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5 **Section 9. Miscellaneous**

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

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

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

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14 **B. Confidentiality of information during due diligence stage (read: validation Stage), unless otherwise**
15 **foreseen.**

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

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

20 Experience has shown that entries on the ISO 3166-1 table change over time. Such a change can directly impact
21 the eligibility for an IDN ccTLD. In order to record these changes, it is recommended that a table will be created
22 over time of validated IDN ccTLDs, its variants and the name of the territory in the Designated Language(s), both
23 in the official and short form, in combination with the two-letter code and other relevant entries on the ISO 3166-
24 1 list. The purpose of creating and maintaining such a table is to maintain an authoritative record of all relevant
25 characteristics relating to the selected string and act appropriately if one of the characteristics changes over time.

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C.1 Notes and comments

As noted above the ISO 3166-1 is not only relevant for the creation of a ccTLD. Once an entry is removed from the list of country names, the ccTLD entry in the root zone database may need to be adjusted/removed to maintain parity between the ISO 3166 list and the root-zone file¹.

Section in document	Topic	Comment/Rationale for review/ inclusion in list	Proposed next step	Adjust text?	Updated text/comments WG
2.1.4 C	Creation of list over time 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	The update frequency caused issues in the past. It might be advisable to review it. 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?	Review and update/amend this section of the proposed policy as part of a ccNSO PDP. 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		

¹ See: <http://www.iana.org/reports/2007/rs-yu-report-11sep2007.html>

	<p>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. The purpose of creating and maintaining such a 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 .

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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	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 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. Is review warranted every 5 years? What	Review and update/amend this section of the proposed policy as part of a ccNSO PDP. Rationale: Adopted by the ccNSO Members in 2013.		

		<p>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 too long, especially in the beginning.</p>			
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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.

1 The IDN ccTLD Advisory Panel members should consist of one member from ALAC, two members from the
 2 ccNSO, two members of the GAC, one member of SSAC. The ICANN Board should appoint the members of the
 3 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 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	<p>An advisory panel might have a role if it is made of true IDN 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</p>	<p>Review and update/amend this section of the proposed policy as part of a ccNSO PDP.</p> <p>Rationale: Proposed panel was adopted by the ccNSO Members in 2013.</p>		

	unreasonable or unfair for a particular class of cases. [...].	workload and priorities of the ccNSO and other communities			
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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	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	The ccNSO PDP on IDN ccTLD should be amended to include what will cause the retirement of an IDN ccTLD. Rationale: The retirement process will be defined through ccNSO PDP 3 will be applicable to both IDNccTLD and ASCII ccTLDs. The event leading up to the retirement of ASCII ccTLD is derived from RFC 1591 (removal of the country code form the ISO		

		retirement policy to become applicable.	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 interpreted through the FOL are applicable by the overall principles.		
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