

Internationalized Domain Names Expedited Policy Development Process

C1



IDN-EPDP Team Meeting #41 | 7 July 2022

Agenda

1. Roll Call & SOI Updates (2 min)
2. Welcome & Chair Updates (5 min)
 - a. Joint ccPDP4 & IDN-EPDP Meeting
 - b. Results of Survey to Chinese and Arabic gTLD Registry Operators
3. Charter Questions C1 (80 mins)
4. AOB (3 mins)

C1: Begin Discussion of “Same Entity” at Second-Level

Charter Question C1

C1: Both the SubPro PDP and the Staff Paper recommend that: 1) a given second-level label beneath each allocated variant TLD must have the “same entity”; and 2) all allocatable second-level IDN variant labels that arise from a registration based on a second-level IDN table must have the “same entity”.

Should this recommendation be extended to existing second-level labels?

Scenario 1: Context

Scenario 1: A given second-level label beneath each allocated variant TLD must have the “same entity”

a certain second-level label under multiple variant IDN TLDs (e.g., s1 under {t1, t1v1, ...}, e.g., s1.t1 and s1.t1v1)

SubPro Recommendation 25.6: A given second-level label under any allocated variant TLD must only be allocated to the same entity/registrant, or else withheld for possible allocation only to that entity (e.g., s1 under {t1, t1v1, ...}, e.g., s1.t1 and s1.t1v1).

- *Rationale: In support of security and stability, and in light of the fact that variant TLDs are considered to essentially be identical*

Staff Paper Recommendation 3: Same second level label under IDN variant TLDs s1.{t1, t1v1, ...} registered to the same entity. For each allocated IDN variant TLD, a given second level label beneath the TLD must only be allocated to the same entity/registrant, or else withheld for possible allocation only to that entity. In other words, s1 under {t1, t1v1, ...}, e.g., s1.t1 and s1.t1v1, must be allocated to Entity Y or else withheld for possible allocation only to Entity Y.

Scenario 2: Context

Scenario 2: All allocatable second-level IDN variant labels that arise from a registration based on a second-level IDN table must have the “same entity”

*variants at the second-level derived from the registry operator’s approved IDN table
(e.g., all allocatable second-level labels {s1, s1v1, ...} under all allocated variant TLD labels {t1, t1v1, ...})*

SubPro Recommendation 25.7: For second-level variant labels that arise from a registration based on a second-level IDN table, all allocatable variant labels in the set must only be allocated to the same entity or withheld for possible allocation only to that entity (e.g., all allocatable second-level labels {s1, s1v1, ...} under all allocated variant TLD labels {t1, t1v1, ...}).

- *Same rationale as Recommendation 25.6*

Staff Paper Recommendation 4: Second-level variant labels under IDN variant TLDs {s1, s1v1, ...}.{t1, t1v1, ...} registered to the same entity. According to the IDN Implementation Guidelines, for second-level IDN variant labels that arise from a registration based on a second-level IDN table, all allocatable IDN variant labels in the set must only be allocated to the same entity or withheld for possible allocation only to that entity. This implies that all allocatable second-level labels {s1, s1v1, ...} under all allocated variant TLD labels {t1, t1v1, ...} must be allocated to Entity Z or else withheld for possible allocation only to Entity Z.

Refresher on IDN Tables

What: IDN tables define which labels can be registered for a particular language or script under a top-level domain (TLD). They validate a label, and generate the allocatable or blocked variant labels of a valid label. They include unicode code points, variants as well as linguistic and technical constraints to determine appropriate and secure domain labels

Why: Enable second-level domain names in the local languages and scripts used by the communities globally in a secure and stable manner

Who: IDN Tables are developed and used by the registries for the second level. Registries may refer to the Reference LGR when developing their IDN Table. IDN table should not have any security and stability issues

Example Strings

	Second-Level	Top-Level	Note
Existing Primary		straße (T1)	T1 and T2 are allocatable variants according to RZ-LGR
Allocatable Variant		strasse (T2)	
Existing Primary	große (S1)		S1, S2, and S3 are allocatable variants according to .straße (T1) Registry's IDN Table <i>*ö is not an allocatable variant of "o" according to RZ-LGR, but by way of example, it is imagined as an allocatable label based on the registry's IDN table</i>
Existing Variant	grosse (S2)		
Allocatable Variant	größe (S3)*		

Scenario 1: EPDP Deliberation

A given second-level label beneath each allocated variant TLD must have the “same entity”

a certain second-level label under multiple variant IDN TLDs (e.g., s1 under {t1, t1v1, ...}, e.g., s1.t1 and s1.t1v1)

Existing Domain
(S1.T1)

große (S1)

.straße (T1)

Allocatable Domain
(S1.T2)

große (S1)

.strasse (T2)

(to-be) Allocated to
Registrant 1* (Reg-1)



Preliminary Agreement: A given second-level label beneath each allocated variant TLD of an existing gTLD must only be allocated to the same registrant, or else withheld for possible allocation only to the same registrant

- The EPDP explored whether it could be possible to allow different registrars. Some EPDP Team members stated that while technically feasible, it would be very difficult and impractical to manage this at scale

* **Registrant** on this deck refers to an individual who registers a domain name. Upon registration of a domain name, a registrant enters into a contract with a registrar and manages their domain name settings through their registrar.

On a technical level a registrant is represented by a contact object (RFC 5733) which is mapped to a domain name registration. Some registrars reuse contact objects for the same individual registrant, others don't.

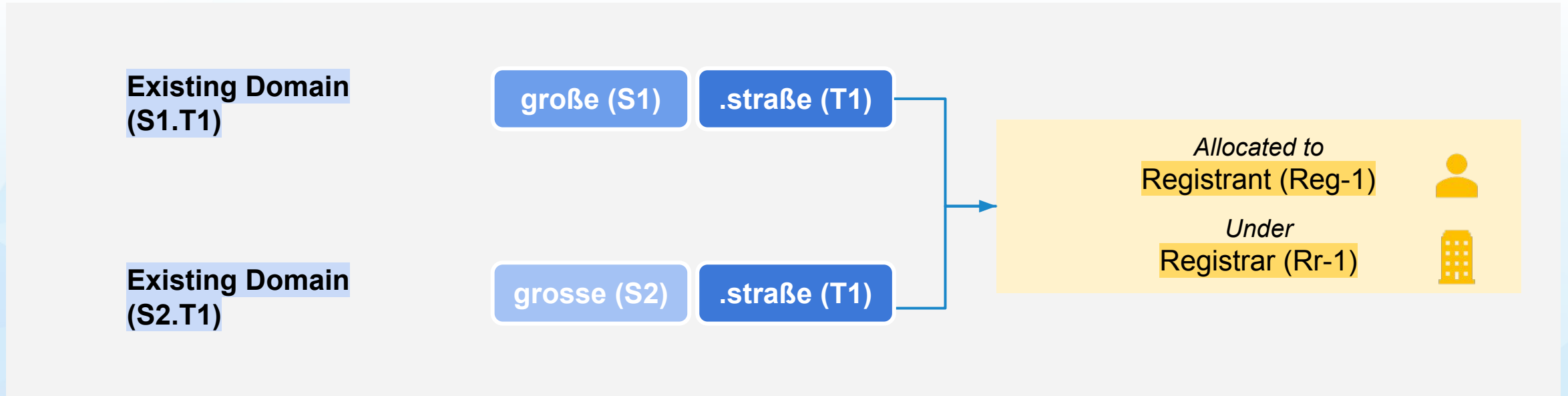
Scenario 2: Explanatory Notes

All allocatable second-level IDN variant labels that arise from a registration based on a second-level IDN table must have the “same entity”

variants at the second-level derived from the registry operator’s approved IDN table (e.g., all allocatable second-level labels {s1, s1v1, ...} under all allocated variant TLD labels {t1, t1v1, ...})

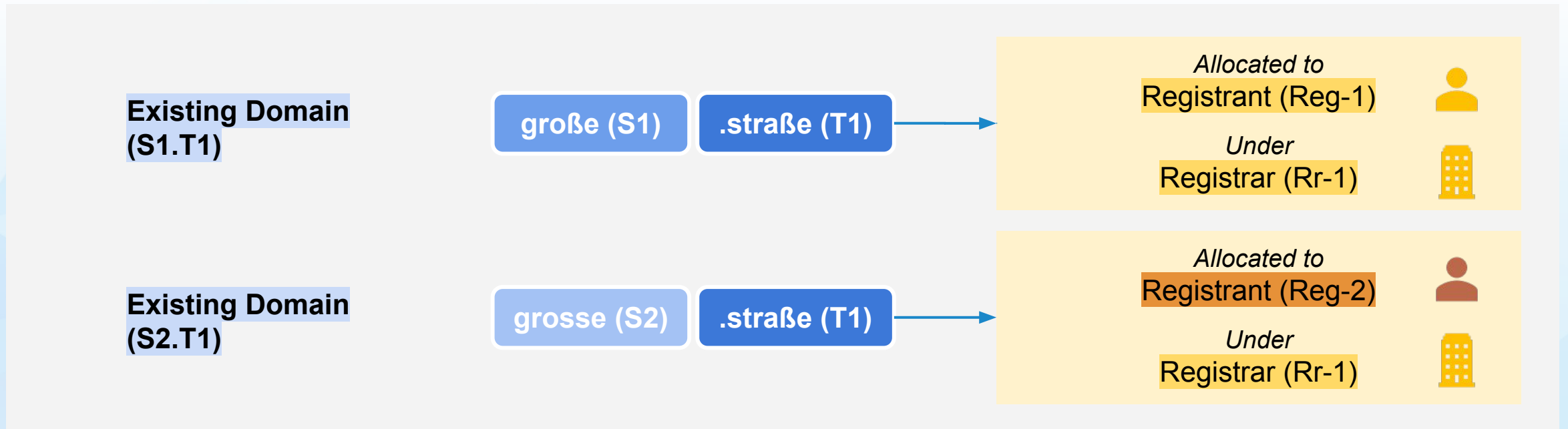
- **Registry may activate second-level variant labels:**
 - if the variant activation is allowed by the registry policy; and
 - when requested by the sponsoring Registrar on behalf of the registrant
- The sponsoring Registrar currently has **no obligation to maintain the activated second-level variant label throughout its domain name lifecycle**
- The following slides aim to illustrate **four (4) possible cases under Scenario 2 regarding how two (2) existing second-level variants may be allocated:**
 - Case 1: Same Registrant & Same Registrar
 - Case 2: Different Registrants & Same Registrar
 - Case 3: Same Registrant & Different Registrars
 - Case 4: Different Registrants & Different Registrars
- The discussion of whether and how to enforce the “same entity” rules for existing second-level variants cannot be in a vacuum without the consideration of its **implication on other non-activated, allocatable second-level variants**

Scenario 2: Case 1 - Same Registrant & Same Registrar



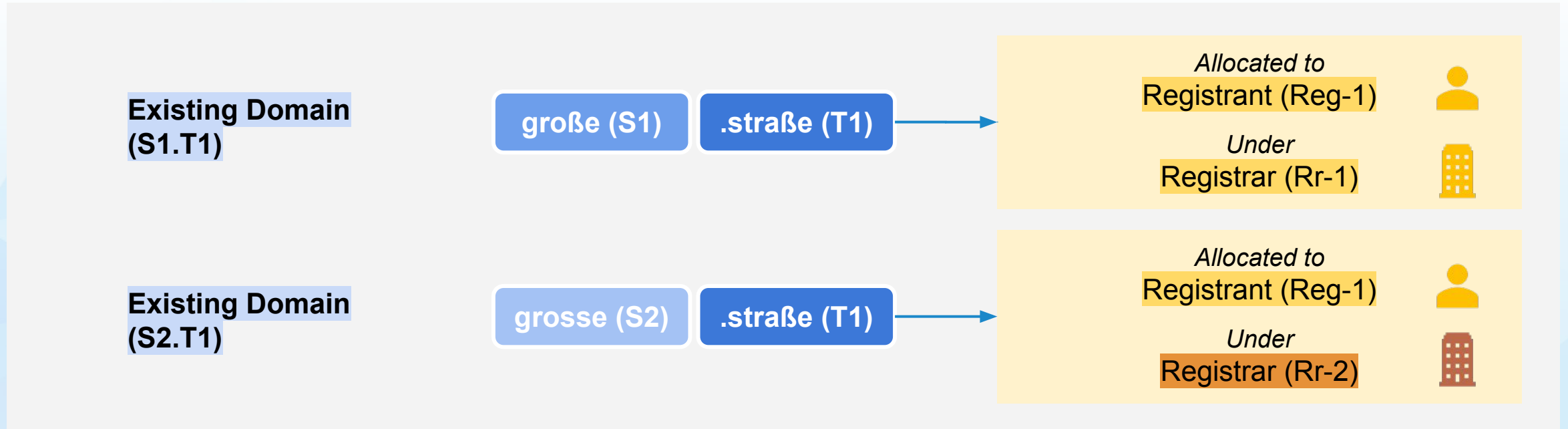
Note: This is the best case scenario – existing Case 1 variants have already satisfied the “same entity” requirement; no further actions are required.

Scenario 2: Case 2 - Different Registrants & Same Registrar



Note: Such case may happen when a second-level variant is sold to another registrant under the same registrar after its activation.

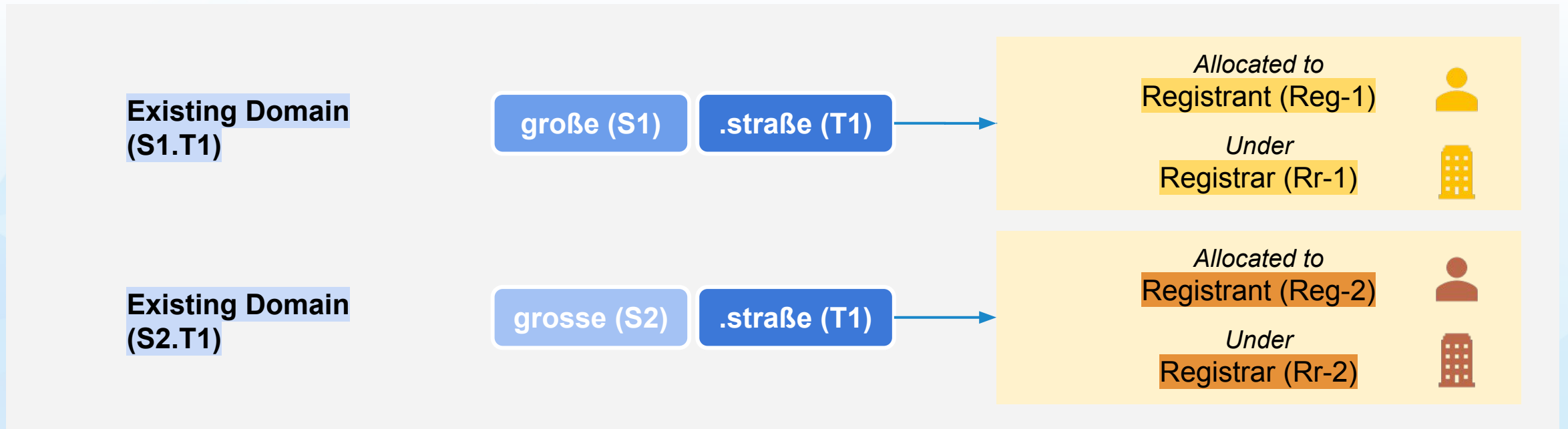
Scenario 2: Case 3 - Same Registrant & Different Registrars



Note: Such case may happen when a second-level variant is transferred to another registrar after its activation.

- *Registrars do not use contact handles of another registrar to identify a registrant*

Scenario 2: Case 4 - Different Registrants & Different Registrars



Note: Such case may happen when a second-level variant is transferred to another registrar after its activation, and is later sold to another registrant.

Scenario 2: Discussion Questions

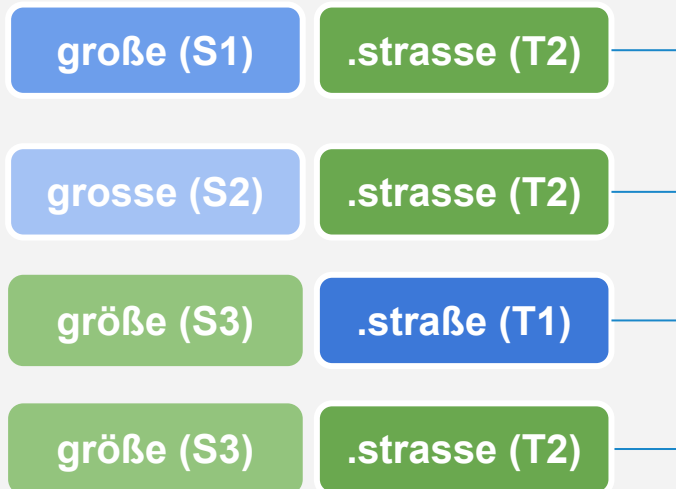
1. Do second-level variants in Case 3 (Same Registrant & Different Registrars) meet the “same entity” requirement?

2. Should the “same entity” requirement be retroactively applied to existing second-level variants in:

- a. Case 2: Different Registrants & Same Registrar
- b. Case 3: Same Registrant & Different Registrars (if answer to Q1 is no)
- c. Case 4: Different Registrants & Different Registrars

If so, how? If not, should they be grandfathered?

3.



For non-activated, allocatable variants S1.T2, S2.T2, S3.T1, and S3.T2, is it possible to satisfy the “same entity” requirement for their future allocation in Cases 2-4? If yes, how should they be allocated?