"Defined geographic term"	Treatment in 2007 GNSO PDP	Treatment in 2012 AGB	Issues/remarks	Valid geographic term for the purposes	Positive impact/merits based on AGB	Negative impact/opportunities based	Questions raised	Future treatment (e.g. retain/remove/change)
2.2.1.3.2 DNS Stability: String								
Alpha-2 code listed in the ISO 3166-	Two-character ASCII strings are not permitted,	Two-character ASCII strings are not permitted as	- In the 2012 AGB, two character IDNs are	- ISO 3166-1 has been the basis for ccTLDs since	- Two-letter combinations are available in case	- Two-character letter/number and	- What was the rationale for this provision?	- The Cross-Community Working Group on Use
2.2.1.4.1 Country or Territory								
Alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Alpha-3 codes listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard are not permitted as TLDs.	- .com on the ISO 3166-1 list as 3-letter country code. It was delegated before the issue of 3-letter country codes was considered in ICANN policy/implementation. - ccTLD policy exists on this issue. Where appropriate, we should defer to this policy. - Christopher Wilkinson	- There is an geographic connection for alpha 3 codes. They are three letter country codes in ISO 3166. - Nick Wenban-Smith, Alexander Schubert, Susan Payne, Greg Shatan, Christopher Wilkinson, Paul McGrady, Rosalia Morales, Ann-Cathrin Marcussen, Sanna Sahlman	- There is a strong feeling in the cc community that the Alpha-3 list is closely associated with country names. Countries often use their 3-letter codes in various contexts. There is concern about confusion of country names. - Nick Wenban-Smith	- There are a number of potential uses that were excluded from the outset, which could be perceived as a missed opportunity (examples: .can, .iot, .idn, .gin, .gum, .fin, .cub, .pry) - Susan Payne, Nick Wenban-Smith, Paul McGrady, Greg Shatan - A prospective applicant would be banned even	- What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady - Are there any countries that would have liked to apply for a 3 character country code? - Martin Sutton - Were transpositions of 3-letter codes allowed	- The Cross-Community Working Group on Use of Country and Territory Names (CWG-UCTN) was unable to reach consensus on the treatment of 3-letter codes. - The ISO should be consulted on future treatment. - Christopher Wilkinson - Great care must be taken not to confuse
Long-form name listed in the ISO 3166-standard, or a translation of the long-form name in any language	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.	- ISO draws from the UN terminology database for this list. The ISO only identifies terms itself when there is a gap in the UN terminology database. - Jaap Akkerhuis	- This list is a useful reference point but not the only authoritative source of country names and may differ from other lists/sources. This list has limitations. - Jaap Akkerhuis - This is a valid geographic term - Rosalia Morales, Ann-Cathrin Marcussen, Javier Rúa-Jovet	- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow - Jeff Neuman, Rosalia Morales, Nick Wenban-Smith, Javier Rúa-Jovet	- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Katrin Ohlmer - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	Is IDN-ccTLD fast track out-of-scope in this discussion? - Ching Chiao - What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Short-form name listed in the ISO 3166-standard, or a translation of the short-form name in any language	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.			- Similar positive impact/merits as long-form names -- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow	- Similar negative impact/opportunities as long-form names -- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	Is IDN-ccTLD fast track out-of-scope in this discussion? - Ching Chiao - What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Short- or long form name association with a code that has been designated as "exceptionally reserved" by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.			- Similar positive impact/merits as long-form names -- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow	- Similar negative impact/opportunities as long-form names -- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	- What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Separable component of a country name designated on the "Separable Country Name List", or is a translation of a name appearing on the list, in any language, according to annex in AGB	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.			- Similar positive impact/merits as long-form names -- It was an easy, predictable, and objective standard to follow	- Similar negative impact/opportunities as long-form names -- If a country wanted to apply for their long name as TLD, they were not allowed. - Potential missed opportunities, but difficult to measure.	- What are the lost opportunities in the gTLD space as a result of this provision? - Paul McGrady	
Permutation or transposition of any of the names included above. Permutations include removal of spaces, insertion of punctuation, and addition or removal of grammatical articles like "the". A transposition is considered a	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.					Clarification is needed on the scope of the permutations and transpositions restriction - does it apply to 3-letter codes?	
A name by which a country is commonly known, as demonstrated by evidence that the country is recognized by that name by an intergovernmental or treaty organization	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Not permitted as TLDs.						
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	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities						
City name, used for purposes associated with the city name	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.						
City names used for other purposes	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	No requirements.						
Exact match of a sub-national place name, such as a county, province, or state listed in ISO 3166-2	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from relevant governments or public authorities.						
String listed as a UNESCO region or appearing on the "Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic	Available, but challenge mechanism available to governments to initiate an objection. Applicants should be aware of GAC Principles. Applicants must represent that the use of the proposed string is not in violation of the national laws in which the applicant is incorporated.	Require support/non-objection from at least 60% of the respective national governments in the region and no more than 1 written statement of objection.						

Geographical names not specifically mentioned in	Suggested treatment in new rounds	Suggested by (Name, Affiliation)		
Definitions: the definitions included in the 2012 AGB in general worked well. However, as said before, problems in the application of the AGB 2012 related to geonames as Top Level Domains have arisen in relation to those names with a geographic meaning/significance that were not covered under the 2012 AGB rules (we all know some examples that still are lingering today, such as ".amazon"). I would therefore suggest, for the time being, that we include in this definition discussion, the notion that there were names with geographic meaning not covered by the 2012 AGB definitions and rules, which according to a factual analysis have given rise to problems, and that therefore a debate would be warranted, in order to include them under the definitions in a manner to be agreed upon, establishing a framework for mutually agreed outcomes amongst all interested parties in such applications.	Treatment: according to the available data (for instance the data circulated prior to the webinar organized in April last year) the 2012 AGB requirement of a non-objection letter by the relevant public authorities worked well, as it created a good mix of incentives for applicants and relevant authorities to arrive at mutually accepted solutions for the delegation of the strings.	Jorge Cancio - GAC Switzerland		
Rivers				
Mountains				
Plaines				
.....				
.....				
.....				