

Internationalized Domain Names Expedited Policy Development Process

Progress Update



Virtual Participants



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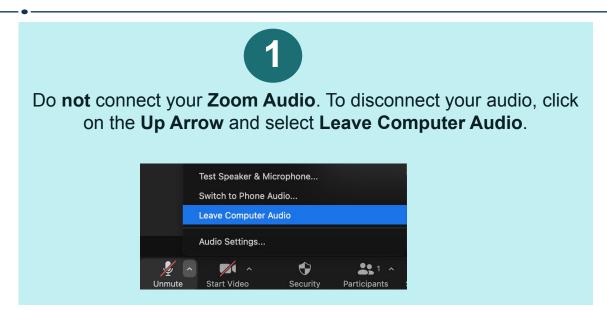








On-Site/In-Room Participants









Agenda

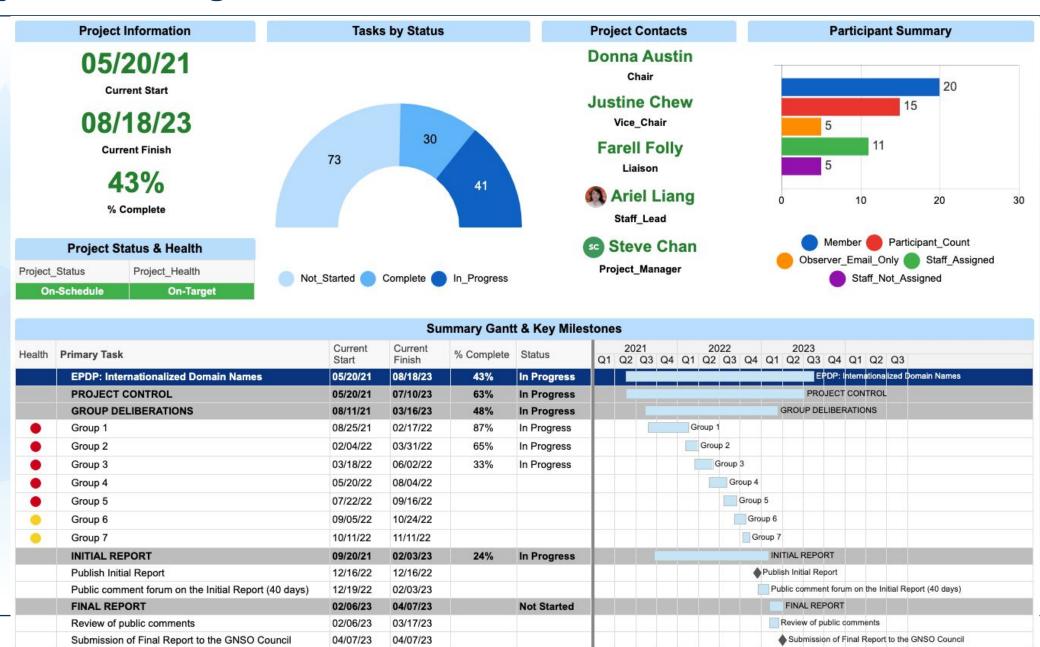
- 1. Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 2. IDN-EPDP Team General Progress Update (20 min)
- 3. ccPDP Progress Update (20 min)
- 4. String Similarity Review Small Group Progress Update
- 5. AOB



IDN-EPDP Team General Progress Update



Project Tracking





Group 1: Definitions of All gTLDs Using RZ-LGR

Current Status: 87% Completion

- ☐ Draft outcome language reviewed for A1, A3, A5, A6, A7 (Part 1), A9, A10
- □ No recommendations needed for A2, A4
- ☐ Deliberation not started for A8 (catch-all question)

Draft Recommendation Sample

- RZ-LGR be the sole source to calculate the variant labels and disposition values for existing delegated gTLDs
- □ No ceiling value is necessary to keep the number of activated top-level variant labels conservative
- ☐ Best practice guidelines be developed for managing a gTLD and its variant labels by registries and registrars
- Generation Panels (GPs) and the Integration Panel must make best effort to retain full backward compatibility
- □ Single character gTLDs may only be allowed for limited script and language where a character is an ideograph

Outstanding Items

- □ Scope additional work on single character TLDs for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean GPs A7 (Part 2)
- ☐ Confirm updated draft outcome language as stable for A7 (Part 1), A9, A10



Group 2: "Same Entity" at the Top-Level

Current Status: 65% Completion

- ☐ Draft outcome language developed for B1, B2, D1a, D1b (Part 2), B5
- No recommendations needed for B3, D1
- □ Deliberation on hold for D1b (Part 1), B4, B4a

Draft Recommendation Sample

- Registry operator of an existing gTLD must use the **same back-end registry service provider** for operating all delegated variant labels of that gTLD
- □ Each gTLD and its variant labels be **subject to one Registry Agreement** with the same registry operator
- One application covers the primary new gTLD and allocatable variant label(s) the applicant wishes to activate
- ☐ Fee structure associated with applications that include variants must adhere to the principle of cost recovery

Outstanding Items

- □ Review draft outcome language for B1, B2, D1a, D1b (Part 2), B5
- □ Review responses from Arabic and Chinese TLD Registry Operators (survey deadline: 24 June 2022) D1b (Part 1)
- Review updated strawman proposal of process flow D1b (Part 1), B4



Group 3: Variants' Impact on New gTLD Process

Current Status: 33% Completion

- ☐ Draft outcome language developed for E2, E5 (Part 1), D2, D3
- □ Deliberation on hold for E1 (B4a), E3, E3a, E4 pending String Similarity Review Small Team input
- □ Deliberation to be continued for E5 (Part 2), E7

Draft Recommendation Sample

- All allocatable variants that applicants request to activate must be subject to <u>objection process</u>
- ☐ The Reserved Names list be <u>maintained "as is"</u>; variants of Reserved Names be <u>blocked from application</u>
- □ Emergency transition of a gTLD to an EBERO provider must <u>trigger an emergency transition of all allocated and</u> <u>delegated variants</u> of that gTLD to the <u>same EBERO provider</u>
- □ Same data escrow provider be contracted for the primary gTLD and its allocated and delegated variants

Outstanding Items

- Review draft outcome language for E2, E5 (Part 1), D2, D3
- ☐ Discuss input from String Similarity Review Small Group E1 (B4a), E3, E3a, E4
- Continue deliberation of E5 (Part 2), E7



Upcoming Work

Group 4: "Same Entity" Principle at Second-Level

C1, C2, C3, C3a, C4, C4a, C5, C6

Group 5: Domain Name Lifecycle

D4, D5, D6, D6a, D7, D7a, D8, E6

Group 6: Registration Dispute Resolution and Trademark Protection

F1, F2

Group 7: IDN Implementation Guideline

G1, G1a



ccPDP4 Progress Update



ccPDP4 Progress to Date

Full Work Group

- ☐ Update basic policy document from 2013 (completed)
- ☐ Update basic policy with recommendations of the sub-groups
 - Deselection (completed)
 - Variant Management by full WG (underway)
 - CS discussion full WG
 - Stress Testing to start at ICANN74

Sub-Group on Variant Management

- ☐ Definition & validating variants of IDN ccTLDs and requirements for the delegation of variant IDN ccTLDs
- ☐ Area coordination with GNSO IDN EPDP.
- ☐ From IDN ccPDP4 perspective:
 - Use results to date SubPro, SAC 060, SAC 120 and other basic documentation
 - coordination at leadership level with GNSO EPDP
 - Partial joint membership, partial joint staff support GNSO EPDP

Sub-Group on De-Selection of IDN ccTLDs

☐ Deselection (retirement) of IDNccTLDs (Completed)

Sub-Group on Confusing Similarity

- ☐ Review & update review process (underway)
- ☐ Standard for Review, Base for Comparison completed



Sub-Group on Variant Management

Questions to Address

- ☐ How are Variants of the selected IDNccTLD string defined?
- ☐ How should variants of the selected IDNccTLD string be managed?

Examples of ccTLD Variant Strings

(Abu Dhabi) in Arabic script has 80 variant label(s) generated by RZ-LGR ابوظبي

- 78 are "blocked"
- 1 variant is "allocatable"
- 1 is "valid" (original primary label)

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بوظبي xn--mgbca7dzdo is "valid" (meets all criteria) ابوظبئ xn--lgbbda3fte is "blocked" (can not be used according to RZ-LGR) بوظبئ xn--mgbca7dzdi is "blocked" (can be used according to RZ-LGR) بوظب xn--mgbca7dzd84b is "allocatable" (can be used according to RZ-LGR)
```



How Are Variants Generated?

Compliance with Root Zone Label Generation Rules RZ-LGR-5 (or its successor) IS required for the generation of selected IDNccTLDs and its variants, including the determination of whether a variant label is blocked or allocatable.

Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) provide a conservative mechanism to determine valid IDN TLDs and their variant labels.

Root Zone Label Generation Rules Version 5 (RZ-LGR-5, June 2022) covers twenty-six scripts.



Highlight: Limit Number of Variant that Can Be Delegated

Example: "Pakistan" in Arabic Script

Arabic script RZ-LGR generates 1200 variants, only 6 are allocatable. Of these 6:

- 3 are not correct spelling of the name of the country in any language
- 1 variant is meaningful representation of the name of the country in the Designated Language
- 1 variant is poetic representation of the name of the Pakistan
- 1 variant is a meaningful representation, however not in a Designated Language.

Recommendation

Only variants of the selected IDNccTLD string eligible for delegation have to be:

- a Meaningful Representations of the name of the Territory
- in the Designated Language
 - Variants of selected IDNccTLD should be requested by the requester/IDNccTLD Manager
 - Variants of the selected IDNccTLD string must meet all other selection criteria.



Highlight: Applicable Policy Aspects

All ccTLD related policies (Delegation, Transfer, Revocation & Retirement, and Selection of IDNccTLD strings) apply to variant IDNccTLDs, unless specific requirements under a policy state otherwise.

Example 1

Specific requirement: the requirement of one (1) IDNccTLD per Designated Language / script combination does not apply to variants of a selected IDNccTLD string

Example 2

Specific requirement: an IDNccTLD and its variants MUST be delegated to one and the same ccTLD Manager



String Similarity Review Small Team Progress Update



Problem Statement

EPDP-IDN Charter asks to consider any adjustment to the string similarity review due to the variant implementation:

- What role, if any, do the "withheld same entity" variants play?
- What are the potential consequences for the other allocatable variant labels in the same set of a requested variant label, which is rejected as a result of the string similarity review?

The Team discussed three possible levels of comparison among visually confusable strings, as well as analyzed the impact and potential consequences:

Level 1: Primary + only requested allocatable variants

Level 2: Primary + all allocatable variants

Level 3: Primary + all valid variants (blocked + allocatable)

Problem 1: There is a divergence of opinions regarding which level is the most appropriate

Problem 2: The discussion has been largely academic based on abstract concepts



Small Group Tasks

Facilitate a comprehensible discussion by *developing concrete examples of variants that are visually confusable*

Task 1: Develop *concrete examples of strings* that have blocked and/or allocatable variant labels and may be visually confusable with other strings in the same scripts or across scripts

- Develop practical examples that could happen in reality & indicate how feasible/possible such cases could happen
- Discuss whether any existing mechanisms that could help prevent such confusingly similar strings being delegated

Task 2: Demonstrate how these examples would be compared against each other in the string similarity review according to the three levels, showcasing the impact on the review and the potential consequences

Task 3: Demonstrate how these examples would undergo the objection process according to the three levels, showcasing the impact on the objection process and the potential consequences



Progress Status

The group discussed eight examples and compared their **primary**, **allocatable** and, **blocked** variants calculated by RZ-LGR based on the **three levels**

Example No.	Label A	Label B	Label C
1	Latin bıß	Cyrillic Biss	
2	Traditional Chinese 滙豐	Simplified Chinese 汇丰	
3	Arabic بنئ	Arabic بنی	
4	Simplified Chinese 华鸟	Traditional Chinese 华島	
5	Latin rıch	Latin nch	
6	رکی Arabic	رکے Arabic	
7	Simplified Chinese 华为	Simplified Chinese 华鸟	Simplified Chinese 华岛
8	Japanese Kanji 一休	Traditional Chinese 一體	

