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**Sub group findings - Criteria, trigger events and retirement of IDNccTLDs**

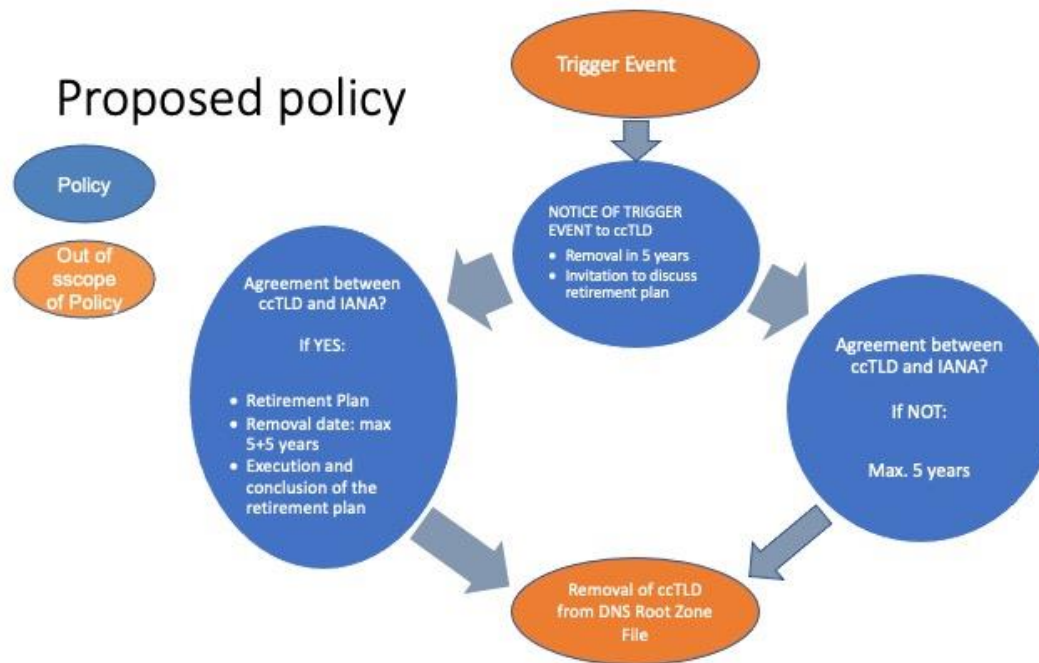
*Version 5, 02 December 2021*

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## 1. Introduction.

The sub-group is tasked to propose what it considers trigger event(s) for the removal of IDNccTLD (and its variants) from the root-zone database, and hence trigger the (IDN)ccTLD retirement process.

The retirement process itself, excluding the triggering event, and excluding the removal of the IDNccTLD string from the root zone database, has been developed under ccPDP3.



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To determine the trigger event or events that would cause the start of ccTLD retirement process the following method will be used:

1. The IDNccTLD selection criteria as agreed upon to date by the ccPDP4 WG is listed
2. The subgroup determines, whether an externally (external to ICANN or IDNccTLD Manager) caused change with respect to the specific criteria should be considered a trigger event.

1 3. The sub-group provided rationale / the sub-groups deliberations and observations why the subgroup believes the trigger event should cause  
 2 the removal of the IDNccTLD i.e why it considered a “trigger for the retirement process”  
 3

4 **Overview of criteria, and potential events**  
 5

Item #	Criteria	Brief description	Section Consolidated paper	Event
1	Association of IDNccTLD to a territory in ISO3166	Only IDN ccTLD strings associated with a <b>Territory</b> are eligible to be delegated as a ccTLD	Section 0, Principle I	Removal of “territory” from ISO 3166-1 list,
2	IDN ccTLD string MUST be a meaningful representation of the name of the <b>Territory</b>	Principle of association of IDNccTLD string with the name of the territory	Section 1.2.1 sub a	Change of name of the country
2.1		If IDNccTLD is part of name of the country	Section 1.2.1 sub b	Change of this part of the name of the country
2.2		If IDNccTLD is a short-form designation for the name of the Territory, recognizably denoting the name	Section 1.2.1 sub c	Change of short-form designation for the name of the Territory
3	String MUST be in designated language	Meaningful Representation of the name of the Territory MUST be in a Designated Language of the Territory	Section 1.2.2	The language loses its legal status in the Territory or is no longer considered as a

Item #	Criteria	Brief description	Section Consolidated paper	Event
				language of administration
4	Designated Language/Script combination	the script or scripts in which the Designated Language is expressed	Section 1.2.7	The script in which the Designated language is expressed is changed
5	The support for the selected string	Required endorsement / support/non-objection for selected string by Significantly Interested Parties	Section 2.2.2	The Significantly Interested Parties no longer support the IDNccTLD.
6	The IDNccTLD must abide to Technical criteria	The selected IDN ccTLD string must abide by all Technical Criteria for an IDN TLD string.	Section 4.1.1	By a change of the general technical criteria, the IDNccTLD string does not abide anymore to the general requirements.
6.1			Section 4.1.1	Following a change of the normative parts of RFC 5890, RFC 5891, RFC 5892 and RFC 5893 the IDNccTLD string does not abide anymore to the general requirements.

Item #	Criteria	Brief description	Section Consolidated paper	Event
6.2				By a change of the RZ-LGR (some of) the IDNccTLD (and some of the delegated variants) is (are) not allocatable according RZ-LGR
7	Other?			

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## 2. Initial questions/Issues raised by Sub-group call 12 October 2021

Comment: Instability in earlier times in unicode. There could be other triggering events of the underlying technology. e.g. introduction of new characters.

Question: does this fit in item #6, #6.1 or #6.2?

Comment: We can discuss it there.

Comment:

- The variant TLDs may actually not be in the designated language-script combination. The original label is. Is that something we want to capture here? Or discuss with the VM-sub group. It is not captured here.
- Number 5. This looks reasonable. But, it can potentially cause instability for the registrars. E.g. if SIP decides to change the string for a particular cc for a country. Name of the country has not changed, that could be arbitrary, and generally ok. But could impact existing registrations

Response:

Valid arguments. To be captured in the rationale.

- Support is one of the criteria. But if the group decides so, it could NOT be a trigger event

- 1       • Regarding the first point: the starting point is that one of the questions the VM-group needs to answer is whether every IDN ccTLD  
2 string variant should be allocatable for policy reasons? Is there a limitation in policy? This has not been discussed. Awaiting the  
3 conclusion about variants  
4

5 Comment/Question: support SIP?

6 Response: Keep this question for all the events. It will drive the process/procedures, and maybe even the feasibility.  
7

8 Question/Comment:

9 Also, can there be a trigger event which can impact a variant TLD even if it does not impact the original string? We will develop some criteria  
10 that say that certain variant TLDs are allowed, and some or not. If one of those gets invalidated, it could act as a trigger event for that TLD  
11

### 12 **From the 9 November 2021 call**

13       Comment: Not sure we arrived at a guiding principle? 2-letter strings to be allocated. If the 2-letter string goes away, anything attached to it  
14 should go away too. What is the need?  
15

16       In this wider space, we need in these complicated cases better arguments. Or more consideration on what we try to save here.  
17

18       Response: what needs to be preserved?  
19

20 **I. Association of the (IDN) country code Top Level Domain with a territory.** For purposes of this policy “Territory” or “Territories” are  
21 defined as a country, a sub-division, or other area of particular geopolitical interest listed in Section 3 of the ‘International Standard ISO  
22 3166, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country Codes’ [ISO 3166-1:2020] or, in some  
23 exceptional cases, e.g. grandfathered-in delegations, a country, a sub-division, or other area of particular geopolitical interest listed for an  
24 exceptionally reserved ISO 3166-1 code element.  
25

26       Under the current policy for the delegation of (ASCII) ccTLDs<sup>1</sup>, the country codes associated with **Territories** are eligible for delegation  
27 as a ccTLD. Only IDN ccTLD strings associated with a **Territory** are eligible to be delegated as a ccTLD.  
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<sup>1</sup> RFC 1591 as interpreted by the Framework of Interpretation ([https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/filefield\\_46435/foi-final-07oct14-en.pdf](https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/filefield_46435/foi-final-07oct14-en.pdf))

1 **ii. (ASCII) ccTLD and IDN ccTLDs are all country code Top Level Domains.** (ASCII) ccTLD and IDN ccTLDs are all country code Top  
2 Level Domains and as such are associated with a **Territory**. Whilst there may be additional, specific provisions required for IDN  
3 ccTLDs, due to their nature (for example criteria for the selection of an IDN ccTLD string) all country code Top Level Domains  
4 should be treated in the same manner.  
5

6 The principles work two ways: First, the principle of one (1) IDNccTLD per Designated Language/script combination. This principle  
7 was derived from the basic rule that only the two-letter country codes were used to denote and designate ccTLDs. The full WG re-  
8 confirmed these principle as expressed in the basic rule **1.2.3 Only one (1) IDN ccTLD string per Designated Language**. In the  
9 event that there is more than one **Designated Language** in the **Territory**, one (1) unique IDN ccTLD for each **Designated Language**  
10 may be selected, provided the **Meaningful Representation** in one **Designated Language** cannot be confused with an existing IDN  
11 ccTLD string for that **Territory**.  
12

13 And the related principle that **Criteria determine the number of IDN ccTLDs per Territory and** . The criteria to select the IDN ccTLD  
14 string should determine the number of eligible IDN ccTLDs per **Territory**, not an arbitrarily set number  
15

16 To date no arguments to differentiate between IDNccTLD and ASCII ccTLDs.  
17

18 To maintain this principle, and to ensure that IDNccTLDs meet and comply with the criteria, it is inevitable that at an IDNccTLD string  
19 should be retired due to change in external circumstances/real world to ensure that IDN ccTLD strings associated with a **Territory** are  
20 delegated. At the same time if circumstances change causing the removal of an IDNccTLD, a new IDNccTLD that meets the  
21 requirements may always be selected and requested.  
22

23 Observation: Assume country A has in the past selected 2 IDN cctld strings. 1 is still in a designated language and related script, for the  
24 other one that is no longer the case. Now, what if another country or territory B applies for an IDN cctld string that does not meet the  
25 criteria? Could one still reject the application legitimately by arguing that he application of B does not meet the criteria?  
26

27 **QUESTION FOR ALL:** Should the subgroup advice the full WG to stick with basic premise that the selected IDN ccTLD string MUST continuously  
28 meet all criteria"? Or doesn't it matter anymore once you are in the root zone?  
29 If one of the criteria is no longer met, should this result in retirement? Should such an IDN ccTLD be removed from the rootzone at one point?  
30

1 **3. Detailed discussion of events**

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3 **1. Association of IDNccTLD with a territory listed in ISO3166**

4

5 **Criteria:** Only IDN ccTLD strings associated with a **Territory** are eligible to be delegated as a ccTLD

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7 **Section:** Section 0, Principle I

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9 **I. Association of the (IDN) country code Top Level Domain with a territory.** For purposes of this policy “Territory” or “Territories” are  
10 defined as a country, a sub-division, or other area of particular geopolitical interest listed in Section 3 of the ‘International Standard ISO  
11 3166, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country Codes’ [ISO 3166-1:2020] or, in some  
12 exceptional cases, e.g. grandfathered-in delegations, a country, a sub-division, or other area of particular geopolitical interest listed for an  
13 exceptionally reserved ISO 3166-1 code element.

14

15 Under the current policy for the delegation of (ASCII) ccTLDs<sup>2</sup>, the country codes associated with **Territories** are eligible for delegation  
16 as a ccTLD. Only IDN ccTLD strings associated with a **Territory** are eligible to be delegated as a ccTLD.

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19 **Event: Removal/striking the “territory” from ISO 3166-1 list.** Under the maintenance of the standard, code elements are added, deleted or  
20 altered.

21

22 According to the ISO3166 Glossary (which is non-normative? TBC’ed) Country names might be removed from ISO 3166-1 for various reasons

- 23
- A country might change a significant part of its name, for example Burma (BU) was changed to Myanmar (MM) in 1989. This specific  
24 case is discussed below item 2. The code element for the formerly used country name is therefore BUMM.
  - A country may divide into two or more new ones, for example Czechoslovakia was divided into Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993.  
25 The code element for the formerly used country name Czechoslovakia is CSHH, HH meaning that no single successor country exists.  
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<sup>2</sup> RFC 1591 as interpreted by the Framework of Interpretation ([https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/filefield\\_46435/foi-final-07oct14-en.pdf](https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/filefield_46435/foi-final-07oct14-en.pdf))



- 1       • Two or more countries may merge for example Democratic Yemen (YD) and Yemen Arab Republic (YE) merged into the Republic of  
2       Yemen (YE) in 1990. The code element used for the formerly used country name Democratic Yemen is YDYE.

3 This specific case looks at the removal from the country name as a result the division of a country or the merging of two countries.

4  
5 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

6 Question: Does this item also include significant name change? See Jaap's presentation? Removal not a clear cut case. Response: it is clear. See  
7 DDR removal. You refer to point 2. Here it is "striking" the entry.

8  
9 Question: In most of the cases the IDNccTLD and the ccTLD follow the same route regarding the retirement process. If the name of the country  
10 changes, but no change in local script, and in local challenge, and idn cctld does not change, would such an event cause the retirement of the  
11 IDNccTLD?

12 Comment: Interesting case to be discussed under number 2. Various options

13  
14 Comment/Question: If two different managers run the ccTLD and IDN-TLD, tshould the process of retirement should be split into different  
15 processes?

16 Comment: That is most likely the outcome.

17  
18 Question: deletion is deletion. What is the process of reassociation? Alterations, see number 2.

19  
20 **From the 23 November call**

21 once a name of a name of a country is deleted from iso 3166, that is a trigger event. That implies that the country does not exist anymore. The  
22 meaningfulness criteria does not make sense anymore, therefore the IDN ccTLD is subject to the retirement mechanism.

23 Is the conclusion correct? Are there any issues from an iso perspective, on the conclusion-bit?

24 Line 20-28

25  
26 Reference to Part 3 is not needed. Is a consequence of not being assigned. Part -3 Internal to the iso committee. More for historical reasons.  
27 suggests to strike line 23 to 28.

28 Question: Any objections to strike this, as Jaap suggested?

29

1 Comment: I do not think the references to -3 are helpful at all, the trigger event here should be the very same as for two character TLDs  
2 the point, again, is that we're not using ISO3166-1 language when referencing 3166-1. Line item goes away. Removing the country code could  
3 mean it is replaced, it could mean the same for the name  
4 Bart to further discuss this with Jaap  
5

6 Comment 1: removing USSR. state does not exist. But check registration numbers, and who uses these names. If they are used only by 1  
7 country, this could be a reason for removal from the list. Comment 2: asked russian colleagues about the status of .su domain name. They  
8 mention that .su has a special status. What does that mean?

9 Response : understanding that if you look at iso 3166-1, SU has an "exceptionally reserved"-status. It is in use. See online browsing platform.  
10 This policy is about defining the trigger events for IDN ccTLDs. SU is not an IDN ccTLD. Issue discussed in a different WG. Out of scope for this  
11 WG. ccPDP3-RET policy is adopted by the ccNSO, and now up for public comments by the ICANN BoD.

12 Question: is it a ccTLD? Response: yes, see iana database

13 Further discussion, see public comment on retirement policy

14 Questions: are there other exceptions?

15 Response: .uk, .eu, .ac are also exceptionally reserved list  
16

17 Question: all ccnso members need to pay a membership fee. Who pays the fee for SU? Response: out of scope for this group. However, note  
18 there are no membership fees. There are voluntary contributions to ICANN. Some ccTLDs contribute, others don't. That does not impact the  
19 ccTLD status.  
20

21 For reference the full WG agreed to following text:

22 **I. Association of the (IDN) country code Top Level Domain with a territory.** For purposes of this policy "Territory" or "Territories" are  
23 defined as a country, a sub-division, or other area of particular geopolitical interest listed in Section 3 of the 'International Standard ISO  
24 3166, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country Codes' [ISO 3166-1:2020] or, in some  
25 exceptional cases, e.g. grandfathered-in delegations, a country, a sub-division, or other area of particular geopolitical interest listed for an  
26 exceptionally reserved ISO 3166-1 code element.  
27

28 Under the current policy for the delegation of (ASCII) ccTLDs<sup>3</sup>, the country codes associated with **Territories** are eligible for delegation  
29 as a ccTLD. Only IDN ccTLD strings associated with a **Territory** are eligible to be delegated as a ccTLD.

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<sup>3</sup> RFC 1591 as interpreted by the Framework of Interpretation ([https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/filefield\\_46435/foi-final-07oct14-en.pdf](https://ccnso.icann.org/sites/default/files/filefield_46435/foi-final-07oct14-en.pdf))

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- 3 • **Conclusion:** The sub group proposes that if a the name of a **Territory** is removed from the ISO3166 because it is divided into two or  
4 more new ones or two or more countries have merged, the removal is considered a “trigger event” and causes the initiation of the  
5 process for the retirement of **all the selected IDNccTLD(s) (and their variants)**, which are a meaningful representation of the name of  
6 the **Territory**. ~~The removal of the name of the **Territory** is demonstrated by:~~
- 7 ○ ~~either the inclusion of the code element for the formerly used country name in ISO3166-3 with the addition of HH, HH meaning~~  
8 ~~that no single successor country exists, or~~
  - 9 ○ ~~the inclusion of the code element for the formerly used country name in ISO3166-3 with the addition of the country code for~~  
10 ~~the **Territory** it merged.~~
- 11 • ICANN is advised to monitor ISO3166-3 for this matter

1 **2. Introduction IDN ccTLD string loses its meaning as meaningful representation**

2 **2.1 General introduction**

3 One of the core requirements under the proposed IDNccTLD selection policy is that the IDNccTLD must be a meaningful representation of the  
4 name of the Territory. However, names of Territories do change over time, in the language of the Territory, in English and/or French,  
5 significantly (however defined), in part, the referenced abbreviation or otherwise.

6

7 As a general rule one could argue that if the selected IDNccTLD string is no longer a meaningful representation of the name of the Territory,  
8 the selected IDNccTLD (and its variants should be retired and ultimately removed from the Root Zone Database. However, at a minimum the  
9 general rule needs to be specified for the various cases to ensure clarity for all parties involved and the predictability and legitimacy of the  
10 proposed policy.

11 Various scenarios or cases need to be distinguished and assessed. These cases are:

- 12 • The name change is a significant name change of the name of the **Territory** in English or French and results in a change of the code  
13 element.
- 14 • The name change is a change in the Designated Language, but does NOT result in the change of the code element associated with the  
15 name of the Territory as listed in ISO3166-1.
- 16 • If the IDNccTLD is part of name of the country in the Designated Language, and the change of the name results in a results in the  
17 change of the part the name to which the IDNccTLD refers.  
18 Does it matter if such a change in the name of the Territory results in:
  - 19 • No change in ISO3166 entry?
  - 20 • Change in ISO3166-1 entry?
- 21 • If the IDNccTLD is a short-form designation for the name of the Territory, recognizably denoting the name ca short-form designation or  
22 abbreviation (two or three-letter code) in the designated language for the name of the Territory, the name change is a change of the  
23 short-form designation for the name of the Territory recognizably denoting the name.  
24 Does it matter if such a change in the name of the Territory results in:
  - 25 • No change in ISO3166 entry?
  - 26 • Change in ISO3166-1 entry?
- 27 • Other?

28

29 **General discussion**

30 A change of the country name, in English or French, should that result in a change of the retirement of the IDN ccTLD?

1 Comment 1 : look into the matter. Depends on the type of change.  
2 Comment 2: “meaningful” is the key here, there have been numerous changes to the English representation that would not essentially  
3 change the name, really; maybe we should dig out some of those examples.  
4 Updates to 3166-1 (e.g. articles or proposition changes in English). Checking whether it is still a meaningful representation.  
5  
6 Observation: Normally, the idn cctld string is motivated by the name in the local language. Not necessarily in EN or FR.  
7 Comment: This is one of the cases indeed dealt with. (scrolling up). Captured in the doc  
8 Comment: trigger looking into the issue, but not necessarily changing it.  
9  
10 Observation: local name can be quite long (Kingdom of...). When a name changes in a country or territory, it could change in a part that  
11 is not relevant to the idn ccTLD string. A country name could change in a different place.  
12  
13 Question: not sure I understand: the IDN ccTLD has to represent the full country name, not only that of a subset of that country? i.e.,  
14 you cannot have “cats and dogs island” being represented by “cats” in Klingon, say  
15 Response : Various cases where the IDN ccTLD is deemed to represent the name of the country. Cats and dogs island. Is it United  
16 States? Or is America a meaningful representation?  
17 If the full name of the country is represented in the idn string, and even part of it would change, that would affect the meaningful  
18 representation. Example United Arab Emirates. Serbia is number c. Some ccTLDs refer to 2 or 3-letter code, and this is considered a  
19 meaningful representation  
20 Examples: For Serbia only .srb in Cyrillic script, Fullname of country: Kingdom of Thailand —> ‘Thai’ for IDN ccTLD  
21  
22 For information. This is place to look up a full name of a country in official  
23 language <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/geonames/> [unstats.un.org]  
24  
25 Note: if an idn cctld string refers to the geo-names document, it is clear that no additional documentation is needed see section 1.2.7  
26 of full document..  
27  
28 If part of name that changes is not a trigger event, but is an alert, and a need for clarification and additional information. Suggestion is  
29 to discuss on the next call whether this results in the retirement.  
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Question need to introduce a notification?

Response: good point. At the start there is one doc. Language is a designated language, direction needed from this sub-group on how you foresee notification, alert and/or confirmation happens.

Designated language is called “official language” under the fast track. It created confusion, because in some countries “official languages” have a different meaning. What is or what is not a designated language is an internal process.

1 **2.1 IDN ccTLD string is a meaningful representation of the name of the Territory**

2  
3 **Event:** Change of name of the country in English or French, which are included in ISO 3166-1).

4  
5 **Criteria:** Principle of association of IDNccTLD string with the name of the territory

6 **Section:** 1.2.1 sub a

7 **1.2.1 The IDN ccTLD string must be a Meaningful Representation of the name of a Territory.** The principle underlying the representation  
8 of **Territories** in two letter (ASCII) **code elements** is the visual association between the names of **Territories** (in English or French, or  
9 sometimes in another language) and their corresponding **code elements**.

10 The principle of association between the IDN country code string and the name of a **Territory** should be maintained. A selected IDN  
11 ccTLD string **MUST** be a meaningful representation of the name of the **Territory**. A country code string is considered to be a **Meaningful**  
12 **Representation** if it is:

13 a) The name of the **Territory**

14  
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16 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

17 It is required that the selected IDNccTLD string **MUST** be a meaningful representation of the name of the Territory in a Designated  
18 Language. It is further required that the selected IDNccTLD string **MUST** contain at least one non-ASCII character.

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21 This specific case looks at the change in the listing of the name in ISO3166.

22 Staff Note: Unless the name of the country includes at least one non-ASCII character, the French or English name of the Territory are not  
23 relevant.

24  
25

26 **1.1 Minimal Number of non-ASCII characters**

27 **An IDN country code Top Level Domain must contain at least one (1) non-ASCII character (i.e a character that is not included in ISO/IEC 646 Basic Character Set).** To illustrate this criterion: For example, *españa* would qualify under this specific requirement and

1            *italia* would not. Note that *españa* contains at least one (1) non-ASCII charater (i.e a character that is not included in ISO/IEC 646 Basic  
2            Character Set<sup>4</sup> .  
3            For more formal definitions of these terms, see RFC 5890.  
4

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6            **Conclusion:**

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.iso.org/standard/4777.html>



1 **2.2 Criteria:** Principle of association of IDNccTLD string with the name of the territory

2 **Event:** Change of name of the country in the Designated Language

3

4 **Section:** 1.2.1 sub a

5 **1.2.1 The IDN ccTLD string must be a Meaningful Representation of the name of a Territory.** The principle underlying the representation of  
6 **Territories** in two letter (ASCII) **code elements** is the visual association between the names of **Territories** (in English or French, or sometimes in  
7 another language) and their corresponding **code elements**.

8 The principle of association between the IDN country code string and the name of a **Territory** should be maintained. A selected IDN ccTLD string  
9 **MUST** be a meaningful representation of the name of the **Territory**. A country code string is considered to be a **Meaningful Representation** if it is:

10 a) The name of the **Territory**

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13 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

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15 **Conclusion:**

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1 **Criteria:** The IDNccTLD string is part of name of the country  
2 **Event:** Change of the related part of the name of the country  
3

4 **Section:** 1.2.1 sub b

5 **1.2.1 The IDN ccTLD string must be a Meaningful Representation of the name of a Territory.** The principle underlying the representation of  
6 **Territories** in two letter (ASCII) **code elements** is the visual association between the names of **Territories** (in English or French, or sometimes in  
7 another language) and their corresponding **code elements**.

8 The principle of association between the IDN country code string and the name of a **Territory** should be maintained. A selected IDN ccTLD string  
9 **MUST** be a meaningful representation of the name of the **Territory**. A country code string is considered to be a **Meaningful Representation** if it is:

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11 b) Part of the name of the **Territory** that denotes the **Territory**

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14 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

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16 **Conclusion:**

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1 **Criteria:** The IDNccTLD string is a short-form designation for the name of the Territory, recognizably denoting the name.  
2 **Event:** Change of short-form designation for the name of the Territory (for example the country code: some IDN ccTLD refer to the country code)  
3  
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5 **Section:** 1.2.1 sub c  
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7 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**  
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9 **Conclusion:**  
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1 **3. String MUST be in Designated Language**

2 **Criteria:** Meaningful Representation of the name of the Territory MUST be in a Designated Language of the Territory

3  
4 **Event:** The language loses its legal status in the Territory or is no longer considered as a language of administration

5  
6 **Section:** 1.2.2

7 **1.2.2 A Meaningful Representation of the name of the Territory MUST be in a Designated Language of the Territory.** The selected IDN  
8 ccTLD string should be a **Meaningful Representation** of the name of the territory in a **Designated Language** of that **Territory**. For this  
9 purpose, a **Designated Language** is defined as: a language that has a legal status in the **Territory** or that serves as a language of  
10 administration<sup>5</sup>.

11  
12 The language is considered to be a **Designated Language** if one or more of the following requirements is/are met:

- 13 a) The language is listed for the relevant **Territory** as an ISO 639 language in Part Three of the “Technical Reference Manual for the  
14 standardization of Geographical Names”, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (the UNGEGN Manual)  
15 ([https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/11th-uncsgn-](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/11th-uncsgn-docs/E_Conf.105_13_CRP.13_15_UNGEGN%20WG%20Country%20Names%20Document.pdf)  
16 [docs/E\\_Conf.105\\_13\\_CRP.13\\_15\\_UNGEGN%20WG%20Country%20Names%20Document.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/11th-uncsgn-docs/E_Conf.105_13_CRP.13_15_UNGEGN%20WG%20Country%20Names%20Document.pdf) ).
- 17 b) The language is listed as an administrative language for the relevant **Territory** as defined in section 3.7 of ISO 3166-1 standard [2020].
- 18 c) The relevant public authority in the **Territory** confirms that the language is used in official communications of the relevant public  
19 authority and serves as a language of administration.

20  
21 Specific requirements regarding documentation of **Designated Languages** are included in the procedures and documentation sections  
22 ([section of 1.2.7 basic policy doc](#)).

23

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<sup>5</sup> The definition of **Designated Language** is based on: “Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names”, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002 [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/ungegn/pubs/documents/Glossary\\_of\\_terms\\_rev.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/ungegn/pubs/documents/Glossary_of_terms_rev.pdf) . Note that in the Glossary the term “Official Language” is used. Experience has shown that, depending on the specific Territory, “Official Language” has a specific connotation, which sometimes creates confusion with the term “Official Lanaguage” as defined in the Glossary.

1 **1.2.7 Documentation Designated Language.** The requirements for allowable languages and scripts to be used for the selected IDN ccTLD string  
2 is that the language must be a **Designated Language** in the **Territory** as defined in section (see above` ). The language requirement is  
3 considered verified if one of the following conditions is met:

4 1. If the language is listed for the relevant **Territory** as an ISO 639 language in Part Three of the *Technical Reference Manual for the*  
5 *standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names* (“UNGEGN Manual”)  
6 (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/default.htm>);

7 or

8 2. If the language is listed as an administrative language for the relevant **Territory** in ISO 3166-1;

9 or

10 3. If the relevant public authority of the **Territory** confirms that the language is used or serves as follows, (either by letter or link to the  
11 relevant government constitution or other online documentation from an official government website):

12 a. Used in official communications by the relevant public authority;

13 or

14 b. Serves as a language of administration.

15  
16 Further, the documentation **MUST** include a reference to the script or scripts in which the **Designated Language** is expressed and which **MUST**  
17 be listed in the script charts of the latest version of UNICODE.

18  
19  
20 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

21  
22 **Conclusion:**

1 **4. Designated Language/Script combination**

2 **Criteria:** The script or scripts in which the Designated Language is expressed

3

4 **Section:** 1.2.7

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

7

8 **Event:** The script in which the Designated language is expressed is changed

9

10 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

11

12 **Conclusion:**

13

14

1 **5. The support for the selected string**

2 **Criteria:** Required endorsement / support/non-objection for selected string by Significantly Interested Parties

3  
4 **Event:** The Significantly Interested Parties no longer support the selected IDNccTLD string

5  
6 Scenario 1: All/majority (including the government) Significantly Interested Parties no longer support the selected IDNccTLD string

7  
8 Scenario 2: One of the Significantly Interested Parties other than the relevant government no longer supports the selected IDNccTLD string

9  
10 Scenario 3: The relevant government no longer support the selected IDNccTLD string

11  
12 **Section: 2.1 &2.2**

13  
14 **2.1 The selected IDN ccTLD string MUST be non-contentious within the Territory.** The selected IDN ccTLD string must be non-  
15 contentious within the **Territory**. The non-contentiousness is evidenced by a statement of support/endorsement/non-objection by the  
16 **Significantly Interested Parties** in the **Territory**.

17  
18 If during the process for selecting and IDN ccTLD string concurrent requests for the same or more IDN ccTLD strings in the same  
19 **Designated Language** for the same **Territory** are submitted, they shall be considered competing requests and are therefore deemed to be  
20 contentious within the **Territory**. Before any further steps are taken in the selection process, this issue needs to be resolved in **Territory**,  
21 before proceeding with any of the requests. If a concurrent request for an IDNccTLD string is received after the validation of the first  
22 requested IDNccTLD string has been completed and the requested IDNccTLD is published (see section 10, below), this second request  
23 shall be considered erroneous and section **Change, withdrawal or termination of the request** (section [update nr] below) applies.

24  
25 **2.2 Documentation of required endorsement / support/non-objection for selected string by Significantly Interested Parties**

26 2.2.1 Definition of Significantly Interested Parties. Significantly Interested Parties include but are not limited to:

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

30

1 To be considered a **Significantly Interested Party**, any party other than the government or territorial authority for the **Territory**  
2 associated with the selected IDN ccTLD must demonstrate that it has a direct, material, legitimate and demonstrable interest in the  
3 operation of the proposed IDN ccTLD(s).

4 Requesters should be encouraged to provide documentation of the support of stakeholders for the selected string, including an  
5 opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the selection of the proposed string via a public process. “Stakeholders” is used here to  
6 encompass **Significantly Interested Parties**, “interested parties” and “other parties.”

### 7 **2.2.2 Classification of input**

8 For procedural purposes the following cases should be distinguished:

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

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

### 14 **2.2.3 Notes and Comments.** In case where additional documentation is required:

- 15 • Unanimity should NOT be required.
- 16 • The process should allow minorities to express a concern i.e. should not be used against legitimate concerns of minorities
- 17 • The process should not allow a small group to unduly delay the selection process.

18  
19 ICANN should include an example of the documentation required to demonstrate the support or nonobjection for the selected string(s) in  
20 the implementation plan.

### 23 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

24 Staff Note 1: understand process for selection of IDNccTLD string

25 Staff Note 2: According to the proposed Retirement policy the process to retire an (IDN)ccTLD takes at least 5 years.

26 Staff Note 3: Once a country code has been assigned by the ISO3166 MA, the country code will remain to be assigned to the name of  
27 the Country, sub-division or other area of geopolitical interest, unless the name of the country changes significantly or the entry is  
28 deleted.



1  
2 According to section 1.2.1 of the full text the principle of association between the IDN country code string and the name of a **Territory**  
3 should be maintained. A selected IDN ccTLD string MUST be a meaningful representation of the name of the **Territory**.  
4

5 Losing support from the SIP implies that the selected IDN “country code” is no longer a meaningful representation of the name of the  
6 Territory  
7

8 Observation: Community, manager, government. All of them are SIP. What if they have clear consensus that the string should not  
9 continue? What if there is disagreement?  
10

11 Comment: the SIP needs to express support the selected idn cctld string. Meaningful representation of the name of the country  
12

13 Question: Could there should be a way to “hand back” an IDN ccTLDs based on the consensus of the SIPs (Example the UM TLD);  
14 However, this should not be a shortcut for redelegation, just because one member of the SIP does no longer likes the registry.  
15

16 Question

17 (lack of) support for a string, by the SIP. Please explain the process through which you went in Serbia to seek support for the IDN ccTLD string.  
18 What needs to be done, if one of the supporting parties does not support it anymore? Or if all no longer support?

19 Mirjana: one of 1st ccTLDs that applied, approx. 10 years ago. Application process was new to all. Decided first to promote an action, asking  
20 the community for proposals. They received approx. 15 suggestions. A commission selected the name, which best describes the country. 5  
21 reasonable proposals in the end. A voting took place, and 2 proposals remained. About 10.000 responses. That was an usually high number. 2  
22 proposals were presented to the government, to seek their support. Prior to that, there was contact with ICANN, to see whether there were  
23 potential conflicts, and suggestions on the steps to follow. Once all documentation was in place, the request was submitted to ICANN. Process  
24 took 2 or 4 months.  
25

26 Question: if you look at the process, what needs to happen, in your view, if the governments no longer support the choice.

27 Response : not sure. Depends. Consult with internet community (users, registrars, internet providers, maybe others...) in some countries the  
28 communities are organised. Very complicated matter. No clear answer.

29 What is on the net, stays forever. But if a ccTLD ceases to exist, changes to interested parties might happen.  
30

1 Obd=ervation: concerns about multi stakeholder representation in country or territory. I would like to present the case of .ykp (.укр in Cyrillic)  
2  
3 : what if SIP no longer support the IDN ccTLD.  
4 What is on the net, stays forever. But if a ccTLD ceases to exist, changes to interested parties might happen.  
5  
6 Depends on country / internet community ← sometimes organized  
7  
8 Best way if all interested parties, changes in interested if all them IDN can be removed  
9  
10 Case .ukr  
11 String for .ukr misusing name  
12  
13 2010 -> Ukraine received string: questions , what is concerned UKP, UKR  
14 Discussed IGF UA, rejected receiving -> community the most active participants decided not to revoke string , best approach, 2015 every gove  
15 Definition of SIP: Different per country  
16 GAC representative , authorized agency , language expert  
17 Eventually IDNccTLD , operator  
18  
19 **Question: Do you support that full SIP should be in position to revoke their support for the IDN country code?**  
20 **Temp of the room, yes.**  
21 **Should this trigger the retirement process?**  
22 **Again temperature was green -> support**  
23  
24 **Other parties: need to be clarified**  
25  
26  
27 **Conclusion:**  
28  
29  
30

1 **6. The IDNccTLD string must abide to Technical criteria**

2 **Criteria:** The selected IDN ccTLD string must abide by all Technical Criteria for an IDN TLD string.

3 **Section:** 4.1.1

4 **Event:** As a result of a change of the general technical criteria, the IDNccTLD string does not abide anymore to the general requirements.

5 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

6

7 **Conclusion:**

8

9

10

11

12 **Event:** Following a change of the normative parts of RFC 5890, RFC 5891, RFC 5892 and/or RFC 5893 the IDNccTLD string does not abide  
13 anymore to the general requirements.

14

15 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

16

17 **Conclusion:**

18

19

20 **Event:** By a change of the RZ-LGR (some of) the IDNccTLD (and some of the delegated variants) is (are) not allocatable according RZ-LGR

21

22 **Rationale / deliberations and observations:**

23

24 **Conclusion:**

25

26

27

28

29

30