Work Track 5 status

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New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP
WT-5 (Geographic Names ate the Top Level).

ICANN

16 April 2018

Agenda

1 Welcome!

2 Update from ICANN61 and where are we now?

3 Review of existing defined geographic terms

Update from ICANN61 (where are we now?)

- WT5 held a public session at ICANN61
  - provided a brief background and summary of progress
  - Presented the timeline the group is working towards to deliver an Initial Report in July
  - Discussed future treatment of geographic terms contained within the 2012 Applicant Guidebook (AGB).

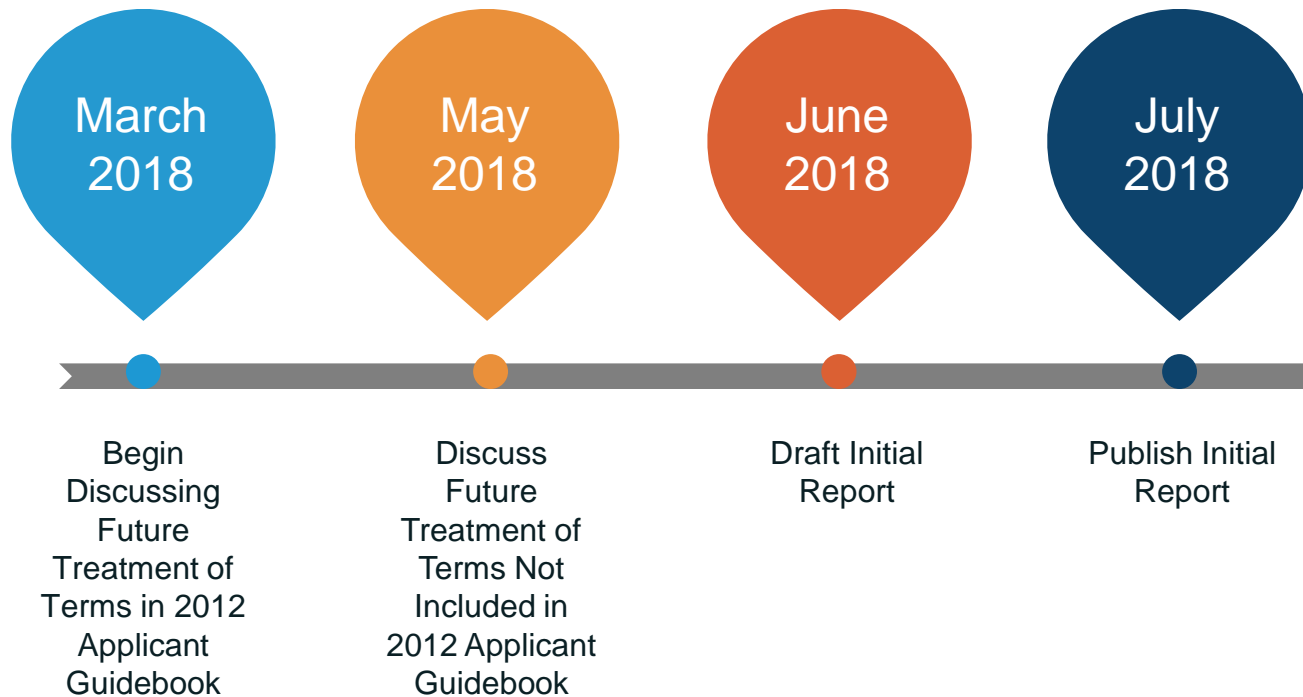- Slides, transcript and video stream can be accessed via the ICANN61 Meeting Schedule page - https://61.schedule.icann.org/meetings/647704

- Feedback from the session has been incorporated into the working document for the Work Track: - https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1FuPEq0y-cdSUQ1nvhWKhVnG8PLaC2RYXsCpQu91FDqo/edit#gid=358523414

- Some members raised concerns about the format of the spreadsheet used to track deliberations. Suggestions for alternatives are welcome.

Work Track 5 Work Plan

March 2018

Begin Discussing Future Treatment of Terms in 2012 Applicant Guidebook

May 2018

Discuss Future Treatment of Terms Not Included in 2012 Applicant Guidebook

June 2018

Draft Initial Report

July 2018

Publish Initial Report

Next Steps

Where are we right now?

⊙ Drawing on the conversation during the ICANN61 session, the Work Track co-leaders submit the following proposals for consideration:

- ○ **2-character country codes (ISO 3166):** Maintain the status quo, reserving all 2 letter-letter ASCII combinations for existing and future country codes.

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

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

Review of Existing Country and Territory Names

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI.   it is a permutation or transposition of any of the names included in items (i) through (v). Permutations include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and addition or removal of grammatical articles like "the." A transposition is considered a change in the sequence of the long or short–form name, for example, "RepublicCzech" or "IslandsCayman."

VII.   it is a name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence that the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or treaty organization.

Future Treatment – Country and Territory Names

We are now discussing future treatment of the following country and territory names:

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

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

◉ it is a permutation or transposition of any of the names included in items (i) through (v). Permutations include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and addition or removal of grammatical articles like "the." A transposition is considered a change in the sequence of the long or short–form name, for example, "RepublicCzech" or "IslandsCayman." (note: transposition does not apply to 3-letter codes)

◉ it is a name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence that the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or treaty organization. (Holland for the Netherlands)

Future Treatment – Other Geographic Names

- Additional categories of geographic names were specified in the 2012 Applicant Guidebook and required consent or non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.

- We will next discuss the future treatment of these terms.

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

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

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

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.

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

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

City name, used for purposes associated with the city name

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.

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

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

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.

Implementation (2012 AGB): No requirements.

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

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

Example: Badakhshān (AF-BDS) in Afghanistan

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.

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

2.2.1.4.2 Other Geographic Names

String listed as a UNESCO region or appearing on the "Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings" list

Examples: Europe, Northern Europe

Policy (2007 PDP): Available, but challenge mechanism to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.

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

Final info:

Find all important WT-5 info (including links to join WT-5) here:

https://community.icann.org/display/NGSPP/Work+Track+5%3A+Geographic+Names+at+the+Top-Level

Next WT-5 meeting: April 18, 2016!

¡Ciao!