Iftikhar Hussain Shah	GAC
142	Tatiana Tropina	NCUC
143	Taylor R.W. Bentley	GAC
144	Thiago Jardim	GAC
145	Thongchai Sangsiri	GAC

146	Timo Vöhmar	ccNSO
147	Timothy Kwadwo Asiedu	Individual
148	Tom Dale	GAC
149	Vernatius Okwu Ezeama	NPOC
150	Vincent Museminali	GAC
151	Wafa Dahmani	ccNSO
152	Widens Pierre	Individual
153	Yashar Hajiyev	At-Large
154	Yong Liu	NCUC
155	Young-eum Lee	ccNSO
156	Yrjö Länsipuro	At-Large
157	Zornitsa Marcheva	Individual

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3 The Statements of Interest for Work Track 5 members can be found at

4 <https://community.icann.org/x/c4Lg>.

5

6 The attendance records can be found at <https://community.icann.org/x/VplEB>. The
7 email archives can be found at <http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/gnso-newgtld-wg-wt5/>.

8

9 In addition, there were over 97 observers to Work Track_5. Observers were allowed to
10 receive messages from Work Track 5, but were not able to post to the mailing list nor
11 attend Work Track 5 meetings. As Observers, they were not required to submit
12 Statements of Interest. A list of the Observers can be found at:13 <https://community.icann.org/x/UplEB>.

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17 * The following are the ICANN SO/ACs and GNSO Stakeholder Groups and
18 Constituencies for which WG members provided affiliations:

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20 RySG – Registries Stakeholder Group

21 CBUC – Commercial and Business Users Constituency

22 NCUC – Non Commercial Users Constituency

- 1 IPC – Intellectual Property Constituency
- 2 ISPCP – Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency
- 3 NPOC – Not-for-Profit Organizations Constituency
- 4 At-Large – At-Large Community
- 5 ccNSO – Country Code Names Supporting Organization
- 6 GAC – Governmental Advisory Committee
- 7

8 ** This list was accurate as of the publication of this report. Note that some members
9 joined the WG only after it began meeting, and WG members that have since left are
10 indicated with ++ against their names.

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6 Community Input

6.1 Summary of Input

The full Working Group formally sought community input through public comment on three occasions: (1) conducted outreach to all ICANN Supporting Organizations (SOs) and Advisory Committees (ACs) as well as GNSO Stakeholder Groups (SGs) and Constituencies (Cs) with a request for input at the start of its deliberations, which included a specific request for historical statements or Advice relating to new gTLDs⁴¹ (2) Community Comment 1 (CC1)⁴² (2) Community Comment 2 (CC2)⁴³. For additional information about outreach activities conducted by the full Working Group, please see the Initial Report.

Work Track 5 has conducted outreach by connecting to the relevant communities through Work Track Co-Leaders and participants engaged in those communities. There is one Work Track Co-Leader representing each the ALAC, the ccNSO, the GAC, and the GNSO. The Co-Leaders have served as liaisons to their respective communities, ensuring that members of their communities are aware of the status of activities and know about opportunities to engage. The Work Track 5 Co-Leaders have regularly met with SOs and ACs during ICANN meetings. Face-to-face working sessions at ICANN meetings have been open and all members of the community have been encouraged to attend and engage. In addition, cross-community sessions were held at ICANN59 and ICANN62 on the topic of geographic names at the top level.

In addition, some members of the GAC submitted written feedback about some of the issues being addressed by Work Track 5.⁴⁴

6.2 Review of Input Received

All of the input received has been reviewed by the WG as part of its deliberations on relevant topics.

⁴¹ See outreach and inputs received on the Wiki here: <https://community.icann.org/x/2R6OAw>

⁴² See Community Comment 1 outreach and inputs received, on the Wiki here:

<https://community.icann.org/x/3B6OAw>

⁴³ See Community Comment 2 outreach and inputs received, on the Wiki here:

<https://community.icann.org/x/Gq7DAw>

⁴⁴ See

<https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/60490848/GAC%20Member%20inputs%20WT5.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1529308543000&api=v2>

Annex A – Charter

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The full Working Group charter is available here: <https://community.icann.org/x/KAp1Aw>

The Terms of Reference document developed by Work Track 5 is available here: <https://community.icann.org/x/RgS8B>

Annex B – Preliminary Recommendations, Options/Proposals, and Questions

Annex B provides a summary of items on which the Working Group is seeking feedback from the community. Please see the Preamble of this report for context about the items included in this table. It is not necessary to respond to every item in this table. Please respond to the items that you find important. In addition, you are welcome to provide feedback about items included in this paper that are not included in the table below.

The following provides context about the items included in Annex B:

- Preliminary recommendation: a preliminary recommendation or implementation guideline. Note that no consensus calls were held on preliminary recommendations prior to publication of the Initial Report. Please see the Preamble for additional information.
- Option/Proposal: A proposal that has been put forward by a Work Track 5 member or group of Work Track 5 members for consideration by Work Track 5. At this time, the proposals are being shared for further discussion. The level of support for these proposals varies. Many would require further development before they could become preliminary recommendations. You are welcome to provide input about whether you think these proposals should be developed or considered further. You are also welcome to submit potential benefits or drawbacks associated with these proposals.
- Question: An item on which Work Track 5 is seeking community input.

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
Preliminary Recommendation 1	As described in recommendations 2-9, Work Track 5 recommends, unless or until decided otherwise, maintaining the reservation of certain strings at the top level in upcoming processes to delegate new gTLDs. As described in recommendations 10-13, Work Track 5 recommends, unless or until decided otherwise,

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	requiring applications for certain strings at the top level to be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities, as applicable. ⁴⁵
Preliminary Recommendation 2	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to reserve all two-character⁴⁶ letter-letter ASCII combinations at the top level for existing and future country codes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The starting point of this recommendation is Section 2.2.1.3.2 String Requirements, Part III, 3.1 of the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, which states, “Applied-for gTLD strings in ASCII must be composed of three or more visually distinct characters. Two-character ASCII strings are not permitted, to avoid conflicting with current and future country codes based on the ISO 3166-1 standard.” • Work Track 5’s recommendation specifically addresses letter-letter combinations because the focus of Work Track 5 is on geographic names. Work Track 5 considers letter-letter combinations to be within the scope of this subject area. • Work Track 5 notes that Work Track 2 of the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group is considering two-character letter-number combinations and two-character number-number combinations. <p>This recommendation is consistent with the GNSO policy contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains policy recommendations from 8 August 2007. It is also consistent with provisions in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 3	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.i:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

⁴⁵ Please see recommendation 11 for specific language regarding treatment of non-capital city names.

⁴⁶ The term “character” refers to either a single letter (for example “a”) or a single digit (for example “1”).

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<p>Work Track 5 is not proposing to remove from delegation any 3-letter codes that have already been delegated.</p> <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 4	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.ii:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address the issue of translations of these strings, which were reserved in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Please see questions for community input in section e.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 5	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.iii:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address</p>

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	the issue of translations of these strings, which were reserved in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Please see questions for community input in section e.
Preliminary Recommendation 6	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.iv:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as “exceptionally reserved”⁴⁷ by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top- Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 7	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.v:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country Names List.” This list is included as an appendix to the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This</p>

⁴⁷ The definition of “exceptional reservations” in Section 7.5, Reservation of Code Elements in the current standard, (ISO 3166-1:2013(E/F)): “**7.5.4 Exceptional reserved code elements:** Code elements may be reserved, in exceptional cases, for country names which the ISO 3166/MA has decided not to include in this part of ISO 3166, but for which an interchange requirement exists. Before such code elements are reserved, advice from the relevant authority must be sought.”

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<p>recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address the issue of translations of these strings, which were reserved in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Please see questions for community input in section e.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 8	<p>Work Track 5 recommends clarifying 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vi, which designates the following category as a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.” <p>Work Track 5 recommends clarifying that permutations and transpositions of the following strings are reserved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. ● short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. ● short- or long-form name association with a code that has been designated as “exceptionally reserved” by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency. ● separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country Names List.” This list is included as an appendix to the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. <p>Strings resulting from permutations and transpositions of alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard should be allowed.</p> <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This</p>

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	recommendation clarifies the text from the 2012 Applicant Guidebook and updates the policy to be consistent with Work Track 5's interpretation of 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vi.
Preliminary Recommendation 9	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a country and territory name which is reserved at the top level and unavailable for delegation, as stated in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook section 2.2.1.4.1.vii:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 10	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for any string that is a representation of the capital city name of any country or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation. As currently written, the recommendation does not address the issue of translations of these strings, which required support/non-objection in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. Please see questions for community input regarding translations in section e.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 11	Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities:

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An application for a city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name. An application for a city name will be subject to the geographic names requirements (i.e., will require documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities) if: (a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name; and (b) The applied-for string is a city name as listed on official city documents <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 12	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An application for any string that is an exact match of a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state, listed in the ISO 3166-2 standard. <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent with the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation.</p>
Preliminary Recommendation 13	<p>Work Track 5 recommends continuing to consider the following category a geographic name requiring government support at the top level. Applications for these strings must be accompanied by documentation of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities:</p>

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for a string listed as a UNESCO region⁴⁸ or appearing on the “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” list. <p>In the case of an application for a string appearing on either of the lists above, documentation of support will be required from at least 60% of the respective national governments in the region, and there may be no more than one written statement of objection to the application from relevant governments in the region and/or public authorities associated with the continent or the region.</p> <p>Where the 60% rule is applied, and there are common regions on both lists, the regional composition contained in the “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” takes precedence.”</p> <p>The 2012 Applicant Guidebook provisions related to this category are inconsistent the GNSO policy recommendations contained in the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains from 8 August 2007. This recommendation makes the policy consistent with the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, and therefore represents a change to the existing policy recommendation.</p>
Question e1	<p>Work Track 5 encourages feedback from applicants or other stakeholders who were involved in the 2012 round. Work Track 5 is particularly interested in hearing about the experiences of the following groups and individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicants who applied for terms defined as geographic names in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, as well as those who considered applying for such strings but chose not to apply. • Applicants who applied for terms not defined as geographic names in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook but who had experiences in the process related to the geographic connotations of the applied-for string.

⁴⁸ See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/>

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other parties who raised objections to an application, provided support for an application, or otherwise engaged during the course of the application process for applications in the two categories above. <p>Please share any positive or negative experiences, including lessons learned and areas for improvement in subsequent procedures. Please see deliberations section f.1.2.5 on pages 37-42 for context on this question.</p>
Question e2	<p>The definition of the term “geographic name” could impact development of policy and implementation guidance, as well as program implementation details, such as guidance for the Geographic Names Panel in the New gTLD application process. In your view, how should the term “geographic name” be defined for the purposes of the New gTLD Program? Should there be any special requirements or implications for a term that is considered a “geographic name”? Is “geographic name” the appropriate term to use in this context, as opposed to, for example, “term with geographic meaning”? Why or why not? Please see deliberations section f.1.2.4 on pages 34 - 37 for context on this question.</p>
Question e3	<p>Work Track 5 has discussed different types of mechanisms that can be used to protect geographic names in the New gTLD Program. These mechanisms fall broadly into two categories, noting that the categories are not mutually exclusive and measures from both categories can be used in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventative: Measures in this category include reserving certain strings to make them unavailable for delegation or requiring letters of support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities, either in all cases or dependent on intended usage of the TLD. Curative: Measures in this category include objection mechanisms, contractual provisions incorporated into the registry agreement, enforcement of those provisions, and post-delegation dispute resolution mechanisms. <p>In your view, what is the right balance or combination of preventative and curative rights mechanisms in relation to protection of geographic names in the New gTLD Program? Please see deliberations section f.1.2.2 on pages 28-29 for context on this question.</p>
Question e4	<p>Work Track members have considered a series of principles that may be used to guide the development of future policy on geographic names. The principles were discussed in the context of city names and terms not</p>

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<p>included in the 2012 Application Guidebook, but they may be applicable more broadly. Proposed principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In alignment with Principle C from the 2007 GNSO recommendations on new gTLDs, the program should allow for the introduction of new gTLDs. • In alignment with Principle A from the 2007 GNSO recommendations on new gTLDs, enhance the predictability for all parties. • Reduce the likelihood of conflicts within the process, as well as after the process concludes and TLDs are delegated. • Policies and processes should be simple to the extent possible. <p>Do you support these principles? Why or why not? Are there additional principles that Work Track 5 should consider? Please explain. Please see deliberations section f.1.3 on pages 43-44 for context on this question and additional discussion of these principles.</p>
Question e5	<p>To what extent should the following serve as a basis for the development of policies regarding geographic names?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International law • National/local law and policy • Norms and values (please specify) • Another basis not categorized above (please specify) <p>Please explain. Please see deliberations section f.1.2.1 on pages 25-28 and section f.1.2.3 on pages 30-34 for context on this question.</p>
Question e6	<p>In the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, a string was considered unavailable if it was a translation in any language of the following categories of country and territory names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. • short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. • separable component of a country name designated on the “Separable Country Names List.”

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<p>In developing recommendations for future treatment of country and territory names, Work Track 5 has considered several alternatives related to translation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue to reserve as unavailable translations in any language • reserve as unavailable translations in UN languages • reserve as unavailable translations in UN languages and the official languages of the country • reserve as unavailable translations in official languages of the country • reserve as unavailable translations in official and commonly used languages • reserve as unavailable translations in official and relevant national, regional, and community languages • reserve as unavailable translations in “principal languages” where the principal languages are the official or de facto national languages and the statutory or de facto provincial languages of that country • a combination of two or more categories above <p>In your view, which alternative is the best option? Please explain. Do you have suggestions for alternatives not included in the list above? Please see deliberations section f.2.2.1.2 on pages 47-49 for context on this question.</p>
Question e7	<p>Some Work Track members have expressed that there should be a process in place to delegate 3-letter codes and/or other country and territory names to specific parties, such as relevant governments and public authorities or other entities. Do you believe that this is an issue on which Work Track 5 should make a recommendation? Please see deliberations section f.2.2.1.1 on page 47 for context on this question.</p>
Question e8	<p>In the 2012 round, applicants were required to obtain letters of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for “An application for any string that is a representation, in any language, of the capital city name of any country or territory listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard” (emphasis added). In developing recommendations for future treatment of capital city names, Work Track 5 has considered several alternatives related to the “in any language” standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • translations in UN languages

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • translations in UN languages and the official languages of the country • translations in official languages of the country • translations in official and commonly used languages • translations in official and relevant national, regional, and community languages • translations in “principal languages” where the principal languages are the official or de facto national languages and the statutory or de facto provincial languages of that country • a combination of two or more categories above <p>In your view, which alternative is the best option? Please explain. Do you have suggestions for alternatives not included in the list above? Please see deliberations section f.2.3.1 on pages 58-62 for context on this question.</p>
Question e9	<p>In the 2012 round, applicants were required to obtain letters of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for “An application for a city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name.” The requirement applied if: “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name; and (b) The applied-for string is a city name as listed on official city documents.” Do you think that this requirement should be kept, eliminated, or modified in subsequent procedures? Please explain. Please see deliberations section f.2.3.2 on pages 62-72 for context on this question.</p>
Question e10	<p>Section f.2.3.2 of this report outlines a series of proposals that Work Track members have put forward for the future treatment of non-capital city names. What is your view of these proposals? Are there any that you support Work Track 5 considering further? Do you have alternate proposals you would like Work Track 5 to consider? Please explain. Please see deliberations section f.2.3.2, and specifically pages 65-72, for context on this question.</p>
Question e11	<p>In the 2012 round, the Applicant Guidebook listed categories of terms that were considered geographic names and had specific rules (see section b for additional information about these categories).</p>

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Work Track members have expressed support for protecting/restricting additional categories of geographic names in future versions of Applicant Guidebook. • Some Work Track members have expressed that no additional types of terms should be protected/restricted beyond those included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook. • Some Work Track members have expressed that compared to the 2012 round, fewer types of terms should be protected/restricted in subsequent procedures. <p>Work Track members who support including additional terms in the Applicant Guidebook have proposed protecting/restricting the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic features (rivers, mountains, etc) • Names of additional sub-national and regional places not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook • Non-ASCII geographic terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook • Any term that can be considered geographic in nature • Geographical Indications <p>Two Work Track members stated that currency codes listed under ISO 4217 should be protected as geographic names. A number of other Work Track members responded that they do not view these codes as geographic names, and believe that such codes are therefore out of scope, noting that the broader issue of reserved names is in scope for the full New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP Working Group.</p> <p>Should additional types of strings have special treatment or rules in the Applicant Guidebook? If so, which ones and on what basis? Can the scope of the category be effectively established and limited? What are the boundaries of the category? If not, why not? As opposed to preventative restrictions, would any changes to objections, post-delegation mechanisms, or contractual provisions mitigate concerns related to these strings? Please see deliberations section f.2.4 on pages 75-82 for context on this question.</p>
Proposal 1 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	Develop an online tool for prospective applicants. The searchable tool indicates whether a string is eligible for delegation and whether there are issues that require further action (for example obtaining a letter of support or non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities). This could be a stand-alone tool or a function integrated into the application system that flags if a term is geographic and has special requirements/restrictions.

Preliminary Recommendations, Questions for Community Input, and Options/Proposals	
Proposal 2 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	GAC members could assist applicants in identifying which governments and/or public authorities would be applicable in cases where an applicant must obtain a letter of government support or non-objection.
Proposal 3 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	If government support/non-objection is required for an application, provide mediation services to assist if the applicant disagrees with the response received by a government or public authority.
Proposal 4 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	Establish a program to heighten the awareness of governments and others regarding the gTLD program so that they will be more likely to seek or support a registration for the relevant geographic name. This could be accompanied by structured support and advice to maximize the opportunities for future applicants for geographic names.
Proposal 5 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	In any circumstance where a letter of support or non-objection is required from a relevant government authority, establish a deadline by which the government must respond to the request. If no response is received, this is taken as non-objection.
Proposal 6 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	Once a gTLD is delegated with an intended use that is geographic in nature, all other variations and translations of this term are unconditionally available for application by any entity or person. Objection procedures could potentially still apply.
Proposal 7 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	An applicant for a string with geographic meaning must provide notice to each relevant government or public authority that the applicant is applying for the string. The applicant is not required to obtain a letter of support or non-objection. This proposal relies on curative mechanisms to protect geographic names in contrast with support/non-objection requirements that are preventative in nature. Each government or public authority has a defined opportunity to object based on standards to be established. The right to object

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	expires after a set period of time. Objections are filed through one of the existing objection processes or a variation on an existing process. A set of standards would need to be established to determine what constitutes a relevant government or public authority. This proposal could apply to all or some of the categories of geographic names included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook.
Proposal 8 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	If an applicant applies for a string that is confusingly similar to a geographic term that requires a letter of government support or non-objection, the applicant should be required to obtain a letter of government support/non-objection. As an example, a common misspelling of a geographic name would be considered confusingly similar.
Proposal 9 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	At the end of the registry contract period, a government entity has the option of becoming engaged and can add provisions to the contract that specifies conditions rather than there being an assumption that the contract will be renewed.
Proposal 9 – general measures proposed to improve the New gTLD Program (see deliberations section f.1.2.5 for context)	A TLD associated with geography should be incorporated within the jurisdiction of the relevant government and subject to local law.
Proposal 10 – country and territory names (see deliberations section f.2.2.2 for context)	Delegate alpha-3 codes on the ISO 3166 Part 1 standard as gTLDs with the requirement of government support/non-objection until a future process is designed specifically for the delegation of three-character codes.
Proposal 11 – country and territory names (see deliberations section f.2.2.2 for context)	Delegate alpha-3 codes on the ISO 3166 Part 1 standard as gTLDs with the requirement of government support/non-objection only in cases where the applicant intends to use the TLD as it relates to the geographic meaning of the term. For all other cases, the TLD should be available with no letter of support/non-objection.
Proposal 12 – country and territory names (see	The ISO should not be the source of 3-character strings used by ICANN to identify geographic names.

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deliberations section f.2.2.2 for context)	
Proposal 13 – country and territory names (see deliberations section f.2.2.6 for context)	Individual governments should be asked which permutations should be reserved in connection with a corresponding country or territory name.
Proposal 14 – country and territory names (see deliberations section f.2.2.7 for context)	As long as a country can provide substantial evidence that the country is recognized by a name, the term should be included under the reserved names category “A name by which a country is commonly known.”
Proposal 15 – country and territory names (see deliberations section f.2.2.7 for context)	Add translations “in any language” to the category of reserved names “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.”
Proposal 16 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.1 for context)	Require support/non-objection for capital city names only if the applicant intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated with the capital city name.
Proposal 17 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.1 for context)	Eliminate support/non-objection requirements for capital city names.
Proposal 18 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Maintain provisions included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook that require applicants to obtain letters of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for “An application for a city name, where the applicant declares that it intends to use the gTLD for purposes associated with the city name.” The requirement applies if: “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name; and (b) The applied-for string

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	is a city name as listed on official city documents.” As with other applications, curative measures available include objections processes, use of Public Interest Commitments, contractual provisions and enforcement, and post-delegation dispute resolution.
Proposal 18, Variant 1 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Variant 1: Implement provisions to prevent misrepresentation. Applicants who intend to represent a connection to the authority of a non-capital city will need to provide a letter of support/non-objection. However, if the applicant does not intend to represent a connection to the authority of non-capital city names, protections will be enhanced by inserting contractual requirements into the Registry Agreement that prevent the applicant from misrepresenting their connection or association to the geographic term. This proposal changes the standard for when a letter is needed for non-capital city names from usage associated with the city name to usage intended to represent a connection to the authority of the non-capital city name. This proposal increases contractual requirements and therefore enhances protections for geographic places.
Proposal 18, Variant 2 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Variant 2: Change the text of part (a) describing when support/non-objection applies. Change the text “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name” to “(a) The Geographic Names Panel determines that the foreseeable use of 2nd level domains by registrants will be to a significant degree for purposes associated with the city name.”
Proposal 18, Variant 3 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Variant 3: Change the text of part (a) describing when support/non-objection applies. Change the text “(a) It is clear from applicant statements within the application that the applicant will use the TLD primarily for purposes associated with the city name” to “(a) The applicant is able and will confirm that neither he nor his sales channel will use the TLD as a geographic identifier.”
Proposal 19 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Eliminate preventative protections for non-capital city names and focus instead on curative protections. All parties may raise issues with an application using objections. No letters of support or non-objection are required from governments or public authorities. Applicants may include evidence of support in an application. Groups, individuals, and other parties, including governments, may file objections to applications. Objections by all parties must refer to international law, domestic law, ISO standards or other objective measures that are relevant to the applicant and the application. Applicants take responsibility for ensuring that they submit applications which address those points and avoid an objection. Objectors pay to make the objection and submit any objections within appropriate time frames. Evaluators take objections into account

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	in the evaluation and may discard objections. Work Track 5 has not yet discussed whether this proposal could rely exclusively on existing objections mechanisms, or if it would require change to existing objections mechanisms or addition of new objections mechanisms.
Proposal 20 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Always require a letter of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for non-capital city names regardless of intended use.
Proposal 21 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Give small cities, towns, and geographic communities the first right to apply for a TLD associated with the place.
Proposal 22 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Develop a list of large cities around the world and require that applicants obtain letters of support or non-objection from the relevant governments or public authorities for strings on this list, regardless of the way the applicant intends to use the string. The list of large cities could be developed based one of the following standards or a combination of these standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute population of the city: the city has a certain minimum population, for example 500,000 residents or 1,000,000 residents. • Relative population of the city: the city is relatively large by population compared to other cities in the country or sub-national region, for example it is one of the 10 largest cities in a country or 3 largest cities in a sub-national region. • Percentage of a country's population: The city holds a certain minimum percentage of the country's population.
Proposal 23 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB	Each country decides what it considers to be a city within its own country based on national laws and policies. If the country determines that a place fits in the "city" category, the applicant must obtain support/non-objection from the government. A variant on the above proposal proposes that each country designates a set

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(see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	number of cities that they consider to be particularly significant. Cities names on the resulting list are subject to support/non-objection by the relevant governments or public authorities.
Proposal 24 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Reserve non-capital city names that have “global recognition.” If a city wants apply for a gTLD, it can apply for a string containing the name of the city followed by the applicable country code. This would allow multiple cities with the same name located in different countries to obtain a gTLD.
Proposal 25 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.2 for context)	Raise awareness and increase knowledge among potential applicants about the opportunity to apply for TLDs. This proposal does not impact the level of protection/restriction and could supplement any of the above proposals.
Proposal 26 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.3 for context)	Eliminate support/non-objection requirements for sub-national place names, such as counties, provinces, or states listed in ISO 3166 Part 2 standard.
Proposal 27 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.3 for context)	Applicants who intend to represent a connection the authority of a sub-national place will need to provide a letter of support/non-objection. However, if the applicant does not intend to represent a connection to the authority of the geographic terms listed above, protections will instead be achieved by inserting contractual requirements into the Registry Agreement that prevent the applicant from misrepresenting their connection or association to the geographic term.
Proposal 28 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.3 for context)	If the string corresponds to a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state listed in ISO 3166 Part 2 standard, but the applicant intends to use the string in a generic or brand context, there is no requirement for a letter of support or non-objection from any governments or public authorities.

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Proposal 29 – names requiring government support/non-objections from the 2012 AGB (see deliberations section f.2.3.4 for context)	Eliminate support/non-objection requirements for strings listed as UNESCO Regions or appearing on the “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” list.
Proposal 30 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.3.4 for context)	Applicants who intend to represent a connection the authority of a UNESCO region, or region appearing on the “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” list will need to provide a letter of support/non-objection. However, if the applicant does not intend to represent a connection to the authority of the geographic terms listed above, protections will instead be achieved by inserting contractual requirements into the Registry Agreement that prevent the applicant from misrepresenting their connection or association to the geographic term.
Proposal 31 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.3.4 for context)	If the string corresponds to a name 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 but the applicant intends to use the string in a generic or brand context, there is no requirement for a letter of support or non-objection from any governments or public authorities.
Proposal 32 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.4 for context)	Apply a clear and unambiguous rule that any geographic term that is not explicitly and expressly protected is unprotected. A lack of letter of support/non-objection alone will not be a cause to hinder or suspend an application for such unprotected term.
Proposal 33 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.4 for context)	Provide an advisory panel that applicants could contact to assist in identifying if a string is related to a geographic term. The panel could also help applicants identify which governments and/or public authorities would be applicable. Alternately, the Geographic Names Panel used to evaluate whether an applied for string was a geographic TLD in the 2012 round could be made available to advise applicants before they submit applications.
Proposal 34 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.4 for context)	Maintain a repository of geographic names reflecting terms that governments consider sensitive and/or important as geographic names. Countries and territories could contribute terms to this repository but it would not require binding action on the part of potential applicants.

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Proposal 35 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.4 for context)	Leverage the expertise of GAC members to help applicants determine if a string is related to a geographic location. GAC members could also assist applicants in identifying which governments and/or public authorities would be applicable in cases where an applicant must obtain a letter of government support or non-objection.
Proposal 36 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.4 for context)	Require that an applicant demonstrates that it has researched whether the applied-for string has a geographic meaning and performed any outreach deemed necessary by the applicant prior to submitting the application. The proposal would be in addition to the existing measures related to the Geographic Names Panel.
Proposal 37 – terms not included in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (see deliberations section f.2.4 for context)	If the applicant is applying for a geographic name, including terms not listed in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, the applicant is required to contact/consult with the relevant government authority and provide evidence that it has done so.

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