GROUP 3

A Presentation on Universal Acceptance

14th August, 2019

Overview

- Introduction

- Reasons and Hurdles

- Actors and Stakeholders

- Recommendations

Introduction

Introduction - Definition

People from around the world can effectively use **any domain name** and **any email address** in **any application** for their personal and business use.

Introduction - History and Background

- Poor applications and acceptance of IDN ccTLDs (2010) and new gTLDs (2013)

- Changing Email Environment (Email Address Internationalisation, EAI)

  - IDN Domain Names

  - Non-ASCII characters in mailbox names

Introduction - Recent Situations

- Universal Acceptance Steering Group

- Quick Guides to UA in 11+ languages and EAI

- Blueprints for the use of CIOs

- White Paper of benefits of UA

- Research and Studies on UA Readiness of Browsers and Websites

- Materials available for non-technically-oriented people

Reasons and Hurdles

In this section

- India case study

- Korea case study

- Short summary of reasons and hurdles

Case Study - India

- 7th Largest Country

- >22 Languages, with English not being the native language

- Only 10% (2017) of the Indian population can read and speak fluent English and only 34% of Population is using the Internet, .

- Predicted that the Internet economy in India will double from 2017 to 2020. UA is expected to increase Double the Speed.

- The UASG exists to help organizations ensure their systems are UA-ready and able to accept all domain names and email addresses in any valid script.

Case Study - South Korea

- An issue of using Chinese characters domain (second and third level of domain)

- Example: under .kr/.한국(Han-guk).

Case Study - South Korea

- Arguments for

    - Many Koreans are still still using Chinese characters → Accessibility and Freedom of Speech

    - So that Koreans can be acknowledged as one of stakeholder who use this character in international discussion LGR (Label Generation Rule) of ICANN.

- HOWEVER - IP(Integration Panel) of ICANN requests Chinese character use state from domestic domain in order to secure Korean's Chinese character repertoire for the discussion

Short summary of reasons and hurdles

- Reflected from the case studies of India and South Korea

- Minimal emphasis at various Internet Governance venues

- Outdated hardware and software

- Dominance of powerful actors

Actors and Stakeholders

Content Providers

- Tech Giants (have many services, data)

    ○ Googles, Microsoft, Apple, Baidu, Yahoo, Naver

- Social Media Companies

    ○ Twitter, IG, Facebook, Youtube,

- Messenger Tools

    ○ Lines, Whatsapp, Kakao Talk, Wechat, Skype

* These content providers should develop their services with UA readiness.

Policy Makers

- Governments of non-English countries
    - ICT relating institutions (KISA)
    - Ministry of ICT
- ICANN
- APTLD
- Internet Society

Create policy or guidelines for companies to follow in order to be ready for UA.

Promote the use of IDN for the services by educating and raising awareness to their respective citizen.

Standard Makers

- Technical Communities:

    - UASC

    - ISO, ITU, UN-APCICT

    - IEEE, IETF, W3C, IAB

Who work on standards and technical aspect of the UA

Internet Users

- Non-English Speaking Citizen

    - China, Korean, India, Thai, Lao, Cambodia, etc

Need to use relevant languages to register/use Internet Services

Recommendations

Recommendations

- Policy Enforcement - UA readiness

- More capacity building programs (gov. support, events such as IGF)

- More of universal will and support for local content worldwide

- Bridging the digital divide

- More local content

Thank you!