

1 **From Section 2.1.3, 2013 Report to the Board**

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3 **5. Two-Step Process**

4 Under the overall policy a two-stage process is recommended for the selection of an IDN ccTLD string:

5 Step 1: String selection stage in Territory

6 Step 2: Validation of IDN ccTLD string

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8 The policy recommendations on process, procedures and required documentation, if any, will be described both at a
9 general level and in a more detailed fashion for both stages.

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11 **5.1 Step (was Stage) 1: String Selection in Territory**

12 ***5.1.1 General Description***

13 The string selection stage is a local matter in Territory and should ideally involve all relevant local actors in
14 Territory. The actors in Territory must:

- 15 1. Identify the script and language for the IDN Table and prepare this Table if necessary,
- 16 2. Select the IDN ccTLD string. The selected string must meet the meaningfulness and technical
17 requirements and should not be confusingly similar.
- 18 3. Document endorsement /support of the relevant stakeholders in Territory for the selected string, and
- 19 4. Select the intended IDN ccTLD string requester before submitting an IDN ccTLD string for validation. In
20 cases where the string requester is not yet selected, the relevant public authority of the Territory may act as
21 nominee for the to be selected string requester.

22
23 ***Notes and Comments***

24 As stated, the string selection stage is a local matter in Territory and should ideally involve all relevant local
25 actors in Territory. Typically, this would include:

- 1 • The IDN ccTLD string requester. This actor initiates the next step of the process, provides the necessary
2 information and documentation, and acts as the interface with ICANN. Typically this actor is the expected
3 IDN ccTLD manager.
- 4 • Significantly Interested Parties.
 - 5 ▪ The relevant public authority of the Territory associated with the selected IDN ccTLD.
 - 6 ▪ Parties to be served by the IDN ccTLD. They are asked to show that they support the request and
7 that it would meet the interests and needs of the local Internet community.
 - 8

9 Additionally, these actors may wish to involve recognised experts or expert groups to assist them to select the
10 IDN ccTLD string, prepare the relevant IDN Table or assist in providing adequate documentation.

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12 Further, and at the request of the actors in **Territory**, ICANN may assist them with the in-Territory Process.

13 14 ***5.1.2 Detailed aspects String Selection Stage***

15 **1 IDN Table**

16 As part of the preparation in territory an IDN Table, or any later variant for the name designating such a table,
17 must be defined. The IDN Table needs to be in accordance with the requirements of the policy and procedures
18 for the IANA IDN Practices Repository¹. The IDN Table may already exist i.e. has been prepared for another IDN
19 ccTLD or gTLD using the same script and already included in the IANA IDN Practices Repository. In this case the
20 existing and recorded IDN Table may be used by reference. If the same script is used in two or more territories,
21 cooperation is encouraged to define an IDN Table for that script. ICANN is advised either to facilitate these
22 processes directly or through soliciting relevant international organisation to facilitate

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¹ <http://www.iana.org/procedures/idn-repository.html>

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Section in original Document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/ inclusion in list	Proposed next step	Adjust wording?	Comments WG/Updated wording
2.1.3 - 2	IDN Table The IDN Table may already exist i.e. has been prepared for another IDN ccTLD or gTLD using the same script and already included in the IANA IDN Practices Repository. In this case the existing and recorded IDN Table may be used by reference.	Using the IDN Table prepared for another IDN cc or gTLD could be an option under specific conditions. When recommendation was developed Variant Management was not taken into consideration. Going forward it is clearly a topic that will need to be addressed and should be taken into consideration	Variant Management and RZLabel Generation rules and related work on IDN Tables should be reviewed and included in the update of the ccNSO Policy. Work to be undertaken as (part of) ccNSO PDP. Rationale: In current proposal		

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3 As part of the in territory step the following documentation should be prepared. The WG has already discussed the
4 requirements of the documentation: see consolidated version.

5 Documentation of required endorsement / support for selected string by Significantly Interested Parties

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7 Definition of Significantly Interested Parties.

1 Classification of input

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3 *Notes and Comments*

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5 Documentation of the meaningfulness of the selected IDN ccTLD string

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7 *Notes and Comments*

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9 Documentation Designated Language

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11 *Notes and Comments*

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13 **Documentation of required endorsement / support/non-objection for selected string by Significantly Interested Parties**

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15 3.2.1 Definition of Significantly Interested Parties. Significantly Interested Parties include but are not limited to:

- 16 1. the government or territorial authority for the **Territory** associated with the IDN ccTLD string and
- 17 2. any other individuals, organizations, companies, associations, educational institutions or others in the **Territory**
- 18 that have a direct, material, substantial, legitimate and demonstrable interest.

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20 To be considered a **Significantly Interested Party**, any party other than the government or territorial authority for

21 the **Territory** associated with the selected IDN ccTLD must demonstrate that it is has a direct, material, legitimate

22 and demonstrable interest in the operation of the proposed IDN ccTLD(s).

23 Requesters should be encouraged to provide documentation of the support of stakeholders for the selected string,

24 including an opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the selection of the proposed string via a public process.

25 “Stakeholders” is used here to encompass **Significantly Interested Parties**, “interested parties” and “other parties.”

1 **3.2.2 Classification of input**

2 For procedural purposes the following cases should be distinguished:

- 3 • Request for the full or short name of **Territory** (as defined in Section 3, reference needs to be updated in
4 final version).
5 • Other cases, where additional documentation is required.

6 In both cases the relevant Government / Public Authority needs to be involved and at a minimum its non-
7 objection should be documented.
8

9 **3.2.3 Notes and Comments.** In case where additional documentation is required:

- 10 • Unanimity should NOT be required.
11 • The process should allow minorities to express a concern i.e. should not be used against legitimate concerns of
12 minorities
13 • The process should not allow a small group to unduly delay the selection process.
14

15 ICANN should include an example of the documentation required to demonstrate the support or nonobjection for the
16 selected string(s) in the implementation plan.
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18 **WG Comments and Discussions**

19 No comments
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21 **2.5 Documentation of the meaningfulness of the selected IDN ccTLD string**

22 The selected IDN ccTLD string(s) must be a **Meaningful Representation** of the name of the corresponding **Territory**. A
23 string is deemed to be meaningful if it is in the **Designated Language** of the **Territory** and if it is:

- 24 1. The name of the **Territory**; or
25 2. A part of the name of the **Territory** denoting the **Territory**; or

1 3. A short-form designation for the name of the **Territory** that is recognizable and denotes the **Territory** in the
2 selected language.

3
4 The meaningfulness requirement is verified as follows:

- 5 1. If the selected string is listed in the UNGEGN Manual, then the string fulfills the meaningfulness requirement.
- 6 2. If the selected string is not listed in the UNGEGN Manual, the requester must then substantiate the
7 meaningfulness by providing documentation from an internationally recognized expert or organization.

8
9 ICANN should recognize and accept documentation from one of the following experts or organizations as
10 internationally recognized:

- 11 • National Naming Authority – A government recognized National Geographic Naming Authority, or other
12 organization performing the same function, for the **Territory** for which the selected string request is presented. The
13 United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) maintains such a list of organizations at:
14 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/publications.html> [unstats.un.org]
- 15 • National Linguistic Authority – A government recognized National Linguistic Authority, or other organization
16 performing the same function, for the **Territory** for which the selected string request is presented.

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18 In the exceptional circumstance where there is no access to a National Naming Authority nor to a National Linguistic
19 Authority for the **Territory**, assistance may be requested from ICANN to identify and seek reference to an expert or
20 organization to provide the required documentation. This documentation will be considered acceptable and sufficient
21 to determine whether a string is a **Meaningful Representation** of a **Territory** name.

22 **WG Comments and Discussion**

23 Are all authorities required to provide documentation? Originally they are intended as alternatives.

24 What is the logic behind a, b, c? Should be allowed that a cctld operator appoints an expert in the region or territory. Depend on the opinion of the expert
25 to provide answers. For exemple the ccTLD Operator could appoint a linguistic expert. That case is missing.
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1 Additional comment on point c: there is a qualifier that implies that c can only happen if a and b fail. A ccTLD operator may want to appoint an expert in
2 addition to a naming authority. There are cases where an internationally recognized expert is brought in, in addition. Skill sets are equally relevant.
3 The language proposed I result form discussions from 2007 to 2009. Not ethe requirement is limited to the IDNccTLD string itself. It was also agreed that
4 the request process should NOT be limited to existing ccTLD managers. In addition the process should involve the SIP of aTerritory (see section 4.2 below).
5 For that reason, the lsit of experts was limited. Second reason: This is about the name of the territory. In principle, support of relevant government needed
6 for what is considered a designated language for the name of a
7 **Territory**. Same kind of mechanism. What is and what is not a **Designated Language** is first of all a matter of the relevant government, and not by a ccTLD
8 appointed expert.
9 Qualifier for the icann agreed expert. Only can be appointed if a and b fail. Seems to preclude the ability to do a or b AND c. This was to ensure that in
10 principle the decision was made in **Territory**, and with the support of a government.
11 It should be a and b. Not only c. then you have a capture issue as well.
12 Option c only applies if a and b fails. Avoid situation that in case a or b lack for a Territory, the Territory is not eligible for an IDN ccTLD.
13 Note that section c has been replace by adjusted text to make it clearer this is exceptional.
14
15 From the 6 April meeting.
16 Question: Who determines who is the authority? Response: Is determined in-territory. The national naming authorities or national linguistic
17 authorities. Follows basic principle that IANA is the business to determine what is or what is not a country.

18 Question: Are there any examples of appealing in court the decision of such authority? (based on Fast track experience). Response there have been
19 cases, but never real issues.

20 Its clear, of course, that the pertinent Territory itself determines as per its processes, who the pertinent "Naming Authority" is, but my question is, is
21 there something in ccNSO, some sort of accreditation step like what happens in GAC, where a Nation establishes its credentials to be able to join
22 GAC, and then GAC makes a decision of whether or not to allow membership? For example, is it that the pertinent Territories' ccTLD manager informs
23 ccNSO who that Naming Authority is and that fact remains stable until officially changed again after a similar process?

24 RESPONSE: NO, the ccNSO veriifies membership, but that is it. `The ccNSO was never intended to certify whether a Naming Authroirity is the
25 appropriate authority. This is internal matter, including the government (through the SIP).
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1 **2.6 Notes and Comments.** ICANN should include an example of the documentation that demonstrates the selected
2 IDN ccTLD string(s) is a Meaningful Representation of the corresponding **Territory** in the implementation plan.

3
4 ICANN should include a procedure in the implementation plan, including a timeframe, to identify expertise referred to
5 or agreed as set out in the final paragraph of section 3.5 above.

6
7 **WG Comments and Discussion**

8 Explicit reference to ICANN. Should be IFO?

9 Response: Policies developed by the ccNSO are directed at ICANN. Secondly, this policy is about the selection of an IDNccTLD string, which is outside the
10 remit of the IANA Naming Function Operator (IFO, PTI or IANA). The review and processing of the selected strings are conducted by an ICANN function, not
11 by PTI (IFO or IANA). IANA processes become relevant after the string selection process has been completed and the IDNccTLD will be delegated, transferred,
12 revoked or retired, according to the existing policies, or as under development under ccPDP3)

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14 **2.7 Documentation Designated Language.** The requirements for allowable languages and scripts to be used for the
15 selected IDN ccTLD string is that the language must be a **Designated Language** in the **Territory** as defined in section (see
16 above). The language requirement is considered verified if one of the following conditions is met:

- 17 1. If the language is listed for the relevant **Territory** as an ISO 639 language in Part Three of the *Technical Reference*
18 *Manual for the standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names*
19 (*“UNGEGN Manual”*) (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/default.htm>);
20 or
21 2. If the language is listed as an administrative language for the relevant **Territory** in ISO 3166-1;
22 or
23 3. If the relevant public authority of the **Territory** confirms that the language is used or serves as follows, (either by
24 letter or link to the relevant government constitution or other online documentation from an official government
25 website):
26 a. Used in official communications by the relevant public authority;

1 or

2 b. Serves as a language of administration.

3
4 Further, the documentation MUST include a reference to the script or scripts in which the **Designated Language** is
5 expressed and which MUST be listed in the script charts of the latest version of UNICODE.
6
7

8 **WG Discussion and Comments**

9 Use another standard to limit the scope ? in a future new version of unicode, adds a new word. But what if this applies as a TLD and is not allowed in the
10 IDN standard? To revisit later. Take into account the other script-related requirements. This is not the only requirement.

11 Note IDNA is not about unicode. IETF is tracking the first versions of unicode. Currently processing v11 of Unicode.

12 see: <https://www.iana.org/assignments/idna-tables-11.0.0/idna-tables-11.0.0.xml>

13 Does proposed format work (v07 of document) ? Need for a reference to a script. Is this a way to reference to a script?

14 As far as script names are concerned. ISO15924 standard used for script names. Unicode also lists scripts. The challenge in referring to unicode: it
15 does not get automatically adopted in IDNA standard. If the reference to unicode version is not correct. Would a reference to the IDNA tables
16 themselves work? Are scripts listed there? As a set of characters. Would also resolve other concern probably. Refer to the IDNA2008 standard as
17 based on the latest version of unicode.

18 Latest unicode version processed for IDNA2008.

19
20 From discussion of 20 April 2021.

21 Line 6-8: does this now capture what has been discussed at the previous meeting?

22 Strike "have been applied"?

23 Refer to code table of IDNA2008. This is updated per unicode table. If unicode is updated, that is updated too.

24 Comment: That unicode tables are updates does not mean anything for IDNA2008. Not slavely following what is in unicode. Should first be interpreted by
25 the people that do the standard. Sometimes unicode is changing attributes to characters that makes them either valid or not valid to be used in IDNA2008.

26 Current IETF version is lagging behind the unicode version. If you follow what is in unicode blindly, you make existing labels no longer valid, or the other way
27 around. Have a critical eye.

28 Question: Does IDNA2008 include a list of scripts that can be used?

29 Response: No. big difference with 2003. Algorithm to look at attributes of the unicode characters. No single table. Changes all the time.

1 Suggestion: Wait for the VM sub group. The overarching question: What is the sole source to validate TLD tables? Candidate is the RZ-LGR. Derived from
2 IDNA2008 but further. Universe of codepoints that could be used for TLD lables. If this PDP accepts RZ-LGR as sole source, we need to revise this small
3 section later
4 Response this could be put in parking lot. But the issue we wanted to address is whether we should use a designated script.
5 Group agreed this was not the most appropriate way to go. But some languages are expressed in 1 or multiple scripts or writing systems. Set of characters.
6 Would your suggestion address this concern?
7 Response: ok. Delete “which is processed for IDNA2008”
8
9 Note: danger. It has been processed by IDNA2008 algorithm. You want to go through this review before you do the RZ-LGR. These are candidates. There
10 might be other rules that need to be applied too. It kind of limits, but not completely.
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14 **5.2. Stage 2: Validation of IDN ccTLD string**

15 **5.2.1 General description**

16 The String Validation stage is a set of procedures to ensure all criteria and requirements regarding the selected IDN
17 ccTLD string (as listed in Section 3 of the Report) have been met. Typically this would involve:

- 18 • The IDN ccTLD string requester. This actor initiates the next step of this stage of the process by submitting a
19 request for adoption and associated documentation.
- 20 • ICANN staff. ICANN staff will process the submission and coordinate between the different actors involved.
- 21 • Independent Panels to review the string (Technical and Similarity Panels).

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24 The activities during this stage would typically involve:

- 25 1. Submission of IDN table.
- 26 2. Submission of selected string and related documentation.
- 27 3. Validation of selected IDN ccTLD string:

- 1 a. ICANN staff validation of request. This includes
- 2 i. Completeness of request
- 3 ii. Completeness and adequacy of Meaningfulness and Designated Language
- 4 documentation
- 5 iii. Completeness and adequacy of support from relevant public authority
- 6 iv. Completeness and
- 7 adequacy of support from other Significantly Interested Parties
- 8 b. Independent Reviews.
- 9 i. Technical review
- 10 ii. String Confusion review
- 11 4. Publication of selected IDN ccTLD string on ICANN website
- 12 5. Completion of string Selection Process
- 13 6. Change, withdrawal or termination of the request.

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5.2.2 Detailed aspects String Validation Stage

A. Submission of IDN Table

As part of the validation stage an IDN Table needs to be lodged with the IANA IDN Repository of IDN Practices, in accordance with the policy and procedures for the IANA IDN Practices Repository².

² <http://www.iana.org/procedures/idn-repository.html>

1 **B. Submission procedure for selected string and related documentation** This part of the process is considered a matter
 2 of implementation.

3
 4 **C. Validation of selected string**

5 *a. ICANN staff validation of the request*

6 After the requester has submitted a request for an IDN ccTLD string, ICANN should at least validate that:

- 7 • The selected IDN ccTLD refers to a **Territory** ~~listed on ISO 3166-1 list~~
- 8 • The selected string (A-label) does not exist in the DNS, nor is approved for delegation to another party,
- 9 • The selected string (U-label) contains at least one (1) non-ASCII character.
- 10 • The required A-label, U-label, and corresponding Unicode points to designate the selected IDN ccTLD string are
- 11 consistent.
- 12 • Documentation on **Meaningfulness** is complete and meets the criteria and requirements.
- 13 • Documentation on the **Designated Language** is complete and meets the criteria and requirements.
- 14 • Documentation to evidence support for the selected string is complete and meets the criteria and requirements
- 15 and is from an authoritative source.

16
 17 If one or more elements listed are not complete or deficient, ICANN shall inform the requester accordingly. The
 18 requester should be allowed to provide additional information, correct the request, or withdraw the request (and
 19 potentially resubmit at a later time). If the requester does not take any action within 3 months after the notification
 20 by ICANN that the request is incomplete or contains errors, the request may be terminated by ICANN for
 21 administrative reasons.

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Section in original document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/ inclusion in list	Proposed next step	Adjust wording?	Comments WG / Updated wording
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2.1.3	Stage 1 <u>Documentation</u> <u>Designated</u> <u>Language</u>	Should the documentation submitted to ICANN be written in English or could be written with the requested IDN string?	The criteria need to be reviewed in depth in PDP. Rationale: Proposed criteria have been adopted by the ccNSO Members in 2013.		1
2.1.3	Stage 2 in the “ <u>3. Validation of selected string</u> ”	Should the selected string (U-label) not show any confusion with previous approved (U-labels)? The confusing similarity review procedures should be reviewed and updated	See above with respect to section 2.1.2 I of proposed policy.		

2 If all elements listed are validated, ICANN shall notify the requester accordingly and the Technical and Confusing
3 Similarity Validation Procedure will be initiated.

4

5 If ICANN staff anticipates issues pertaining to the Technical and String Confusion Review during its initial review of the
6 application, ICANN staff is advised to inform the requester of its concerns. The requester will have the opportunity to
7 either:

8 1. Change the selected string,

9 or

10 2. Tentatively request two or more strings as part of the application including a ranking of the preference to
11 accommodate the case where the preferred string is not validated,

12 or

13 3. Withdraw the request,

14 or

15 4. Continue with the request as originally submitted.

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Details of the verification procedures and additional elements, such as the channel of communication, will need to be further determined. This is considered a matter of Implementation planning.

b. Independent Reviews

I. General description of Technical and string confusion review

Staff Comment: Note some of the topics in this section from Section 2.1.3 , 2013 Report to the Board have already been reviewed. The sections on cofsing similarity will be reviewed and updated by the confusing similarity sub-group .

It is recommended that ICANN appoint the following external and independent Panels:

- To validate the technical requirements ICANN should appoint a “Technical Panel³” to conduct a technical review of the selected IDN ccTLD string.
- {PLACEHOLDER: To validate a selected string is not confusingly similar, ICANN should appoint an external and independent Panel(s)}

II. Process for Technical Validation

1. After completion of the ICANN staff validation of the request (see section 7.2.2 3.a above), ICANN staff will submit the selected IDN ccTLD string to the “Technical Panel” for the technical review.
2. The Technical Panel conducts a technical string evaluation of the string submitted for evaluation. If needed, the Panel may ask questions for clarifications through ICANN staff.
3. The findings of the evaluation will be reported to ICANN staff. In its report the Panel shall include the names of the Panelists and document its findings, and the rationale for the decision.

³ Or any other name ICANN would prefer.

1 Usually the Panel will complete its review and send its report to ICANN staff within 30 days after receiving the IDN
2 ccTLD string to be evaluated. In the event the Panel expects to need more time, ICANN staff should be informed
3 accordingly. ICANN staff shall then inform the requester accordingly.
4

5 If according to the technical review the string meets all the technical criteria the string is technically validated. If the
6 selected string fails to the the technical criteria, the requested string is not-valid under the policy. ICANN staff shall
7 inform and notify the requester accordingly and section **Change, withdrawal or termination of the request** (see
8 section below) applies.
9

10 **III. Process for confusing similarity validation (to be reviewed by 3rd sub-group confusing similarity)**

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13 **6. Publication of IDN ccTLD string**

14 After successful completion of the request validation procedure and the IDN ccTLD string is valid according to both
15 technical and string similarity review procedures, ICANN shall publish the selected IDN ccTLD String publicly on its
16 website.
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20 **7. Completion of IDN ccTLD selection process**

21 Once the selected IDN ccTLD string is published on the ICANN website, and the IDN ccTLD selection process is
22 completed, delegation of the IDN ccTLD string may be requested in accordance with the current policy and practices
23 for the delegation, re-delegation and retirement of ccTLDs. ICANN shall notify the requester accordingly.
24

25

26 **8. Change, withdrawal or termination of the request**

ICANN staff shall notify the requester of any errors that have occurred in the application. These errors include, but are
not limited to:

- 1 • The selected string is already a string delegated in the DNS, or approved for delegation to another party.
- 2 • Issues pertaining to the required documentation.
- 3 • The country or territory of the request does not correspond to a listing in the ISO3166-1 list or the European
- 4 Union.
- 5 • If in accordance with the independent review procedure the selected string is not valid.

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7 If such errors emerge, ICANN staff should contact the requester, who should be provided the opportunity to:

- 8 • Amend, adjust or complete the request under the same application in order to abide to the criteria,
- 9 or
- 10 • Withdraw the request.

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12 If the requester has not responded within 3 calendar months of receiving the notice by ICANN staff, the request will be

13 terminated administratively.

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15 Details of the procedures and additional elements, such as the channel of communication, will need to be further

16 documented. This is considered a matter of Implementation planning.

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19 **Miscellaneous part of proposals**

20 **From Section 2.1.4 , 2013 Report to the Board**

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1 **A. Delegation of an IDN ccTLD must be in accordance with current policies, procedures and practices for**
2 **delegation of ccTLDs**

3 Once the IDN ccTLD string has been selected and the String Validation Stage has been successfully concluded,
4 the delegation of an IDN ccTLD shall be according to the policy and practices for delegation of ccTLDs. This
5 means that the practices for (delegation, transfer, revocation and retirement of ccTLDs apply to IDN ccTLDs.
6

7 **B. Confidentiality of information during due diligence stage, unless otherwise foreseen.**

8 It is recommended that the information and support documentation for the selection of an IDN ccTLD string is
9 kept confidential by ICANN until it has been established that the selected string meets all criteria.
10

11 **C. Creation of list over time**

12 Experience has shown that entries on the ISO 3166-1 table change over time. Such a change can directly impact
13 the eligibility for an IDN ccTLD. In order to record these changes, it is recommended that a table will be created
14 over time of validated IDN ccTLDs, its variants and the name of the territory in the Designated Language(s), both
15 in the official and short form, in combination with the two-letter code and other relevant entries on the ISO 3166-
16 1 list. The purpose of creating and maintaining such a table is to maintain an authoritative record of all relevant
17 characteristics relating to the selected string and act appropriately if one of the characteristics changes over time.
18

19 *C.1 Notes and comments*

20 As noted above the ISO 3166-1 is not only relevant for the creation of a ccTLD. Once an entry is removed from
21 the list of country names, the ccTLD entry in the root zone database may need to be adjusted/removed to maintain
22 parity between the ISO 3166 list and the root-zone file⁴.
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Section in document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/	Proposed next step	Adjust text?	Updated text/comments WG
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⁴ See: <http://www.iana.org/reports/2007/rs-yu-report-11sep2007.html>

		inclusion in list			
2.1.4 C	<p>Creation of list over time</p> <p>Experience has shown that entries on the ISO 3166-1 table change over time. Such a change can directly impact the eligibility for an IDN ccTLD. In order to record these changes, it is recommended that a table will be created over time of validated IDN ccTLDs, its variants and the name of the territory in the Designated Language(s), both in the official and short form, in combination with the two-letter code and other relevant entries on the ISO 3166-1 list.</p> <p>The purpose of creating and maintaining such a</p>	<p>The update frequency caused issues in the past. It might be advisable to review it.</p> <p>It is questionable whether this mechanism still makes sense in the current context. Who is responsible for creating the table and what is the frequency for updating it? What is purpose?</p>	<p>Review and update/amend this section of the proposed policy as part of a ccNSO PDP.</p> <p>Rationale: This element of the policy needs to be reviewed but was included at the suggestion of some GAC members at the time and adopted by the ccNSO members in 2013. Needs to be ensured that both GAC (members) and ccNSO</p>		

	<p>table is to maintain an authoritative record of all relevant characteristics relating to the selected string and act appropriately if one of the characteristics changes over time.</p>				
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D. Transitional arrangement regarding IDN ccTLD strings under the Fast Track IDN ccTLD Process

1. Closure of Fast Track Process. Upon implementation of the policy for the selection of IDN ccTLDs by ICANN, the policy for selection of IDN ccTLDs only applies to new requests, unless a requester indicates otherwise.
2. If an IDN ccTLD string request submitted under the Fast Track Process is still in process or has been terminated due to non-validation of the string, the requester may within three months after implementation of the policy request a second, final validation review by the Extended Process Similarity Review Panel .

E. Review of policy for the selection of IDN ccTLD strings

It is recommended that the policy will be reviewed within five years after implementation or at such an earlier time warranted by extraordinary circumstances. It is also recommended that the ICANN Board of Directors should initiate such a review including consulting the ALAC, ccNSO and GAC on the Terms of Reference for the review.

In the event such a review results in a recommendation to amend the policy, the rules relating to the country code Policy Development Process as defined in the ICANN Bylaws should apply.

Section in document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/ inclusion in list	Proposed next step	Adjust text?	Updated text/comments WG
2.1.4 E	<p>Review of policy for the selection of IDN ccTLD strings</p> <p>It is recommended that the policy will be reviewed within five years after implementation or at such an earlier time warranted by extraordinary circumstances [...].</p>	<p>It would be advisable to review the policy whenever deemed appropriate. Considering the dynamic internet landscape, should any significant scenario change and/or arise, it would be quite challenging to wait 5 years to review the policy.</p> <p>Is review warranted every 5 years? What should be the scope of such a review? Should timing be better defined?.</p> <p>Is this a normal behavior in any ICANN policy or it is a new mechanism for IDN policy, if it is specific to IDNs, 5 years may be</p>	<p>Review and update/amend this section of the proposed policy as part of a ccNSO PDP.</p> <p>Rationale: Adopted by the ccNSO Members in 2013.</p>		

		too long, especially in the beginning.			
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F. Verification of Implementation

It is anticipated that some parts of the recommendations and process steps will need to be further refined and interpreted by ICANN staff before they will be implemented. It is further anticipated that this will be done through an implementation plan or similar planning document. It is therefore recommended that the ccNSO monitors and evaluates the planned implementation of recommendations and the ccNSO Council reviews and approves the final planning document, before implementation by staff.

G. Permanent IDN ccTLD Advisory Panel

Due to the complex nature of IDN’s and the sensitivities and interest involved in the selection of IDN ccTLD strings, it is recommended that under the overall policy a Permanent IDN ccTLD Advisory Panel is appointed to assist and provide guidance to ICANN staff and the Board on the interpretation of the overall policy in the event the overall policy does not provide sufficient guidance and/or the impact of the policy is considered to be unreasonable or unfair for a particular class of cases.

The IDN ccTLD Advisory Panel members should consist of one member from ALAC, two members from the ccNSO, two members of the GAC, one member of SSAC. The ICANN Board should appoint the members of the Panel nominated by the related Supporting Organisation and Advisory Committees

Section in document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/ inclusion in list	Proposed next step	Adjust text?	Updated text/comments WG
2.1.4 G	Permanent IDN ccTLD Advisory Panel Due to the	An advisory panel might have a role if it is made of true IDN	Review and update/amend this section of the proposed		

	<p>complex nature of IDN's and the sensitivities and interest involved in the selection of IDN ccTLD strings, it is recommended that under the overall policy a Permanent IDN ccTLD Advisory Panel is appointed to assist and provide guidance to ICANN staff and the Board on the interpretation of the overall policy in the event the overall policy does not provide sufficient guidance and/or the impact of the policy is considered to be unreasonable or unfair for a particular class of cases. [...].</p>	<p>experts within and outside the ICANN constituency community. Considering how challenging this could be, it would be recommendable to seek alternative channels to advise on possible issues and changes relating to the policy.</p> <p>Current practice around implementation includes public comments etc. In addition creating such a permanent advisory panel, could be prove not to be feasible in light of current workload and priorities of the ccNSO and other communities</p>	<p>policy as part of a ccNSO PDP.</p> <p>Rationale: Proposed panel was adopted by the ccNSO Members in 2013.</p>		
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TABLE 6: Other, additional topics

Section in document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/ inclusion in list	Proposed next step	Adjust Text?	Updated text/comments WG
NA	Retirement of IDN ccTLD	<p>The retirement of ASCII ccTLD is triggered by the removal of the country code form the ISO 3166-1 list. This may be caused by a significant change of name of the country or territory, which results in a need to change the two-letter code and removal of the former. Looking at the selection criteria, the question is which, if any, of the listed criteria, may/should cause the retirement of an IDN ccTLD, and cause the retirement policy to become applicable.</p>	<p>The ccNSO PDP on IDN ccTLD should be amended to include what will cause the retirement of an IDN ccTLD.</p> <p>Rationale: The retirement process will be defined through ccNSO PDP 3 will be applicable to both IDNccTLD and ASCII ccTLDs.</p> <p>The event leading up to the retirement of ASCII ccTLD is derived from RFC 1591 (removal of the country code form the ISO 3166-1 list of country & territory names). The overall policy on the selection of IDN ccTLD strings includes the criteria for selection of an IDN ccTLD string. The delegation, transfer and revocation are defined through RFC 1591 and</p>		

			interpreted through the FOI are applicable by the overall principles.		
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