

Community collaboration and coordination in developing RZ-LGR

RZ-LGR : Root Zone Language Generation Rules

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@APIGA

Hiro Hotta, JPRS

Who I am

- Name
 - Hiro Hotta
- Affiliation
 - JPRS (Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.)
- What roles JPRS plays
 - ccTLD manager of jp
 - gTLD registrar of .com, .net, .asia, ..
 - gTLD registry services provider (for brand owners)
 - server certificate issuer
 - RSO (operating M-Root DNS) together with WIDE project
- My positions in ICANN
 - former ccNSO Councilor
 - ex-Chair of Japanese Generation Panel (JGP)
 - RSSAC member (a representative from an RSO)
 - RSS GWG member (a representative from an RSO)

RSO : Root Server Operator

RZ-LGR

(Root Zone Language Generation Rules)

- Technical rules for TLD strings
 - Mainly for IDN TLDs (e.g., “.商店”, “.ไทย”)
 - Developed by communities who know each language/script well
- For Japanese language/script
 - Developed by Japanese community
 - lead by Japanese Generation Panel (JGP)
 - work done during 2015 - 2022
 - Consultation with Chinese & Korean Generation Panels, whose languages share Han characters
 - Consultation with global community

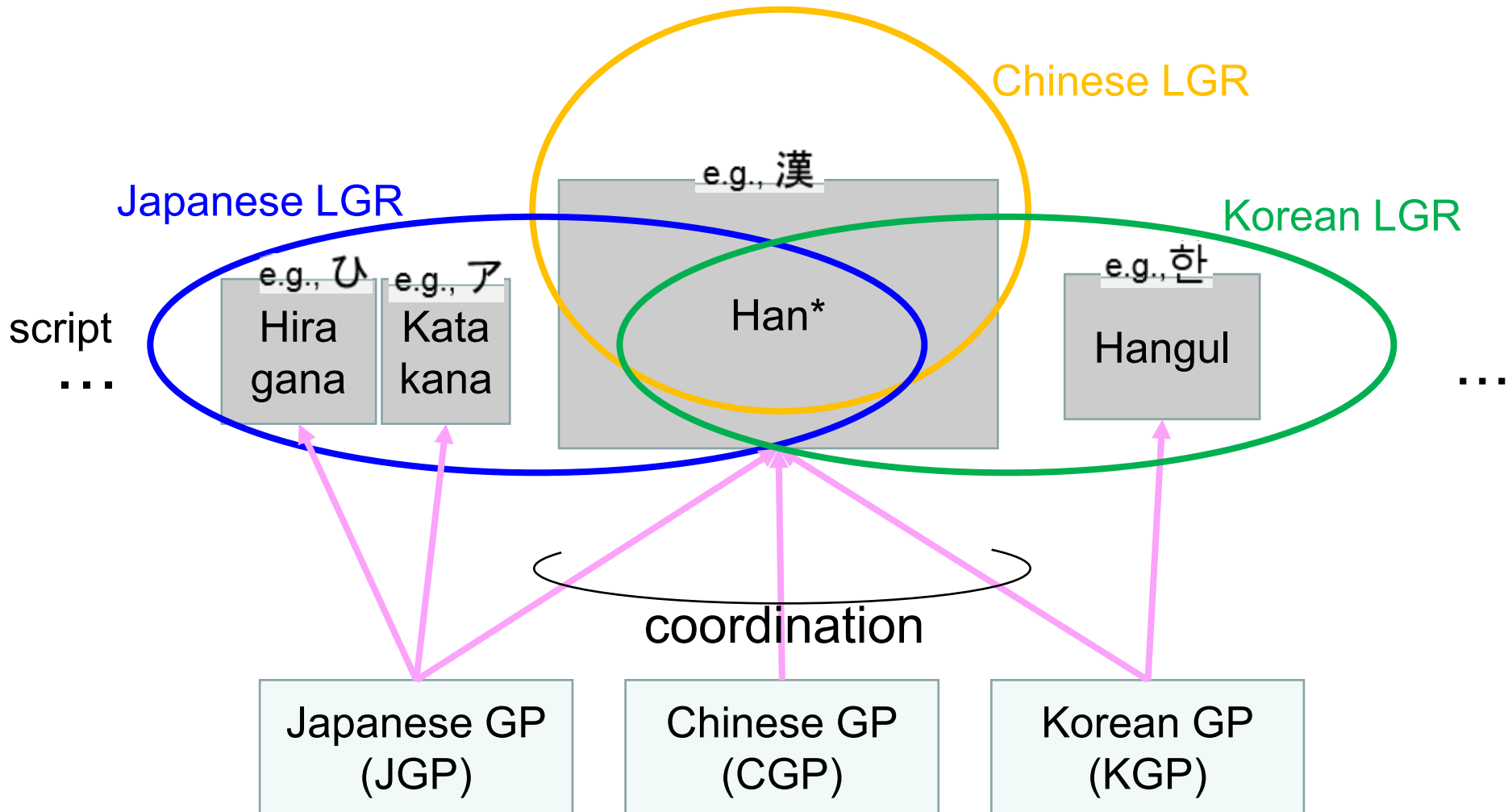
Japanese Generation Panel (JGP)

diverse expertise,
diverse sectors

familiar with IDNs

- Hiro Hotta (chair)
 - Policy/business aspects of registry/registrar
- Akinori Maemura (vice chair)
 - Internet governance and domain name in general
- Shigeki Goto
 - Internet in general
- Kazunori Konishi
 - Internet in general
- Tsugizo Kubo
 - Trademarks and domain names
- Yoshitaka Murakami
 - Trademarks and gTLD markets from registry/registrar perspective
- Shuichi Tashiro
 - Character codes
- Yoshiro Yoneya
 - Technical aspects of IDN, LGR
- Yuri Takamatsu (secretary)
 - Policy/business aspects of registry/registrar

Relationship among CJK languages/scripts



* “Han” is called “Kanji” in Japan, “Hanja” in Korea

What is needed in defining RZ-LGR

- Within JGP
 - Define basic requirements and draft Japanese RZ-LGR (J-LGR)
- Among C/J/K GPs
 - Coordination among CGP/JGP/KGP, whose languages share Han characters, so that C/J/K-LGRs can live with each other wrt. technically allowed strings for IDN TLDs
- Globally
 - Confirm there are no critical issues from the perspective of “coexistence with other language LGRs”

Stakeholders, regardless of whether direct or indirect, must be consulted in meaningful ways

What need to be done within JGP

- Decide what characters are usable in TLD strings
- Decide which characters are defined as variants
 - e.g., 国 and 國 (viewpoint : pronunciation & meaning)
 - Same pronunciations and meaning (e.g., new form and old form of one character)
 - JGP decided that they are defined as NON-variants after discussion and public consultation in Japan
 - e.g., 力 and 力 (viewpoint : shape)
 - Katakana “力” and Han “力”, which have almost identical shapes
 - 10 pairs of characters are defined as variants through field research with general public

What need to be done among C/J/K GPs

- Decide what characters are defined as variants
 - Definition of variants must be coordinated among C/J/K
 - CGP and KGP wanted to define pronunciation-&-meaning-variants
 - JGP decided not to have its own definition of variants (except for 10 pairs of shape-variants)
 - CGP and KGP discussed and coordinated, and agreed on the definition of variants
 - JGP agreed to accept the variants defined by CGP and KGP to be incorporated to J-LGR

Internet Governance Discussions

- Outcome is important

Internet IS
of the people
by the people
for the people

- Process is more important
 - to lead us to a good result
 - to make all convinced and satisfied

Thank you

Hiro Hotta
hotta@jprs.co.jp