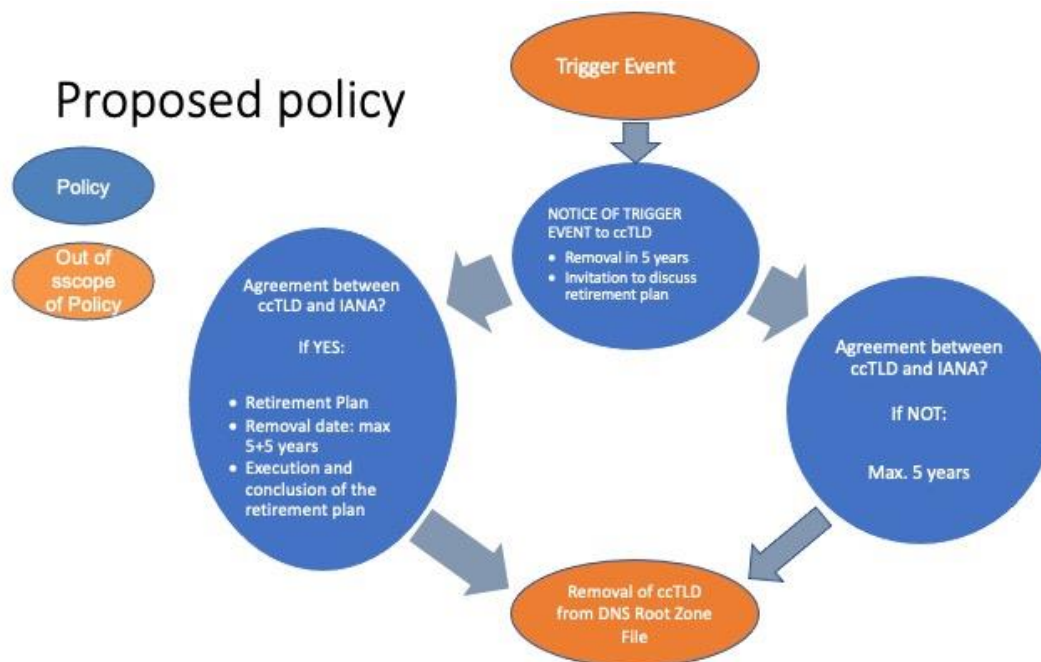


Sub group findings - criteria, trigger events and retirement of IDNccTLDs

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.



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

Overview of criteria, and potential events

Item #	Criteria	Brief description	Section Consolidated paper	Event
1	Association of IDNccTLD to a	Only IDN ccTLD strings associated with a Territory	Section 0, Principle I	Removal of “territory” from ISO 3166-1 list,

Item #	Criteria	Brief description	Section Consolidated paper	Event
	territory in ISO3166	are eligible to be delegated as a ccTLD		
2	IDN ccTLD string MUST be a meaningful representation of the name of the Territory	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 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

Item #	Criteria	Brief description	Section Consolidated paper	Event
				anymore to the general requirements.
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?			

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

Comment/Question: support SIP?

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

Question/Comment:

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 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

3. Detailed discussion of events

1. Association of IDNccTLD with a territory listed in ISO3166

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

Section: Section 0, Principle I

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

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

- A country might change a significant part of its name, for example Burma (BU) was changed to Myanmar (MM) in 1989. This specific 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. The code element for the formerly used country name Czechoslovakia is CSHH, HH meaning that no single successor country exists.
- Two or more countries may merge for example Democratic Yemen (YD) and Yemen Arab Republic (YE) merged into the Republic of Yemen (YE) in 1990. The code element used for the formerly used country name Democratic Yemen is YDYE.

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.

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

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

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 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 IDNccTLD?

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

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

Comment: That is most likely the outcome.

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

- **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 more new ones or two or more countries have merged, the removal is considered a “trigger event” and cause the initiation of the process for the retirement of **all the selected IDNccTLD(s) (and their variants)**, which are a meaningful representation of the name of the **Territory**. The removal of the name of the **Territory** is demonstrated by :
 - either the inclusion of the code element for the formerly used country name in ISO3166-3 with the addition of HH, HH meaning that no single successor country exists, or
 - the inclusion of the code element for the formerly used country name in ISO3166-3 with the addition of the country code for the **Territory** it merged.
- ICANN is advised to monitor ISO3166-3 for this matter

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

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

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, the selected IDNccTLD (and its variants) should be retired and ultimately removed from the Root Zone Database. However, at a minimum the general rule needs to be specified for the various cases to ensure clarity for all parties involved and the predictability and legitimacy of the proposed policy.

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

- 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 element.
- The name change is a change in the Designated Language, but does NOT result in the change of the code element associated with the name of the Territory as listed in ISO3166-1.
- 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 change of the part the name to which the IDNccTLD refers.

Does it matter if such a change in the name of the Territory results in:

- No change in ISO3166 entry?
- Change in ISO3166-1 entry?
- If the IDNccTLD is a short-form designation for the name of the Territory, recognizably denoting the name as a short-form designation or abbreviation (two or three-letter code) in the designated language for the name of the Territory, the name change is a change of the short-form designation for the name of the Territory recognizably denoting the name.

Does it matter if such a change in the name of the Territory results in:

- No change in ISO3166 entry?
- Change in ISO3166-1 entry?
- Other?

2. IDN ccTLD string is a meaningful representation of the name of the Territory

Criteria: Principle of association of IDNccTLD string with the name of the territory

Section: 1.2.1 sub a

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

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

This specific case looks

Conclusion:

Criteria: Principle of association of IDNccTLD string with the name of the territory

Section: 1.2.1 sub a

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

Criteria: The IDNccTLD string is part of name of the country

Section: 1.2.1 sub b

Event: Change of the related part of the name of the country

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

Criteria: The IDNccTLD string is a short-form designation for the name of the Territory, recognizably denoting the name.

Section: 1.2.1 sub c

Event: Change of short-form designation for the name of the Territory

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

3. String MUST be in designated language

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

Section: 1.2.2

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

4. Designated Language/Script combination

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

Section: 1.2.7

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

5. The support for the selected string

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

Section: 2.2.2

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

6. The IDNccTLD string must abide to Technical criteria

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

Section: 4.1.1

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

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 anymore to the general requirements.

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion:

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

Rationale / deliberations and observations:

Conclusion: