

SURVEY OF THE EXISTING STATE OF PLAY OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS,
COUNTRY NAMES, AND OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS IN THE DNS

The below text and information is believed to be accurate on February 14, 2018.

Text designated with an asterisk (*) has been translated into English by the Secretariat.

ccTLDs for which the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center provides dispute resolution services are denoted with a “√” symbol.

The trademark-based criteria applicable under the UDRP (denoted with **) is reproduced at the bottom of this document.

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
√ .AE United Arab Emirates	“national places” “full names or abbreviations of local regions or districts”	<p>.ae Registry Registrar Agreement www.tra.gov.ae/aeda/en/aeda-policies.aspx</p> <p>.ae Domain Name Policy www.tra.gov.ae/aeda/en/aeda-policies.aspx</p> <p>Reserved Names Policy www.tra.gov.ae/aeda/en/aeda-policies.aspx</p> <p>5. Prohibited Registrations</p> <p>The .aeDA reserves the right to revoke the Domain Name Licence of any Domain Name that in the .aeDA’s opinion:</p> <p>5.4. is reflective of national identity for example but not limited to historical buildings, <u>national places</u> (unless permission has been obtained from competent authorities);</p> <p>5.7. correspond to trademarks or service marks of a third party (unless permission has been obtained in advance from the third party);</p> <p>5.8. <u>are full names or abbreviations of local regions or districts;</u></p>	n/a	<p>UAE Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy for – UAE DRP www.tra.gov.ae/aeda/en/aeda-policies.aspx</p> <p>a) Applicable disputes</p> <p>In the following cases you must submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “Complainant”) asserts to the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that:</p> <p>i) your Domain Name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; and</p> <p>ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the Domain Name; and</p> <p>iii) your Domain Name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.</p> <p>In the administrative proceeding, the Complainant must prove that each of these three elements are present.</p>

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<p>.AM Armenia</p>	<p>“Geographical indications” “designation of origin or guaranteed traditional product” “regions, provinces, cities, municipalities” “Governmental domain names”</p>	<p>AM / ՀԱՅ TLD Policy www.amnic.net/policy/en/</p> <p>2. Registration of Geographical names</p> <p>ISOC AM (Internet Society NGO, manager of .am and .հայ TLD), based on the “Geographical indications” Law of the RA, provides domain names named after <u>regions, provinces, cities, municipalities</u> to the corresponding regional administrations, city municipalities and community municipalities.</p> <p>POLICY OF DOMAIN NAMES REGISTRATION IN “.AM” AND “.ՀԱՅ” DOMAIN ZONES www.isoc.am/en/documents/policy/</p> <p>Restrictions related to domain names registration</p> <p>14. Registry defines domain names list that include domain names to which domain name holders may become only state bodies defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter: Governmental domain names list). Governmental domain names list, among other names, includes: “armenia.am”, “armenia.com.am”, “armenian.com.am”, “armenia.co.am”, “armenian.co.am”, “armenia.org.am”, “armenian.org.am”, “armenia.net.am”, “armenian.net.am”, “հայաստան.հայ”, “հայ.հայ”,</p>	<p>“Geographical indications” “Places of origin” “Guaranteed traditional product names”</p>	<p>Policy of Domain Names Registration in “.AM” and “.ՀԱՅ” Domain Zones www.isoc.am/en/documents/policy/</p> <p>Disputes Resolution</p> <p>46. Domain name registration (renewal) is subject to annulment by the arbitration defined in this policy</p> <p>5) if the interested person proves that he/she has the preference right to be the Domain name holder of the given domain name by virtue of a trend name, trademark, <u>place of origin, geographical indication or guaranteed traditional product name subject to the legal protection</u> in accordance to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia and the given Domain name holder does not represent any equivalent argument.</p>

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		<p>“հայկական.հայ” domain names.</p> <p>Law of the Republic of Armenia on Geographical Indications of July 1, 2010 www.aipa.am/en/Geographical-IndicationsLaw/</p> <p>Article 36 Contradiction with domain name</p> <p>1. If the <u>geographical indication, designation of origin or guaranteed traditional product</u> is protected in accordance with this Law, then the registration of any domain name, which use corresponds to one of the situations described in Articles 14 and 15 of this Law, shall be recognized invalid, where the registration of domain name took place after launching the protection of geographical indication, designation of origin or guaranteed traditional product.</p> <p>2. In situations corresponding to one of those described in Articles 14 or 15 of this Law, the use of domain name, which was appropriately registered before the date when the protection of geographical indication, designation of origin or guaranteed traditional product started, can co-exist with the registered geographical indication, designation of origin or guaranteed traditional product, provided there are no legislative grounds for recognizing the registration of the domain name as invalid or nullified.</p>		
AR	n/a	Decision No. 110/2016. Regulations	n/a	Decision No. 110/2016. Regulations Governing

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Argentina*		Governing the Administration of Internet Domain Names in Argentina nic.ar/es/dominios/normativa		the Administration of Internet Domain Names in Argentina nic.ar/es/dominios/normativa Article 24. Any user who considers that he or she has a better right or legitimate interest with respect to the ownership of a domain name may dispute its registration through the procedure provided for in this Chapter.
√ .AU Australia	“names and abbreviations of Australian states and territories and the name “Australia” “Australian geographic names”	Domain Name Eligibility and Allocation Policy Rules for the Open 2LDs www.auda.org.au/policies/index-of-published-policies/2012/2012-04/ Registrant Agreement (Gov.au) govau.netregistry.net/reg/terms.jsp Reserved List Policy www.auda.org.au/policies/index-of-published-policies/2014/2014-06/ 2.1. The Reserved List contains the following: ... (b) <u>names and abbreviations of Australian states and territories and the name “Australia”</u> ; Policy Rules and Guidelines for Community Geographic Domain Names (CGDNs) www.auda.org.au/policies/index-of-published-policies/2008/2008-04/ 2.1 auDA has created the CGDNs in order to preserve <u>Australian geographic names</u>	n/a	.au Dispute Resolution Policy (auDRP) www.auda.org.au/policies/index-of-published-policies/2016/2016-01/ Applicable Disputes. You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “complainant”) asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure that: (i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name, trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and (iii) your domain name has been registered or subsequently used in bad faith. For the purposes of this policy, auDA has determined that a “name ... in which the complainant has rights” refers to: a) the complainant’s company, business or other legal or trading name, as registered with the relevant Australian government authority; or b) the complainant’s personal name.

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		for use by the relevant local community, tourism and business information and to facilitate social and economic benefits to Australian communities.		
.BF Burkina Faso*	<p>“Burkina Faso”, names and abbreviations of State Institutions, the names of local authorities of Burkina Faso”</p>	<p>Law No. 011-2010/an regulating the management of top-level “.bf” domain names. Official journal No. 25, dated June 24, 2010 www.arcep.bf/download/lois/loi_N.pdf</p> <p>Article 11: Reserved terms include the terms “<u>Burkina Faso</u>”, <u>names and abbreviations of State Institutions, the names of local authorities of Burkina Faso</u>, [...] names registered with national, regional and international organizations for the protection of trademark rights. The registration of reserved terms as domain names is subject to specific conditions linked to the identity and right of the applicant.</p> <p>Decrees of Law No. 011-2010/an dated March 30, 2010 regulating the management of top-level “.bf” domain names www.arcep.bf/wpfilebase-taglist-id92-tpldata-table-pagenav1-9912/</p>	<p>“Geographical indications”</p> <p>“the name of a geographical entity”</p>	<p>Law No. 011-2010/an regulating the management of top-level “.bf” domain names. Official Journal No. 25, dated June 24 ,2010 www.arcep.bf/download/lois/loi_N.pdf</p> <p>Article 27: The registration of a domain name or use of a domain name registered in the following cumulative circumstances is considered as abusive: - the domain name is identical to or confusingly similar to a trade or service mark, a <u>geographical indication</u>, a <u>patronymic name</u>, a <u>trade name</u>, a <u>business name</u> or the name of an association, <u>the name of a geographical entity</u> or the title of an original work belonging to others in which the complainant has rights; - the domain name registrant has no right or legitimate interest in respect of the domain name; the domain name has been registered or used in bad faith.</p>
.BG Bulgaria	<p>“The names of countries”</p> <p>“The names of municipalities and districts”</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions for Domain Name Registration and Support in the .BG zone and the sub-zones www.register.bg/user/static/rules/en/index.html</p> <p>5.3. Reserved Labels</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions for Domain Name Registration and Support in the .BG zone and the sub-zones www.register.bg/user/static/rules/en/index.html</p> <p>11.3. The dispute applicant can request termination of the domain name registration only if</p>

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		<p>5.3.1. The <u>names of municipalities and districts</u> are reserved for their respective district governors.</p> <p>5.3.2. The <u>names of countries</u> are reserved for their respective embassies or consulates</p>		<p>the label of the registered domain name is identical with the full name of which he/she has grounds to use it (5.5.2.1.).</p>
<p>√ .BR Brazil*</p>	<p>“abbreviations of states or government ministries and other institutions”</p>	<p>Contract for the registration of “.br” domain names registro.br/dominio/contrato.html</p> <p>Article 4: Obligations of the applicant</p> <p>The applicant for the domain name registration and user of the “.br” Registry database shall:</p> <p>I. Properly select the domain name to be registered, bearing in mind that a name may not be registered if it is violative of the legislation in force, misleads third parties, violates the rights of third parties, represents concepts that have been previously defined on the Internet, contains words that are abusive or drawn from coarse language, symbolizes <u>abbreviations of states or government ministries and other institutions</u>;</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Regulation of the Administrative System of Conflicts of Internet Relative to Domain Name Domains under “.Br” - Saci-Adm https://registro.br/dominio/saci-adm-regulamento.html</p> <p>Article 3. The Complainant, when filing a SACI-Adm complaint, shall state the reasons why the domain name was registered or is being used in bad faith, causing damage to the Complainant, cumulated with the proof of existence of at least one of the following requirements described in items “a”, “b” or “c” below, in relation to the domain name object of the conflict:</p> <p>a) the domain name is identical or similar enough to create confusion with a trademark owned by the Complainant, filed before the registration of the domain name or already registered with the National Institute of Industrial Property - INPI; or</p> <p>b) the domain name is identical or similar enough to create confusion with a trademark owned by the Complainant, which has not yet been filed or registered in Brazil, but which is characterized as a well-known trademark in its field of activity for the purposes of art. 126 of Law 9.279 / 96 (Industrial Property Law); or</p> <p>c) the domain name is identical or similar enough to create confusion with a title of establishment, business name, civil name, family name or</p>

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				patronymic, well-known pseudonym or nickname, singular or collective artistic name, or even another domain name in respect of which the Complainant has priority;
.BW Botswana	n/a	.bw Registration Agreement Policy nic.net.bw/registration-agreement-policy nic.net.bw/sites/default/files/RA.docx	n/a	.bw Registration Agreement Policy nic.net.bw/registration-agreement-policy 15.1 For all disputes in which the BOCRA may be or is a party to the dispute, this registration agreement shall be exclusively governed by the laws of Botswana applicable to contracts made and performed in Botswana, without regard to conflict of laws principles.
.CA Canada	“the names, and all abbreviations of names, of Canada and Canadian provinces and territories” “municipal names listed in the [...] Canadian Geographical Names Data Base”	General Registration Rules cira.ca/general-registration-rules 3.4 Reserved/Restricted Names. CIRA will maintain a list of reserved names and a list of restricted names that are not available for registration in the CIRA Registry. These lists will include, but not be limited to: (c) <u>the names, and all abbreviations of names, of Canada and Canadian provinces and territories [...];</u> (d) <u>municipal names listed in the [...] Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (CGNDB) [...]</u> The Applicant for registration of a municipal name must be the corresponding government entity and the name in the registrant field for the registration of a municipal Domain Name must be the full legal name of the Applicant for registration	n/a	CIRA Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy cira.ca/cira-domain-name-dispute-resolution-policy 3.1 Applicable Disputes. A Registrant must submit to a Proceeding if a Complainant asserts in a Complaint submitted in compliance with the Policy and the Resolution Rules that: (a) the Registrant’s dot-ca domain name is Confusingly Similar to a Mark in which the Complainant had Rights prior to the date of registration of the domain name and continues to have such Rights; (b) the Registrant has no legitimate interest in the domain name as described in paragraph 3.4; and (c) the Registrant has registered the domain name in bad faith as described in paragraph 3.5.

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		<p>Registrant Agreement cira.ca/registrant-agreement</p> <p>Registrar Agreement cira.ca/registrar-agreement</p> <p>Certificate of Consent by a Municipality to the Registration of a Municipal Name cira.ca/certificate-consent-municipality-registration-municipal-name</p> <p>Certificate of Authorization to Apply for Registration of a Municipal Name cira.ca/certificate-authorization-apply-registration-municipal-name</p>		
√ .CD Democratic Republic of the Congo	Unable to ascertain.	See: www.iana.org/domains/root/db/cd.html , and www.iana.org/reports/2011/cd-report-07jan2011.html	n/a	Unable to ascertain. Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en
.CF Central African Republic	Unable to ascertain.	See: www.dot.cf/en/policies.html	n/a	See: www.freenom.com/en/doc_tcfree_freenom_v0110.pdf , and www.freenom.com/en/freenom_paiddomains_tc_v0110.pdf , and www.freenom.com/en/cf_contentpolicy_combined_v0100.pdf
√ .CH Switzerland	“The names of the Swiss cantons and political communes, and the abbreviations	General Terms and Conditions (GTC) for the registration and administration of domain names under the domain “.ch” and “.li” www.nic.ch/en/terms/agb/	“Geographical indications” “right in a distinctive sign”	Rules of Procedure for Dispute Resolution Proceedings for .ch and .li domain names www.nic.ch/en/terms/disputes/rules_v1/ 24. Decision

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	<p>consisting of two characters which designate the cantons”</p> <p>“name [...] reserved by OFCOM [...] (e.g. names of municipalities)”</p> <p>“Geographical denominations”</p>	<p>3.1.2 Grounds for refusal</p> <p>SWITCH will refuse registration of a domain name if:</p> <p>e. the domain <u>name</u> in question has been <u>reserved by OFCOM</u> or the Office of Communications (e.g. <u>names of municipalities</u>), unless the requirements for registration defined by OFCOM/Office of Communications for the relevant category are met;</p> <p>Ordinance on Internet Domains (OID) of 5 November 2014 www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20141744/index.html#</p> <p>Art. 26 Reserved designations</p> <p>1. The following designations or categories of designations are subject to reservation in the national languages and in English:</p> <p>b. <u>the names of the Swiss cantons and political communes, and the abbreviations consisting of two characters which designate the cantons;</u></p> <p>Art. 53 Particular conditions of allocation</p> <p>2. The registry may refuse the allocation of a domain name:</p> <p>b. when it is clear, on the basis of brief examination, that the chosen designation infringes third-party trademark rights; otherwise, the merits of the rights to use the</p>		<p>(c) The Expert shall grant the request if the registration or use of the domain name constitutes a clear infringement of a <u>right in a distinctive sign</u> which the Claimant owns under the law of Switzerland or Liechtenstein.</p> <p>Right in a distinctive sign is any right recognised by the legal system devolving from the registration or use of a sign, which protects the holder of the right from infringement of his interests as the result of registration or use of an identical or similar sign by third parties, including, but not limited to, the right in a registered business name, a personal name, a trade mark, a <u>geographical indication</u> and the defensive rights devolving from the law on unfair competition.</p>

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		<p>alphanumeric designations of domain names is not verified; disputes relating to trademark rights in relation to domain names are governed by civil law;</p> <p>Art. 58</p> <p>The registry may, on its own initiative or at the request of the registrar concerned, revoke the allocation of a domain name:</p> <p>c. if the domain name contains a <u>geographical denomination</u> which is of particular interest for all or part of the Swiss community and is required by a public body or another public law organisation;</p>		
<p>.CI Côte d'Ivoire*</p>	<p>“the name of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire”</p> <p>“the name of a local authority”</p> <p>[as to renewal] “appellation of origin whose name is legally registered with the competent intellectual property authorities”</p>	<p>Decree No. 2015-78 dated February 4, 2015 on the management of the top-level “.ci” Internet domain name of Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>www.nic.ci/images/decret_gestion_pointci.pdf</p> <p>Article 9: The rules for assigning domain names adhere to the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>the name of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire</u>, its national institutions, its national public establishments and national public services, either on its own or combined with words referring to its institutions or services, can only be registered as a second-level Internet domain name by its duly authorized institutions or services; - Unless authorized by its deliberative Assembly, <u>the name of a local authority</u> or a 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Decree No. 2015-78, dated February 4th, 2015, on the management of the top-level “.ci” Internet domain name of Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>www.nic.ci/images/decret_gestion_pointci.pdf</p>

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		<p>public establishment, either on its own or combined with words or abbreviations referring to local institutions, can only be registered by said local authority or public establishment as a second-level domain name;</p> <p>Article 10 : The provisions of the previous Article shall not preclude renewal of domain names that were registered before the present decree entered into effect;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by a company, whose business name is identical to the registered name, having filed this name as a mark before the present decree entered into effect; - by an association that defends and promotes an <u>appellation of origin whose name is legally registered with the competent intellectual property authorities.</u> 		
<p>.CL Chile*</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Regulations Governing the Functioning of the .CL Domain Name Registry www.nic.cl/normativa/reglamentacion.html</p>	<p>“other expression in respect of which the Complainant claims to have prior rights”</p>	<p>Regulations Governing the Functioning of the .CL Domain Name Registry www.nic.cl/normativa/reglamentacion.html</p> <p>18. Any natural person or legal entity that deems its rights to be affected by the registration of a domain name may request the revocation of that registration, which will be subject to the .CL Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy.</p> <p>20. If the request for revocation is submitted after the expiry of the period referred to in Article 11(3), the applicant shall prove that it is an abusive registration. Abusive registration shall be established where the following three conditions are met:</p>

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				<p>(a) The domain name is identical or misleadingly similar to a name by which the Complainant is known or to a trademark or <u>other expression in respect of which the Complainant claims to have prior rights</u>; and</p> <p>(b) The assignee of the domain name has no rights or legitimate interests with respect to the domain name; and</p> <p>(c) The domain name has been registered or used in bad faith.</p>
<p>.CM Cameroon*</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Charte de nommage en zone “.cm” www.antic.cm/index.php/fr/politique-cm.html</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Dispute Resolution policy for “.CM” domain names www.antic.cm/index.php/fr/politique-cm.html</p> <p>II.2. INTERVENTION BY ANTIC: The beneficiary of a domain name may contact ANTIC in an attempt to avoid litigation in the formal sense and to suspend or abolish the domain name if negotiations with the registered domain name holder fail. This option is available in the following circumstances: - The contested domain name is identical to or confusingly similar to a product or service mark which has been protected by the beneficiary within the OAPI area (African Intellectual Property Organization), prior to the registration of the domain name or mark by the holder, wherever applicable;</p>
<p>.CN China</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>CNNIC Implementing Rules of Domain Name Registration cnnic.com.cn/PublicS/fwzxxqzcfg/201208/t20120830_35735.htm</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>CNNIC ccTLD Dispute Resolution Policy cnnic.com.cn/IS/CNym/cnzcfg/201411/t2014111750212.htm</p> <p>Article 8 Support of a Complaint against a registered domain name is subject to the following conditions:</p>

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				<p>- The disputed domain name is identical with or confusingly similar to the Complainant's name or mark in which the Complainant has civil rights or interests;</p> <p>- The disputed domain name holder has no right or legitimate interest in respect of the domain name or major part of the domain name;</p> <p>- The disputed domain name holder has registered or has been using the domain name in bad faith.</p>
<p>√ .CO Colombia*</p>	<p>"Restriction on the names of Colombian states, state capitals, municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants"</p>	<p>Domain Administration Policy for .CO; Decision No. 001652, July 30, 2008 www.cointernet.com.co/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/politicas-dominio-CO.pdf</p> <p>List of restricted domains www.cointernet.com.co/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Lista-de-Dominios-Restringidos-030810.pdf Restriction on the <u>names of Colombian states, state capitals, municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.</u></p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en</p>
<p>√ .CR Costa Rica</p>	<p>"Designations of origin"</p>	<p>Registration of a domain name policy www.nic.cr/policias/domain-registry</p> <p>6.2 Reasons and procedures for the elimination of a domain name 6.2.5 Due to erroneous or false information, or due to misuse. - Circumstances that indicate that the domain name title-holder has registered or acquired a domain name in a way that is not outlined in these policies, with the intention to: (a) Sell, transfer, rent, or surrender the</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>.cr domain-name dispute resolution policy www.nic.cr/policias/solucion-controversias</p> <p>a. Applicable Disputes. You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a "complainant") asserts to the applicable Provider, in accordance with the Rules, that: i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in connection to the domain name; and</p>

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		<p>domain name registration in a way that is not permitted in these policies to another interested party, with the interested party being a brand name or registered service, a registered commercial advertiser, <u>designation of origin</u> or reserved rights, or a competitor of the interested party, for an absolute value that exceeds the various documented costs that are directly related to the domain name; and/or</p> <p>(b) The domain name has been registered with the purpose of impeding the title-holder of a product brand name or registered service, a registered commercial name, a <u>designation of origin</u>, or reserved rights from reflecting the title-holder's corresponding name, as long as the title-holder has demonstrated conduct of this nature;</p>		<p>iii) your domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith. In the administrative proceeding, the complainant shall prove that each of these elements is present.</p>
<p>.CU Cuba*</p>	<p>"Geographical terms" "demonyms" "the name of the country in Spanish"</p>	<p>Guidelines for the Cuban Network Information Center www.nic.cu/docum_det.php?doc_id=1&opt=1</p> <p>3.3. A domain name shall not granted where it: (b) consists exclusively of <u>geographical terms</u> or <u>demonyms</u>; (c) is identical or misleadingly similar to <u>the name of the country in Spanish</u>;</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Guidelines for the Cuban Network Information Center www.nic.cu/docum_det.php?doc_id=1&opt=1</p> <p>11.2. Any natural or legal person who considers that their rights are affected by the granting of a domain name may request the revocation of the domain name.</p>
<p>.CZ Czech Republic</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions for Registrars www.nic.cz/files/nic/doc/Business_Terms_20140101.pdf</p> <p>Rules of Domain Names Registration</p>	<p>"Protected Designation" "Designations of origin"</p>	<p>Rules of Alternative Dispute Resolution (Annex 3 to the Rules of Domain Names Registration under the .cz ccTLD) www.nic.cz/files/nic/PravidlaCZAJ.pdf</p>

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
		<p>under the .cz ccTLD www.nic.cz/files/nic/PravidlaCZAJ.pdf</p>	<p>“Geographical indications”</p>	<p>3.1. The Holder agrees to submit to the dispute resolution under these ADR Rules and the Rules if the Petitioner lodges a petition with the Administrator, claiming that the Domain Name of the Holder is identical with or confusingly similar to a <u>Protected Designation</u>, where the rights to the Protected Designation in question are held by the Petitioner, if at the same time</p> <p>3.1.1. such Domain Name has been registered or acquired without the Holder holding the right to the Domain Name or Protected Designation under Article 3.3, or</p> <p>3.1.2. such Domain Name has been registered, acquired or is being used other than in good faith.</p> <p>Protected Designation – designation protected by law, especially a registered trademark, <u>designation of origin, geographical indication</u>, the name of a protected plant variety, unregistered sign, business name, name...</p>
<p>.DE Germany</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>DENIC Domain Terms and Conditions www.denic.de/en/terms-an-conditions/</p> <p>(2) DENIC is only permitted to terminate the contract on substantial grounds. These grounds include, in particular, any case in which:</p> <p>c) in a final and absolute judgement on the substance of the case, it has been determined that the registration of the domain for the Domain Holder infringed the rights of others, [...]</p> <p>d) the registration of the domain for the Domain Holder manifestly infringes the rights of others or is otherwise illegal,</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>DENIC Domain Terms and Conditions www.denic.de/en/terms-an-conditions/</p> <p>(2) The Domain Contract shall be governed by German law [...]</p> <p>(4) DENIC does not use dispute resolution proceedings before a consumer arbitration board.</p> <p>(5) DENIC does not apply the dispute resolution proceedings made available at the Internet platform for online resolution of disputes between traders and consumers (ODR platform) ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr/ established by the European Commission.</p>

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		regardless of the specific use made of it; or		
√ .DJ Djibouti	n/a	dot.dj/ a.dj/ Famous, Generic and Obscene Names Famous names are names everyone relates with a Trade Mark, a person or a place in Djibouti. Using it to designate a different site is usually confusing and a form a cybersquatting. A.DJ has an agreement with dotDJ to give an 8 days priority to the Famous TM holder if someone wants to register a famous name (we look at the name in “.com”). If the legitimate owner declines, the good faith of the registrant is de facto proven.	n/a	Naming Conflicts - we are an independent third party supervising the .DJ UDRP procedure. We consider that domain names are an access service offered by the registrants to the public with the assistance of the Registry. We consider first the interest of the users and we want to avoid confusion. - we review every registration and advise our members and future members on their registration. We consider that dialoguing with a us is a proof of good faith and we will report it to the UDRP Panel should a conflict happen.
√ .DO Dominican Republic	“names that correspond or refer to names of provinces of the Dominican Republic”	Domain Names Delegation Policies for ccTLD .do www.nic.do/en/policies/domain-names-delegation-policies-for-cctld-do/ The domain <u>names that correspond or refer to names of provinces of the Dominican Republic</u> and whose names are included in the list of reserved names can only be registered in the 2nd Level by the Dominican Government.	n/a	the Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy for.DO wp.nic.do/descargas/files/PoliticaSolucionControverzia.pdf a. Applicable Disputes. You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “complainant”) asserts to the applicable Provider, in accordance with the Rules, that: i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in connection to the domain name; and iii) your domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith. In the administrative proceeding, the complainant

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				shall prove that each of these elements is present.
.DZ Algeria	“names of regions, country, cities”	<p>.DZ Domain Name Policy for the Algerian Country Code Top Level Domain .DZ www.nic.dz/en/images/pdf_nic/charte.pdf</p> <p>14.3. Forbidden terms: 4. Certain number of names is not attributable even if the request meets perfectly the above mentioned criteria. It includes the <u>names of regions, country, cities</u>, the names of the professions, the generic names, the names or the first names of persons or personalities.</p>	n/a	<p>.DZ Domain Name Policy for the Algerian Country Code Top Level Domain .DZ www.nic.dz/en/images/pdf_nic/charte.pdf</p> <p>Article 13. Dispute Settlement For Identical Domain Name</p> <p>When a domain name was registered for a first entity or when such a registration is in progress, it is up to the entity which wishes the allocation of the same name to appeal with the committee of dispute settlement for domain names under .DZ against the registered first one / requiring (as far as the second entity estimates that the first one has no right to use the aforementioned domain name).</p>
.EE Estonia	<p>“Estonian-language country names are reserved for registration by the embassy or consulate of the corresponding country”</p> <p>“place names in the list of Territory of Estonia Administrative Units”</p>	<p>.ee Domain Regulation www.internet.ee/domains/ee-domain-regulation</p> <p>Special conditions for registering reserved domains www.internet.ee/domains/special-conditions-for-registering-reserved-domains</p> <p>List of Reserved Domains</p> <p>2.1. All <u>Estonian-language country names are reserved for registration by the embassy or consulate of the corresponding country.</u> [...]</p> <p>2.1.1. The authorised representative of a country (an embassy, consulate or the equivalent) may apply for registration of a</p>	“names of the state”	<p>Rules of the Domain Disputes Committee www.internet.ee/domains/rules-of-the-domain-disputes-committee</p> <p>2.11. Prior Right means trademarks valid and registered in Estonia; names of individuals; names of entities registered in Estonia; <u>names of the state</u>, local authorities and their agencies; names of international and inter-governmental organisations;</p> <p>Resolution of Disputes www.internet.ee/domains/domain-disuptes-committee</p> <p>2. If you find that someone has, without your consent, registered a domain name that coincides with your trademark or your name as an individuals or your company name or <u>another name</u> entered in</p>

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		<p>domain name.</p> <p>2.3. All domains similar to <u>place names in the list of Territory of Estonia Administrative Units</u> are reserved for registration for the respective local government or person authorised thereby.</p>		<p>a register, you can submit an application to the DDC.</p>
<p>.EG Egypt</p>	<p>“country names” “city names”</p>	<p>Rules & Policies www.egregistry.eg/Roles&Policies.html</p> <p>Domain name selection rules: 5. No prophet names, religion slogans, <u>countries or cities</u> and moral entities are used as domain name.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>http://www.egregistry.eg/index-e.php General Rules: “The EUN doesn’t handle any dispute for domain name registration.”</p>
<p>√ .ES Spain*</p>	<p>“Country names” “official names of Regional Public Administrations”</p>	<p>Procedures applicable to the assignment of “.es” Domain names and other operations associated with their registration www.dominios.es/dominios/sites/dominios/files/1263986968059.pdf</p> <p>Terms and Conditions for registering an “.es” Domain Name www.dominios.es/sites/dominios/files/files/T%C3%A9rminos%20y%20condiciones%20del%20es%20%28ingl%C3%A9s%29.pdf</p> <p>List of reserved terms consisting of place names that match with <u>official names of Regional Public Administrations.</u> www.dominios.es/dominios/sites/dominios/files/Listado%2BWeb%2BMUNICIPIOS-CCAA-PROVINCIAS%2B04-2016.pdf</p> <p>List of reserved terms corresponding to</p>	<p>“denominations or indications of origin”</p>	<p>National Plan for Internet Domain Names under the Country Code corresponding to Spain (“.es”) www.dominios.es/dominios/sites/dominios/files/normativa_en1.pdf</p> <p>Additional Provision Six. Extrajudicial conflict resolution system.</p> <p>As a complement to this Plan, and in the terms permitted by the applicable laws, the Assignment Authority shall establish an extrajudicial system for resolving conflicts relating to the use of domain names in relation to, among other issues, industrial property rights that are protected in Spain, such as trade names, protected trademarks, <u>denominations of origin</u>, company names, and the official or generally recognized names of the Public Administration and Spanish public bodies.</p> <p>Rules of the out-of-court dispute resolution procedure for domain names under the country</p>

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		<p>the names of countries and other administrative units that match the official versions (English and French) of those on the ISO 3166 list and their official translations into Spanish. www.dominios.es/dominios/sites/dominios/files/normativa_en10.pdf</p>		<p>code corresponding to Spain (“. ES”) www.dominios.es/dominios/sites/dominios/files/1197031617037.pdf</p> <p>Article 2. Definitions Prior Rights:</p> <p>(1) names of organizations validly registered in Spain, <u>denominations or indications of origin</u>, trade names, trademarks or other industrial property rights protected in Spain; 3) official or generally recognizable names of Spanish Public Administrations and public bodies.</p>
<p>.ET Ethiopia</p>	<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>	<p>See: www.ethiotelecom.et</p>		<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>
<p>√ .EU European Union</p>	<p>“Country names and alpha-2 codes representing countries” “Geographical and/or geopolitical concepts”</p>	<p>Domain Name Registration Terms and Conditions eurid.eu/media/filer_public/f5/d2/f5d22bc1-9d62-4ba9-a81e-1a0292ef215f/terms_and_conditions_en.pdf</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 733/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 April 2002 on the Implementation of the .eu Top Level Domain eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02002R0733-20081211</p> <p>Article 5 Policy framework</p> <p>2. Within three months of the entry into force of this Regulation, Member States may notify to the Commission and to the</p>	<p>“Geographical indications” “Designations of origin”</p>	<p>COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 874/2004 of 28 April 2004 laying down public policy rules concerning the implementation and functions of the .eu Top Level Domain and the principles governing registration eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02004R0874-20150416</p> <p>Article 22 Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedure</p> <p>1. An ADR procedure may be initiated by any party where: (a) the registration is speculative or abusive within the meaning of Article 21; or (b) a decision taken by the Registry conflicts with this Regulation or with Regulation (EC) No 733/2002.</p>

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
		<p>other Member States a limited list of broadly-recognised names with regard to <u>geographical and/or geopolitical concepts</u> which affect their political or territorial organisation that may either:</p> <p>(a) not be registered, or</p> <p>(b) be registered only under a second level domain according to the public policy rules.</p> <p>COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 874/2004 of 28 April 2004 laying down public policy rules concerning the implementation and functions of the .eu Top Level Domain and the principles governing registration eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02004R0874-20150416</p> <p>Article 7 Procedure for <u>reserved geographical and geopolitical names</u></p> <p>... Upon the resolution of any objections, the Registry shall publish on its web site two lists of names. The one list shall contain the list of names that the Commission shall have notified as 'not registrable'. The other list shall contain the list of names that the Commission shall have notified to the Registry as 'registrable only under a second level domain'.</p> <p>Article 8 Reservation of <u>names by countries and alpha-2 codes representing countries</u></p> <p>1. The list of names set out in the Annex to</p>		<p>Article 21 Speculative and abusive registrations</p> <p>1. A registered domain name shall be subject to revocation, using an appropriate extra-judicial or judicial procedure, where that name is identical or confusingly similar to a name in respect of which a right is recognised or established by national and/or Community law, such as the rights mentioned in Article 10(1) ['Prior rights' shall be understood to include, inter alia, registered national and community trademarks, <u>geographical indications or designations of origin</u>, and, in as far as they are protected under national law in the Member-State where they are held: unregistered trademarks, trade names, business identifiers, company names, family names, and distinctive titles of protected literary and artistic works.]</p>

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		<p>this Regulation shall only be reserved or registered as second level domain names directly under the .eu TLD by the countries indicated in the list.</p> <p>2. Alpha-2 codes representing countries shall not be registered as second level domain names directly under the .eu TLD.</p> <p>Article 9 Second level domain name for <u>geographical and geopolitical names</u></p> <p>Registration of geographical and geopolitical concepts as domain names in accordance with Article 5(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 733/2002 may be provided for by a Member State that has notified the names...</p> <p>The Annex contains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of names per country and the countries that can register them. 2. List of names per country and the countries that can reserve them 		
<p>√ .FR France*</p>	<p>“the name of the French Republic”</p>	<p>Naming charter of the Association Française de Nommage Internet en Coopération (AFNIC). Rules for registration of the country code top-level domain on national territory www.afnic.fr/medias/documents/Cadre_legal/Charte_de_nommage_22032016_VF.pdf</p> <p>26. In order to obtain registration of a term subject to prior examination, the applicant must ensure that the domain name is not likely to infringe intellectual property rights</p>	<p>“French Republic”</p>	<p>Settlement of alternative dispute resolution procedures www.afnic.fr/medias/documents/RESOUDRE_UNLITIGE/PARL/Reglement_PARL_vFR_22_03_2016.pdf</p> <p>“Infringement of the rights of third parties”: An infringement of the rights of third parties, particularly in the cases provided for in Article L. 45-2 of the CPCE, when the domain is: “Likely to undermine public order or morality or rights guaranteed by the Constitution or by law; Likely to</p>

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		or the right of personality or is not identical to or related to <u>the name of the French Republic</u> or a local authority or institution or a group of local authorities or a national or local public service or institution, unless the applicant establishes a legitimate interest and acts in good faith.		infringe intellectual property rights or the right of personality, unless the defendant establishes a legitimate interest and acts in good faith; Identical to or related to that of the <u>French Republic</u> , a local authority or a group of local authorities or a national or local public service or institution unless the applicant establishes a legitimate interest and acts in good faith.”
<u>.GE</u> Georgia	n/a	Terms and conditions of the .GE domain registration nic.net.ge/Service/Rules	n/a	
√ <u>.HN</u> Honduras*	n/a	Registrant agreement nic.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Acuerdo-de-Registrante-Nov-2012.pdf	n/a	Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy for .HN www.nic.hn/doc/Politica_hn.pdf 4. Mandatory administrative procedure. a. Applicable controversies. You will be required to submit to a mandatory administrative procedure in case a third party (a “Complainant”) argues before the competent provider, in compliance with the Regulation, that i) you have an identical or similar domain name to the extent of creating confusion with respect to a trademark or service mark over which the complainant has rights; and ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests regarding the domain name; and iii) you have a domain name that has been registered or is used in bad faith.
<u>.HU</u> Hungary	“Country names” “local municipality”	Domain Registration Rules and Procedures www.domain.hu/domain/English/szabalyzat/szabalyzat.html 2.2.4 In case of delegation directly under	n/a	Domain Registration Rules and Procedures www.domain.hu/domain/English/szabalyzat/szabalyzat.html 10.3 The Alternative Dispute Resolution Forum shall decide on revoking or transferring the domain

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		<p>the .hu public domain</p> <p>a) the <u>local municipality</u> only is entitled to choose a domain name identical with the name of settlement belonging to the municipality</p> <p>b) the official representation only of the particular <u>country</u> is entitled to choose a domain name identical with <u>the name of the particular country (in Hungarian, English and the own language of the country) [...]</u></p>		<p>to the Applicant</p> <p>a) if</p> <p>aa) the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name in respect of which a protection is recognized or established by national and/or Community law in favor of the Dispute Applicant; or</p> <p>ab) the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name in respect of which a right to use is recognized or established by national and/or Community law in favor of the Dispute Applicant,</p> <p>b) and if</p> <p>ba) the domain name has been applied for by the Applyee without rights or legitimate interest in the name; or</p> <p>bb) the domain name has been applied for or is being used by the Applyee in bad faith.</p>
<p>√ .IE</p> <p>Ireland</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Registration and Naming in the .IE Namespace</p> <p>www.iedr.ie/uploads/IEDR-RegistrationNaming-.IE-Namespae.pdf</p> <p>3.1.2.2. Rules on what constitutes a “valid” domain name are as follows:</p> <p>vi. The proposed domain name must not contravene the geographical name regulation, which requires that no domain name may consist of <u>Irish geographical name(s), word(s) or description(s), or a combination of such</u>, followed by .ie, which in the view of the IEDR would be likely to be misleading if registered in the name of the applicant, or if registered, would be likely to infer or to imply that the (future) domain holder had exclusive, or certain, rights emanating from such a domain name.</p>	<p>“Geographical indications”</p> <p>“Protected identifier in which the Complainant has rights”</p>	<p>Dispute Resolution Policy</p> <p>www.iedr.ie/dispute-resolution/</p> <p>1. Mandatory Administrative Proceeding</p> <p>1.1. The Registrant agrees to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding ... for .ie Domain Name Registrations in the event a Complainant claims that:</p> <p>1.1.1. a domain name is identical or misleadingly similar to <u>a protected identifier in which the Complainant has rights</u>; and</p> <p>1.1.2. the Registrant has no rights in law or legitimate interests in respect of a domain name; and</p> <p>1.1.3. a domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.</p> <p>1.3. Protected identifiers for the purpose of this</p>

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		<p>NOTE: as of December 20th 2016, this rule [is] no longer [] in effect. Accordingly, there [is] no restriction on applying to register a .ie domain that corresponds to an Irish geographic place name from this date.</p>		<p>Policy are:</p> <p>1.3.1. Trade and service marks protected in the island of Ireland.</p> <p>1.3.2. Personal names (including pseudonyms) in which the Complainant has acquired a reputation in the island of Ireland.</p> <p>1.3.3. <u>Geographical indications</u> that can prima facie be protected in the island of Ireland. Geographical indications are, for the purposes of this Policy, indications which identify a good as originating in a territory, region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. A Complainant is deemed to have rights in a geographical indication for the purposes of this Policy, if it has standing to bring an action based on the alleged infringement of the geographical indication before the courts of Ireland.</p>
<p>.il Israel</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Rules for the Allocation of Domain Names Under the Israel Country Code Top Level Domain (".IL") www.isoc.org.il/files/docs/ISOC-IL_Registration_Rules_v1.6_ENGLISH_-_18.12.2017.pdf</p> <p>4.3. Under the following SLDs, Domain Names will be allocated on the third or fourth level to the following entities only: f) .muni.il - for municipal and local government authorities.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Procedures for Alternative Dispute Resolution under the .IL ccTLD by Dispute Resolution Panels ("IL-DRP") en.isoc.org.il/domains/ildrp_rules.html</p> <p>B. Grounds for IL-DRP</p> <p>3. Disputes regarding allocation of a Domain Name by a Holder may be brought by a third party ("Complainant") on the following grounds: 3.1. the Domain Name is the same or confusingly similar to a trademark, trade name, registered company name or legal entity registration ("Name") of the complainant; and 3.2. the Complainant has rights in the Name; and 3.3. the Holder has no rights in the Name; and</p>

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				3.4. the application for allocation of the Domain Name was made or the Domain Name was used in bad faith
.IN India	“States/ Union Territories/ Cities”	<p>Terms and Conditions for Registrants registry.in/system/files/Terms_and_Conditions_for_Registrants_1.pdf</p> <p>.IN Internet Domain Name Policy Framework & Implementation registry.in/system/files/inpolicy_0.pdf</p> <p>3.4.6. Prior to the opening of registration at 2nd/3rd levels, following category of names will be reserved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Authorities • <u>States/ Union Territories/ Cities</u> • Specific Names for Registry use 	n/a	<p>.IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP) registry.in/IN%20Domain%20Name%20Dispute%20Resolution%20Policy%20%28INDRP%29</p> <p>4. Types of Disputes Any Person who considers that a registered domain name conflicts with his legitimate rights or interests may file a Complaint to the .IN Registry on the following premises: (i) the Registrant’s domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name, trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; (ii) the Registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and (iii) the Registrant’s domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.</p>
[√] .IR Islamic Republic of Iran	“Names and codes of provinces, cities and towns in Iran”	<p>Terms and Conditions for the Registration of an Internet Domain Name (under .ir) www.nic.ir/Terms_and_Conditions_ir</p> <p>Terms and Conditions (.ir), Appendix 1: Domain Rules www.nic.ir/Terms_and_Conditions_ir_Appendix_1_Domain_Rules</p> <p>E. Rules for Second-Level Domains</p> <p>Any allowable domain EXCEPT the following may be used as a second level domain:</p>	n/a	<p>Dispute Resolution Policy for Internet Domain Names (.ir) www.nic.ir/Dispute_Resolution_Policy_ir</p> <p>4.a. Applicable Disputes. You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “complainant”) asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that i. your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and ii. you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and</p>

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		5. <u>Names and codes of provinces, cities and towns in Iran</u> . These are reserved for respective administrative units (see Names of Geographic Administrative Units in Iran for the list).		iii. your domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.
<u>.IS</u> Iceland	n/a	Domain Rules www.isnic.is/en/domain/rules Article 11 The following domains are reserved for possible future use and will not be registered: net.is, com.is, edu.is, gov.is, org.is, and int.is.	n/a	Domain Rules, Charter IX www.isnic.is/en/domain/rules.php#9 Article 40 The Board of Appeals shall make decisions on appeals based on the following substantial rule as well as ISNIC's registration policy. The domain will only be transferred from the current registrant if all of the following conditions are true: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a domain name is the same as a registered trade mark, consisting exclusively of letters or numerals, registered at the Icelandic Patent Office before the domain was registered 2. the party who registered the domain does not have any legitimate interest of the use of the domain 3. the party that registered the domain was not in good faith regarding his right to the domain at the time of registration.
<u>.IT</u> Italy	"Italian regions" "Italian provinces" "Italian municipalities" "geographical structure, corresponding to local authorities"	Assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD .it www.nic.it/sites/default/files/docs/Regulation_assignment_v7.1.pdf 3.3.1 Regions Appendix A lists the domain names linked to the <u>Italian regions</u> . These domain names are not assignable and are an integral part of the organizational and geographical structure. They allow for the registration and	"other distinctive business signs" "Geographic denomination"	Dispute resolution in the ccTLD .it www.nic.it/sites/default/files/docs/Dispute_Resolution_v2.1.pdf 3.6 Transfer of the domain name object of opposition Domain names for which a third party (called "petitioner") makes the following claims are subject to re-assignment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the domain name object of opposition is identical to or such as to cause confusion with a

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	<p>“Domain names corresponding to Italy”</p>	<p>maintenance of domain names under this structure.</p> <p>3.3.2 Provinces Appendix B lists the domain names related to <u>Italian Provinces</u>. These domain names are not assignable and are an integral part of the organizational and geographical structure. They allow for the registration and maintenance of domain names under this structure.</p> <p>3.3.3 Municipalities Appendix C lists the domain names linked to the <u>Italian municipalities</u>. These domain names are not assignable and are an integral part of the organizational and geographical structure. They allow for the registration and maintenance of domain names under this structure.</p> <p>3.4 Reserved domain names assigned only to specific categories 3.4.1 Domain Names registered under the organizational and <u>geographical structure, corresponding to local authorities</u> 3.4.2 <u>Domain names corresponding to Italy</u> (are reserved and may only be assigned to Italian institutional bodies).</p>		<p>trademark or <u>other</u> distinctive business sign, for which same third party claims rights, or to his name and surname; and that b)the present assignee (called “defendant”) has no right to the domain name object of opposition and, finally, that c) the domain name has been registered and is used in <i>mala fide</i>.</p> <p>3.7 Proof of registration and maintenance of the domain in <i>mala fide</i></p> <p>The following circumstances, if demonstrated, will be considered proof of registration and use of the domain in <i>mala fide</i> 2) the circumstance that the domain name has been registered by the defendant to prevent the owner of the right to a name, trademark, <u>denomination (also geographic)</u> or other distinctive sign recognized by national or European law from using same name, denomination or other distinctive sign in a domain name corresponding to said and it is used for activities in competition with those of the petitioner or, for public organizations, judiciary or other state bodies, in such a way as to mislead the public searching for information regarding institutional activities;</p>
<p>.JM Jamaica</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>www.mona.uwi.edu/mits/ .jm Domain Registration www.mona.uwi.edu/mits/sites/default/files/mits/domain_name_form.txt The party requesting registration of this name certifies that, to her/his knowledge,</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Registration Conditions: Registering a domain name does not confer any legal rights to that name and any disputes between parties over the rights to use a particular name are to be settled between the contending parties using normal legal methods.</p>

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		the use of this name does not violate trademark or other statutes.		
.JP Japan	<p>“metropolitan, prefectural, and municipal labels”</p> <p>“Tokyo and the prefectures; large cities”</p> <p>“Prefectural capital cities”</p>	<p>“Reserved Domain Names in the General-use JP Domain Names” www.nic.ad.jp/dotjp/doc/dotjp-reserved.html</p> <p>Categories of Reserved Domain Names</p> <p>Geographical-type JP domain names that are defined as <u>metropolitan, prefectural, and municipal labels</u></p> <p>- <u>Tokyo and the prefectures; large cities</u> designated by ordinance; <u>Prefectural capital cities</u></p>	n/a	<p>JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy www.nic.ad.jp/doc/jpnic-01221.html</p> <p>a. Applicable Dispute</p> <p>The Registrant is required to submit to this JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Proceeding in the event that a third party (hereinafter referred to as “Complainant”) asserts to the applicable dispute-resolution service provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that</p> <p>i. the domain name of the Registrant is identical or confusingly similar to any mark such as trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights or legitimate interests; and</p> <p>ii. the Registrant has no relevant rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and</p> <p>iii. the domain name of the Registrant has been registered or is being used in bad faith (unfair purpose).</p> <p>In the JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Proceeding, the Complainant must prove each of these three elements.</p>
.KE Kenya	“other grounds that are in the public interest”	<p>Second Level Domain Policy www.kenic.or.ke/images/PDF/KEsecondlevel.pdf</p> <p>8 Reserved and Blocked Names</p> <p>A reserved name is a name that is not, and may not be, registered a SLD.</p> <p>Names may be reserved to enhance the stability and security of the DNS, and to</p>	n/a	<p>Alternative Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy www.kenic.or.ke/images/PDF/ADRP-KeNIC.pdf</p> <p>3. (2) A Registrant shall submit to proceedings under the rules if a complainant demonstrates, in accordance with the procedure, that-</p> <p>(a) The Complainant has rights in respect of a name or mark which is identical or similar to the</p>

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		preserve the public nature of well-known or widely-used names over which no-one holds and no-one should hold intellectual property rights. For any SLD, a blocked name is a name that is considered to be offensive on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex, gender or any other grounds that are in the public interest.		domain name and, under the ownership of the Registrant, is an abusive registration; or (b) The domain name under the ownership of the Registrant is an offensive registration. Rights include but are not limited to intellectual property rights protected under the Kenyan law;
.KG Kyrgyzstan	n/a	Regulations for Registration of a .KG Domain Name www.cctld.kg/regulation.htm	n/a	Regulations for Registration of a .KG Domain Name www.cctld.kg/regulation.htm 3. In case the domain name Holder infringes trademark, name rights, copyrights, the law of the Kyrgyz Republic, etc. the Administrator has the right to stop delegating the domain until the information has been specified or to cancel it in pursuance of the court decision or other circumstances.
.KH Cambodia	n/a	Application Guidelines for Domain Name System Registration (DNS) www.trc.gov.kh/en/offline-services/dns-registration/		Unable to ascertain.
.KR Republic of Korea	“Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon, Ulsan, Gyeonggi, Gangwon, Chungbuk, Chungnam, Jeonbuk, Jeonnam, Gyeongbuk, Gyeongnam, Jeju”	Domain Name Management Rules domain.nida.or.kr/jsp/eng/policy/domainNewRules.jsp appendix 1 : Qualifications for Second Level Domain any organization, company and/or individuals connected with [the following regions] must meet certain criteria that is classified by characteristics of the 2nd level domains [for]: <u>Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon, Ulsan,</u>	n/a	Detailed Rules for the Resolution of Internet Address Disputes www.idrc.or.kr/rc/english/dispute/regulationView.jsp?boardNo=2157 Internet Address Resources Act www.idrc.or.kr/rc/english/dispute/regulationView.jsp?boardNo=2155 Article 18-2 (Standards for Judgement) (1) When the use of Internet addresses registered by a respondent falls under any of the following

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		<p><u>Gyeonggi, Gangwon, Chungbuk, Chungnam, Jeonbuk, Jeonnam, Gyeongbuk, Gyeongnam, Jeju</u></p>		<p>subparagraphs, the conciliation division may make a decision on conciliation, ordering the transfer of Internet addresses possessed by a respondent to an applicant or the cancellation of Internet addresses:</p> <p>1. When the use of any Internet address by a respondent violates rights to emblems protected under the Trademark Act (hereinafter referred to as “emblems”), such as an applicant’s trademark or service mark registered in the Republic of Korea;</p>
<p><u>.KW</u> Kuwait</p>	<p>“names which are reserved for the Kuwaiti Government”</p> <p>“Censored names”</p>	<p>Registration Regulation www.kw/media/policy_files/Policy_AR-v1.0_1_Sic8CRR.pdf</p> <p>Domain Registration Policy www.kw/media/policy_files/REGISTRATION_POLICY_V1.0.pdf</p> <p>www.kw/en/support/faqs/</p> <p>The [reserved and censored Domain names list] is a series of names which are reserved for the Kuwaiti Government as it is or might be utilized. The Censored names are names which are vulgar and indecent.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>
<p>√ <u>.LA</u> Lao People’s Democratic Republic</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Registration Agreement www.la/terms-registration</p> <p>Terms and conditions to the registration of domain names www.la/terms</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.la/dispute</p>
<p><u>.LK</u> Sri Lanka</p>	<p>“Any name that [] suggests [] any connection with the Government or any Government</p>	<p>Domain Registration Policy www.nic.lk/index.php/policies-procedures/domain-registration-policy</p> <p>The following names will generally not be</p>	<p>“other name”</p>	<p>Domain Name Disputes Policy www.nic.lk/index.php/policies-procedures/domain-registration-policy</p> <p>• In some cases, where the Registry considers that</p>

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	<p>Department, Municipality, or other Local Authority [] unless [] approved”</p> <p>“Country names”</p> <p>“Towns, Provinces and abbreviations thereof”</p>	<p>registered:</p> <p>- Any name that in the opinion of the registrar suggests or is deemed to suggest the patronage of the President of Sri Lanka or any connection with the Government or any Government Department, Municipality, or other Local Authority, or with any society or body incorporated by an Act of Parliament, unless the applicant provides evidence that use of such name has been approved by the relevant Government Authority.</p> <p>- Personal names/ <u>Country names</u> <u>Towns, Provinces and abbreviations thereof</u>. (e.g. colombo.lk, kandy.lk, western.lk, cmb.lk, etc.)</p>		<p>a name may have multiple IPR owners, the applicant may be asked for a letter that agrees, as part of their request for name registration, to indemnify and hold the LK Domain Registry clear of any and all costs, fees, and/or expenses arising from litigation involving trademark, trade name, service mark, and any <u>other name</u> infringements, or other reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names should not include trademarks of other parties or words, which are not permitted in business names, unless the applicant is legally entitled to use such words. Names that are offensive, obscene, or may confuse or grossly mislead the public should not be selected. If a person registers a domain name that contains someone else’s trademark and if the trademark owner successfully proves the claim of trademark infringement, the domain name would either be cancelled or transferred to the prevailing trademark owner.
<p>.LY Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms and conditions for registering domain names under the country code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) of LIBYA (“.ly”) www.nic.ly/regulations.php</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms and conditions for registering domain names under the country code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) of LIBYA (“.ly”) www.nic.ly/regulations.php</p> <p>5.1 Any disputes between parties over the rights to use a particular domain name are to be settled between the contending parties using normal legal methods.</p>
<p>√ .MA Morocco*</p>	<p>“The name of the Kingdom of Morocco”</p> <p>“Countries and Continents,</p>	<p>The ANRT/DG/No.12/14 decision of November 21, 2014 relating to the terms and conditions of the administrative, technical and commercial management of “.ma” Internet domain names. www.anrt.ma/sites/default/files/2015-12-14-</p>	<p>“manufacturing mark”</p>	<p>Regulation on alternative dispute resolution procedure relating to the “.ma” domain www.wipo.int/amc/fr/domains/rules/cctld/ma/newrules.html</p> <p>a. Mandatory procedure.</p>

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	<p>Provinces, prefectures and communes”</p> <p>“provinces, prefectures and municipalities”</p>	<p>gestion-nom-domaine-ma-fr_0.pdf</p> <p>6-2. Reserved terms: The name of the Kingdom of Morocco, its national institutions and national public services, either on its own or combined with words referring to these institutions or services, can only be registered as a domain name by these institutions or services.</p> <p>Reserved Terms www.registre.ma/wp-content/themes/domaine/pdf/Liste_termes_reservedes.pdf</p> <p><u>Countries and Continents, Provinces, prefectures and communes, list of provinces, prefectures and municipalities of the Kingdom of Morocco, published by Decree No. 2-08-520 of 28 October 2008 (BO N ° 5684), modified and completed by Decree N ° 2-09-320 of June 11, 2009 (BO No. 5744).</u></p>		<p>The defendant is obliged to submit to a mandatory procedure if a third party (the complainant) files a claim with the Centre asserting that:</p> <p>(i) the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a <u>manufacturing mark</u>, a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has protected rights in Morocco; and</p> <p>(ii) the defendant has no right to the domain name or legitimate interest attached thereto; and</p> <p>(iii) the domain name has been registered or used in bad faith.</p> <p>In the procedure it is the responsibility of the complainant to provide evidence that all of these conditions have been met.</p>
<p>.MG Madagascar</p>	<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>	<p>www.nic.mg/</p>		<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>
<p>.MU Mauritius</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Registration Agreement www.nic.mu/index.php/registration-agreement.html</p> <p>ccTLD Policy framework www.nic.mu/index.php/ccTLD-policy-framework.html</p>		<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>

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<p>√ .MX Mexico</p>	<p>“Common names of the states of Mexico”</p>	<p>.MX Domain Name General Policies www.registry.mx/jsf/static_content/domain/policies_first_new.jsf</p> <p>Reserved .MX Domain Names www.registry.mx/jsf/static_content/domain/reserved_domain_names.jsf</p> <p><u>Common names of the states of Mexico</u> reserved for the state governments</p>	<p>“Appellations of origin”</p>	<p>Dispute Resolution Policy on .MX Domain Names (LDRP) www.registry.mx/jsf/static_content/domain/policies_second.jsf</p> <p>a. Applicable Disputes. All the people who consider affected its rights (promoter) and that wish to ask for the cancellation of the registration or transfer of the ownership of a .MX domain name, agree to submit to the dispute resolution policy on domain names .MX (LDRP) and the respective regulation,... in the following cases: the domain name is identical or confusingly similar in respect of a trademark or registered service, registered trade announcement, <u>appellation of origin</u> or reservation of rights on which the petitioner has rights; if and when the holder has developed a pattern of such conduct, or the registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name; and the domain name has been registered or used in bad faith.</p>
<p>.MY Malaysia</p>	<p>“country or state names” “Malaysia”</p>	<p>Agreement for Registration of Domain Name www.mynic.my/en/agreement.php</p> <p>Regulated Names Policy and Procedure www.mynic.my/en/faq.php?id=110</p> <p>.my DOMAIN REGISTRY criteria www.mynic.my/en/choosingadomainname.php</p> <p>Domain names must not: By themselves contain <u>country or state</u></p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (MYDRP) www.mynic.my/documents/MYDRP_POLICY-2013.pdf</p> <p>5.2 The Complainant must establish BOTH of the following elements in the Complaint: (i) the Domain Name is identical or confusingly similar to a trade mark or service mark to which the Complainant has rights; and (ii) you have registered and/or used the Domain</p>

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		<p>names or well-known names such as “Malaysia”, “Malacca”, “Johore”, etc, or the Bahasa Malaysia equivalents such as “Melaka”, “Johor”, etc.</p> <p>These domain names may only be applied by the relevant State authority, or persons who have been duly authorised by the relevant State authority.</p>		Name in bad faith.
<p>.MZ Mozambique</p>	n/a	<p>Application to establish a sub-domain within the .mz namespace of the internet www.ciuem.mz/images/MZ_Domain_form.pdf</p> <p>Applicant is not seeking to use the Domain Name for any unlawful purpose, including, without limitation, delictual interference with contract or prospective business advantage, unfair competition, injuring the reputation of another, nor for the purpose of confusing or misleading a person, whether natural or incorporated.</p>		Unable to ascertain.
<p>.NG Nigeria</p>	“government or other related words”	<p>NIRA Domain Name Policy www.nira.org.ng/images/Policies/NIRA_Domain_Names_Policy.pdf</p> <p>Restricted Names: This shall be a list of domains that may give a wrong impression if used. This could pertain to military, <u>government or other related words</u>. ALL applications for these domains would be rejected.</p> <p>NIRA General Registration Policy www.nira.org.ng/images/Policies/NIRA-GENERAL-REGISTRATION-POLICY.pdf</p>	n/a	<p>NIRA Complaints Policy www.nira.org.ng/images/Policies/NIRA_COMPLAINTS_POLICY.pdf</p> <p>4.1 “Domain complaints” include complaints about:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prohibited misspellings; offering a domain name for sale; correct “ownership” of a domain name; transfer (change of registrant), and breaches of the domain name license terms and conditions, or any NIRA Policy

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<p>.NO Norway</p>	<p>“municipalities, counties and all towns and villages with more than 5000 inhabitants”</p>	<p>Domain name policy for .no www.norid.no/en/regelverk/navnepolitikk</p> <p>4. Additional requirements for the geographical second-level domains and category second-level domains</p> <p>4.1 Norid manages subdomains for <u>municipalities, counties and all towns and villages with more than 5000 inhabitants.</u> Within the geographical second-level domains, names are registered depending on where applicants themselves feel that they belong. In general, the position in the name space should reflect the geographical location. Applicants are therefore requested not to register domain names for geographical areas where they do not have any local presence.</p> <p>Appendix B: The geographical second-level domains www.norid.no/regelverk/vedlegg-b.en.html</p> <p>The reserved domain www can only be registered under a geographical second level domain by a local organisation who represents the corresponding geographic area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third and fourth level domains www.municipality.no/www.municipality.county.no may only be registered by the relevant municipality. • The third level domain www for cities, towns and villages may only be registered by the relevant municipality where the community 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Alternative dispute resolution for .no www.norid.no/en/regelverk/regelverk-endringer/klagenemnd-2003/</p> <p>Appendix H: Complaint that the registration or use of the domain name infringes the complainant’s rights</p> <p>1.2 Requirements for the basis of the complaint</p> <p>The complainant must provide evidence that</p> <p>a. The complainant holds rights to a name or mark which is identical to or resembles the domain name, and that</p> <p>b. the owner’s registration or use of the domain name was undertaken in bad faith.</p>

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		<p>is located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third level domain www.county.no may only be registered by the relevant county. Counties that have a two-letter abbreviation of the county name as their second level geographic domain name can register www.county.no using the full county name given below. 		
<p>.NP Nepal</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions register.com.np/terms-and-conditions</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions register.com.np/terms-and-conditions</p> <p>9. If a party claims that a domain name already registered violates its registered trade name, or an obvious derivation of its registered company name, MOS-NP reserves the right to transfer the domain to the claiming party provided that it had registered trade name, trademarks or registered company name with Nepal Government at least one year before the registration date of the domain name in question registered with MOS-NP. In this, and all other matters, decision of a court of law with proper jurisdiction in Nepal, if so sought, will be final.</p>
<p>.NZ New Zealand</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>.NZ Registrant Agreement Core Terms and Conditions www.dnc.org.nz/sites/default/files/2017-08/registrant_core_terms_and_conditions_0.pdf</p> <p>.nz Principles and Responsibilities www.dnc.org.nz/sites/default/files/2017-11/principles_and_responsibilities_v1.1.pdf</p> <p>nz Operations and Procedures www.dnc.org.nz/sites/default/files/2017-</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Dispute Resolution Service Policy www.dnc.org.nz/sites/default/files/2015-12/dispute_resolution_service.pdf</p> <p>4. Dispute Resolution Service 4.1 This Policy and Procedure applies to Respondents when a Complainant asserts to the DNC according to the Procedure, that: 4.1.1 The Complainant has Rights in respect of a name or mark which is identical or similar to the Domain Name; and 4.1.2 The Domain Name, in the hands of the</p>

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		11/operations_and_procedures_v2.1_1.pdf		Respondent, is an Unfair Registration.
√ .PE Peru*	n/a	<p>General rules of registration punto.pe/rules_and_procedures.php</p>	<p>“appellations or indications of origin”</p> <p>“names of official organizations of the Central, Regional or Local Government of Peru”</p>	<p>Domain name dispute resolution policy for .pe delegated domain names punto.pe/archivos/Politica_de_Solucion_de_Contraversias5.pdf</p> <p>The Policy shall resolve disputes arising in connection with the registration or use of domain names and third-party rights in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The domain name is identical or similar to the point of creating confusion with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) trademarks registered in Peru, on which the claimant has rights; (b) <u>appellations or indications of origin</u> protected in Peru; (d) <u>names of official organizations of the Central, Regional or Local Government of Peru</u>; [...] 2. The holder of a domain name has no rights or legitimate interests with respect to the domain name. 3. The domain name was registered or is being used in bad faith.
√ .PL Poland	n/a	<p>.PL Domain Name Regulations as of 18 December 2006 www.dns.pl/english/regulations.html</p> <p>Terms and Conditions concerning the Domain Name www.dns.pl/english/technical_cond20151201.html</p> <p>Regulations of Option for Registration of a Domain Name www.dns.pl/english/option.html</p>	n/a	<p>Rules for Resolution of .PL Disputes www.sakig.pl/uploads/pdf/regulaminy/DOMAIN-RULES-2015.pdf</p> <p>www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/rules/cctld/expedited/pl/index.html</p> <p>Statement of Claim Article 36 (a) The Statement of Claim shall contain a comprehensive statement of the facts and legal arguments supporting the claim, including the</p>

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				remedies sought. The only remedies available as a result of the proceedings are the cancellation or the transfer of the domain name registration and the costs of the arbitration proceeding.
<p>.PT Portugal</p>	<p>“The name of a country or territory”</p> <p>“geographical name”</p> <p>“Portuguese city, civil parish, municipality, administrative region or demarcated area”</p> <p>“foreign capital, city or demarcated area”</p>	<p>.PT Domain Registration Rules www.dns.pt/fotos/gca/registration_rules_pt_156272736854d0fe49312ab.pdf</p> <p>Article 9 Prohibited Domain Names 1. Apart from the items prohibited for each .pt hierarchy, the domain name may not: f) Correspond to a <u>geographical name</u>, except for registrations in the .com.pt second level domain, to which this prohibition is not applied, and directly under .pt within the terms of sub-paragraph b) of article 11;</p> <p>§ Geographical name is understood to be any name, regardless of the language in which it is written, which coincides, namely, with: a) Any alpha-3 code listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard; b) <u>The name of a country or territory</u> listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard; c) The name of a country or territory recognised by UNESCO; d) <u>The name of a Portuguese city, civil parish, municipality, administrative region or demarcated area</u>; e) <u>The name of a foreign capital, city or demarcated area</u> which, due to its notoriety or relevance, is of common knowledge;</p>	<p>“name or designation”</p>	<p>.PT Domain Registration Rules CHAPTER VI ARBITRATION www.dns.pt/en/domains-2/domain-rules/chapter-vi/</p> <p>a) The domain name coincides with, is identical to or susceptible to causing confusion with a <u>name or designation</u> protected within the terms of the legal arrangements in force in favour of the claimant of the arbitral proceedings; b) The domain name was registered without being based on any rights or legitimate interests previously acquired by its registrant; c) The domain name is registered and being used in bad faith.</p> <p>Sole Paragraph: for the purpose of verifying the existence of bad faith, the following facts or circumstances, among others, may be used as evidence: the domain name was registered or acquired with a view to later selling it to the claimant; the domain name was registered expressly in order to disturb the claimant’s professional business; the domain name was used intentionally, in the pursuit of commercial gain, to attract Internet users to the claimant’s website; the domain name is made up of one or more first names or of the combination of a first name and the claimant’s surname.</p>

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		f) Other Portuguese or foreign toponyms, such as rivers, hills, neighbourhoods or historic areas, which due to their notoriety and relevance, are of common knowledge.		
√ .PW Palau	“countries and territories names” “Geographical place names”	Reserved Name Policy registry.pw/policies/reserved-names-policy/ - <u>Geographical place names</u> , references to any region and names of Chiefs of the Republic of Palau - The short form (in English) of <u>all country and territory names</u> contained on the ISO 3166-1 list, as updated from time to time, including the European Union, which is exceptionally reserved on the ISO 3166-1 list	n/a	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en
√ .QA Qatar	“Names of Countries” “full names or abbreviations of local regions or districts in the state of Qatar”	Domain Name Registration Policy www.domains.qa/sites/default/files/Qatar%20Domains%20Registry-Domain%20Name%20Registration%20Policy_0.pdf 11. Reserved Words 11.3. The list of words which are reserved is maintained in the Qatar Domains Registry’s Domain Name Registry System. This list includes but not limited to: 11.3.1. names of Qatari Constitutional and governmental Authorities ; 11.3.2. <u>full names or abbreviations of local regions or districts in the state of Qatar:</u> and 11.3.3. <u>Names of Countries.</u> Registrant Agreement Policy	n/a	Qatar Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy www.domains.qa/sites/default/files/Qatar%20Domains%20Registry-Domain%20Name%20Dispute%20Resolution%20Policy_0.pdf a) Applicable Disputes You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “Complainant”) asserts to the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that: (i) your Domain Name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; and (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the Domain Name; and (iii) your Domain Name has been Registered or is being used in bad faith.

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		www.domains.qa/sites/default/files/Qatar%20Domains%20Registry-Registrant%20Agreement%20Policy_0.pdf		
.RS Serbia	<p>“names of towns and cities in Serbia”</p> <p>“public institutions”</p> <p>“services of the state and local governments”</p>	<p>General Terms and Conditions on the Operation of Registrars of National Internet Domain Names www.rnids.rs/en/documents/general-terms-and-conditions-on-operation-registrars-national-internet-domain-names</p> <p>Reserved domain names www.rnids.rs/en/national-domains/reserved-domain-names</p> <p>RNIDS has the right to register or reserve domain names for its own use, domain names of special significance for the Republic of Serbia and domain names required for the stable functioning of Internet services in Serbia. Most reserved domains are <u>names of towns and cities in Serbia</u>, of <u>public institutions</u> or of administration bodies and <u>services of the state and local governments</u>.</p> <p>List of domains reserved for use by state bodies and organizations https://www.rnids.rs/registar_dokumenata/2016_05_23-spisak-rezervisani_drzavni.pdf</p>	“intellectual property rights”	<p>Rules of Procedure for the Resolution of Disputes relating to the Registration of National Internet Domain Names www.rnids.rs/en/node/5967</p> <p>Article 8 Disputes relating to the registration of national Internet domain names shall be addressed by an arbitration council comprising three members. The arbitration council shall consider and determine whether in registering and using a national Internet domain name, the registrant has violated <u>intellectual property rights</u> or some other subjective right of the plaintiff, in accordance with the provisions of these Rules of Procedure.</p>
.RU Russian Federation	<p>“names of [] government bodies”</p> <p>“public interests”</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions of Domain Name Registration in .RU and .PФ cctld.ru/files/pdf/docs/en/rules_ru-rf.pdf?v=5</p> <p>3.1.4. In order to prevent possible violations, it is</p>	<p>“other intellectual property”</p> <p>“name of a non-profit</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions of Domain Name Registration in .RU and .PФ cctld.ru/files/pdf/docs/en/rules_ru-rf.pdf?v=5</p> <p>2.9. ...A person claiming that the Registrant’s administration of the domain name violates the</p>

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	Reserved: names of specific listed Regions, Territories and Republics	<p>recommended that the User ensure, prior to filing an application, that there are no trademarks, brand names, or another intellectual property, <u>names of non-profit organizations or government bodies</u> that are similar to the domain name submitted for registration.</p> <p>3.1.5. The User may not register domain names that include words at odds with the <u>public interests</u>, the principles of humanity or morality (in particular, obscene words, hate slogans that insult human dignity or religious or other beliefs)</p> <p>Reserved domain names (till October 01, 2009) cctld.ru/en/domains/domens_ru/reserved.php</p>	organization or government body”	rights of such person (specifically, <u>rights to any trademark, brand name or other intellectual property, or to the name of a non-profit organization or government body</u>) may issue a complaint to the Registrant, as well as initiate court proceedings.
<p>.SA Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>“geographical” domain names “names of cities, governorates, regions and countries”</p>	<p>Saudi Domain Name Registration Regulation www.nic.sa/en/view/regulation</p> <p>8. Reserved Domain Names 8.1 SaudiNIC has the authority to create and manage lists of domain names that are reserved or otherwise unavailable for registration, which may include but not limited to domain names that are numerical, <u>geographical</u>, names of religions, etc.</p> <p>Criteria to Demonstrate Reasonable Relationship between a Domain Name and a Registrant</p>	“commercial name”	<p>Saudi Domain Names Objection Rules www.nic.sa/en/view/objection_rules</p> <p>2. The Scope of this Document</p> <p>CITC jurisdiction to implement this Document is limited to the objections in connection with the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A decision issued by SaudiNIC. 2. A domain name which is clearly violates the terms and conditions of the Saudi domain names regulations or any other rules or procedures may be issued by CITC. 3. A domain name that is similar to or mimics the

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		<p>www.nic.sa/en/view/domain_name_relation_ship_criteria</p> <p>Procedures Governing Reserved Names Under Saudi Domain Names www.nic.sa/en/view/reserved_names_procedures</p> <p>3 - List of Reserved names 3/1 SaudiNIC establish the List that includes reserved names in the following categories: - Geographical: such as <u>names of cities, governorates, regions and countries.</u></p>		<p>objector domain name or the objector commercial name or trade mark; provided that the registration or the use of such domain name was done in a bad faith.</p>
<p>√ .SC Seychelles</p>	<p>“other types of intellectual property, as these may now exist or be revised from time to time”</p>	<p>“NIC.SC” Registration Agreement nic.sc/en/forms/NIC.SC-Registration-Agreement.pdf</p> <p>registration [...] is subject to [...] other pertinent rules and laws, including those concerning trademarks and <u>other types of intellectual property, as these may now exist or be revised from time to time</u></p> <p>Rules Governing Qualifications for Registration of .SC Domain Names www.nic.sc/en/forms/Rules-Governing-Qualifications-for-Registration.pdf</p> <p>We do not register names which are offensive, obscene, or may confuse or grossly mislead the public.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** nic.sc/en/forms/Uniform-Domain-Name-Dispute-Resolution-Policy.pdf</p>
<p>.SI Slovenia</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>General Terms and Conditions for Registration of Domain Names under the .SI Top-Level Domain</p>	<p>“Geographic designations”</p>	<p>Rules on the Alternative Domain Name Dispute Resolution Procedure for .SI Top-Level Domains (ADR Rules)</p>

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
		<p>www.register.si/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/general-terms.pdf</p> <p>List of Reserved Domain Names www.register.si/list-of-reserved-domain-names/?lang=en_US</p> <p>rs.si and si.si reserved for the Republic of Slovenia</p>		<p>www.register.si/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ARDS_eng.pdf</p> <p>General Terms and Conditions for Registration of Domain Names under the .SI Top-Level Domain www.register.si/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/general-terms.pdf</p> <p>18.2.1. Complainants asserting that a registered Domain name violates their rights may initiate an ARDS procedure only in instances where they also assert:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that the Domain name of the Holder is identical to or interchangeable with their trade mark valid on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, or company name, as taken from the court register in the Republic of Slovenia, or that it violates their copyright under the law of the Republic of Slovenia, or a registered <u>geographic designation</u> to which they are entitled under the law of the Republic of Slovenia, or encroaches on their rights to their personal name under the law of the Republic of Slovenia, or encroaches upon other rights recognized in the legal system of the Republic of Slovenia; - that the Domain name holder has no legally recognized interest with regard to the registered Domain name; and - that the Domain name was registered or is used in bad faith.
<p>.SN Senegal*</p>	<p>“names of cities”</p>	<p>Rules for the registration of “.sn” domain names www.nic.sn/images/formulaire/charte.pdf</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Rules for the registration of “.sn” domain names www.nic.sn/images/formulaire/charte.pdf</p>

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
		<p>13 - 4: Reserved terms : These names are domain names whose registration is subject to specific conditions linked to the identity and right of the applicant. "Reserved names" for example, include the <u>names of cities</u> (Dakar, Touba, Thiès, etc.) and generic terms, etc. They also include names registered with national, regional and international authorities charged with the protection of trademark rights under the international conventions signed by the State of Senegal.</p>		<p>Article 18: Arbitral and judicial competence. If an amicable settlement is not reached, any litigation arising from the application of the Charter is submitted to the competent authorities, under the aegis of the National Orientation Commission of the NIC, Senegal.</p>
<p>.ST Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Terms of Service www.nic.st/html/policyrules/ Which specific .ST addresses are reserved? GOV.ST (Government of São Tome' and Principe) SAOTOME.ST (Island of São Tome') PRINCIPE.ST (Island of Principe) CONSULADO.ST (São Tome' and Principe consulates) EMBAIXADA.ST (São Tome' and Principe embassys)</p>		<p>Unable to ascertain.</p>
<p>.TH Thailand</p>	<p>"name of any country, province, city including public place"</p>	<p>Policy of .th and .ไทย service www.thnic.co.th/en/policy2561/ 4. Domain name must not be the reserved words such as - The words which be the <u>name of any country, province, city including public place</u> or another word that give meaning of these words.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Policy of .th and .ไทย service www.thnic.co.th/en/policy2561/ Dispute resolution: THNIC will not be an intermediary in any disputes which might be occurred among holders of domain name. THNIC will settle the dispute by relying on court orders. If a conflict occurs during the registration procedure, THNIC will hold the process until the dispute has been settled or the written legal agreement has</p>

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
				been signed by both parties and THNIC receives the order or the agreement.
.TN Tunisia*	n/a	Naming charter for “.tn” www.registre.tn/upload/files/Charte_de_nommage_%20tn_24072013_FR.pdf	n/a	Rules for the arbitration of domain name disputes www.registre.tn/upload/files/Reglement%20arbitre_24072013.pdf Having regard to Article 2: 2.2 Disputes covered by the current rules relate to the registration of one or more domain names between a registrant and one or more third parties in accordance with the provisions of the applicable naming charters relating to “.tn” and “.تونس”.
.TO Tonga	Unable to ascertain.	See: www.tonic.to/		Unable to ascertain.
.TR Turkey	“area names” “turkiye”, “ataturk” “turk”	“.tr” Domain Names Policies, Rules and Procedures www.nic.tr/forms/eng/policies.pdf?PHPSESSID=130037188019359324983692 10. In all sub-domains (second level), the domain names “turkiye”, “ataturk” and “turk” will be allotted only to the state institutions authorized by the Turkish Republic. 24. The allotment of settlement <u>area names</u> (Izmir, Rize, etc.) are subject to explicit rules.	n/a	Dispute Resolution Mechanism www.nic.tr/forms/eng/policies.pdf?PHPSESSID=130037188019359324983692
√ .TV Tuvalu	n/a	www.tv Registration Agreement www.verisign.com/en_US/channel-resources/become-a-registrar/verisign-domain-registrar/domain-	n/a	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
		registration/index.xhtmll		
√ .TZ United Republic of Tanzania	Unable to ascertain.	www.tznic.or.tz What types of .TZ domain names can you register karibu.tz/index.php/what-types-of-tz-domain-name-can-you-register .go.tz - Only for formal Tanzania Governmental entities as recognized through parliament or on production of a letter from relevant Permanent Secretary of the relevant government Ministry where the registrant belongs.	n/a	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy for .TZ tznic.or.tz/images/docs/Policy%20-%20DRS%20 Revised-final.pdf a) Applicable Disputes You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “complainant”) asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that: (i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and (iii) your domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith. In the administrative proceeding, the complainant must prove that each of these three elements are present.
.UA Ukraine	n/a	The Policy on Peculiarities of Registration of second-level Private Domain Names in the .UA domain hostmaster.ua/policy/?ua The Domain Name Registration Policy hostmaster.ua/policy/2ld.ua/		Unable to ascertain.
√ .UG Uganda	n/a	General Terms of Use i3c.co.ug/general-terms-of-use/ UG Domain Name Guide i3c.co.ug/ug-domain-name-guide/	n/a	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
<p>.UK</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>.UK Registrar Agreement registrars.nominet.uk/registration-and-domain-management/registrar-agreement</p> <p>Terms and Conditions of Domain Name Registration nominet-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Terms and Conditions of Domain Name Registration.pdf</p> <p>Rules for the registration and use of domain names within the .uk domain and its sub-Domains nominet-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Rules_June_2014.pdf</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Dispute Resolution Service Policy s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/nominet-prod/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/17150434/final-proposed-DRS-policy.pdf</p> <p>2. Dispute to which the DRS applies 2.1 A Respondent must submit to proceedings under the DRS if a Complainant asserts to us, according to the Policy, that: 2.1.1 The Complainant has Rights in respect of a name or mark which is identical or similar to the Domain Name; and 2.1.2 The Domain Name, in the hands of the Respondent, is an Abusive Registration 2.2 The Complainant is required to prove to the Expert that both elements are present on the balance of probabilities.</p>
<p>.US</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>usTLD Registry Operator Code of Conduct www.about.us/policies/ustld-registry-operator-code-of-conduct</p> <p>usTLD Specification on registrant’s Rights and Responsibilities www.about.us/policies/ustld-specification-on-registrants-rights-and-responsibilities</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>usTLD Dispute Resolution Policy www.about.us/policies/ustld-dispute-resolution-policy</p> <p>a. Applicable Disputes—You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a “Complainant”) asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules, that: i. Your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; ii. You have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and iii. Your domain name has been registered in bad faith or is being used in bad faith. In the administrative proceeding, the Complainant must prove that each of these three elements is</p>

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
				present.
.VC Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	n/a	.VC Policy www.afilias-grs.info/vc-st-vincent-and-grenadines		Unable to ascertain.
.VN Viet Nam	“Names represent important regions in the proximity of borders, names of islets, islands, oceans or waters of Vietnam” “Names in the list of Vietnamese geographic names accredited by UNESCO as the world’s cultural relics”	Circular Guiding the Management and Usage of Internet Resources vnnic.vn/sites/default/files/vanban/Circular_24_MIC_18_August_2015.pdf Article 8: Protection 1. All domain names relating to the national sovereignty. Interest and security under protection: a) <u>Names represent important regions in the proximity of borders, names of islets, islands, oceans or waters of Vietnam;</u> b) <u>Names in the list of Vietnamese geographic names accredited by UNESCO as the world’s cultural relics;</u>	n/a	Decree No. 72/2013/ND-CP dated July 15, 2013 of the Government on management, provision and use of Internet services and online information vnnic.vn/sites/default/files/vanban/Decree%20No72-2013-ND-CP.PDF Article 16. Dispute settlement on domain names 2. Grounds for settling disputes over domain names at the request of the plaintiff: a) The domain name under dispute is identical or confusingly similar to the domain name of the plaintiff; identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service brand name over which the plaintiff has the rights or lawful interests;
√ .WS Samoa	n/a	Domain Name Registration Agreement website.ws/	n/a	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy** www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en
.ZA South Africa	n/a	.ZA Second Level Domain General Policy www.zadna.org.za/uploads/files/ZA_SLD_General_Policy_final_1_April_2015.pdf	n/a	Alternative Dispute Resolution Regulations disputes relating to domain names registered the co.za domain www.coza.net.za/adr/Alternative_Dispute_Resolution_Regulations.pdf Dispute resolution service 3. (1) A registrant must submit to proceedings

ccTLD/ Short Name	Covered by Registration Terms	Relevant Registration Agreement Text	Covered by ADR Policy	Relevant Dispute Resolution Policy Text
				under the rules if a complainant asserts, in accordance with the procedure, that- (a) the complainant has rights in respect of a name or mark which is identical or similar to the domain name and, in the hands of the registrant the domain name is an abusive registration; or (b) the domain name, in the hands of the registrant, is an offensive registration. (2) The complainant is required to prove on a balance of probabilities to the adjudicator that the required elements in subregulation (1) are present.
.ZW Zimbabwe	"Zimbabwean place names"	<p>Terms and Conditions for Domains registered in the CO.ZW Domain Name Space ziswa.org.zw/terms_and_conditions.html</p> <p>ZISPA Registration Policy http://www.ziswa.org.zw/ http://www.ziswa.org.zw/#inline3</p> <p><u>Zimbabwean place names</u> are reserved for the use of the corresponding national or local governmental authority.</p>		Unable to ascertain.

**** Relevant text from the UDRP**

4. Mandatory Administrative Proceeding.

a. Applicable Disputes. You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a "complainant") asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that

- (i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and
- (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and
- (iii) your domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith.

In the administrative proceeding, the complainant must prove that each of these three elements are present.

b. Evidence of Registration and Use in Bad Faith. For the purposes of [Paragraph 4\(a\)\(iii\)](#), the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be present, shall be evidence of the registration and use of a domain name in bad faith:

- (i) circumstances indicating that you have registered or you have acquired the domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name registration to the complainant who is the owner of the trademark or service mark or to a competitor of that complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of your documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the domain name; or
- (ii) you have registered the domain name in order to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that you have engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or
- (iii) you have registered the domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or
- (iv) by using the domain name, you have intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to your web site or other on-line location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of your web site or location or of a product or service on your web site or location.

c. How to Demonstrate Your Rights to and Legitimate Interests in the Domain Name in Responding to a Complaint. When you receive a complaint, you should refer to [Paragraph 5](#) of the Rules of Procedure in determining how your response should be prepared. Any of the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be proved based on its evaluation of all evidence presented, shall demonstrate your rights or legitimate interests to the domain name for purposes of [Paragraph 4\(a\)\(ii\)](#):

- (i) before any notice to you of the dispute, your use of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services; or
- (ii) you (as an individual, business, or other organization) have been commonly known by the domain name, even if you have acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or
- (iii) you are making a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert consumers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.

[End of Annex and of document]