

## Summary of the feedback on reference LGRs for the second level

Version: 19 Aug 2020

With the availability of the detailed script-level analysis by the Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel (NBGP) in the [Root Zone LGR](#), it is now also possible to develop Reference LGRs for the use at the second level. Second-level rules are used for generating a “label” in a domain name under a top-level domain (TLD), e.g. “www.label.TLD”.

[Reference LGRs for the second level](#) are developed and published by ICANN organization for the generic top-level domain (gTLD) registries, which would like to offer IDN registrations in the particular language or script, to refer to as they design their respective IDN tables. This also helps inform registries how ICANN org tests the IDN tables for security and stability, bringing more transparency into this process.

For this purpose, ICANN org is developing additional Reference LGRs for the second level using the [guidelines](#), utilizing the analysis done by the GP and possibly adding digits and hyphen, as latter are not allowed for RZ-LGR.

Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel (NBGP) was asked to review and provide feedback via the questionnaires regarding the usage of digits and hyphen and other concerns for the the reference LGR for the second level for Bangla, Devanagari, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil, and Telugu script, and Hindi language.

The summary of the feedback are as follows:

Reference LGR	Digits Used	Hyphen Inclusion	Additional Note
Bangla script	ASCII, Bangla	Yes	Additional set of sequences might be added in the future version
Devanagari Script	ASCII, Devanagari	Yes	Some similarity cases were noted.
Hindi Language	ASCII, Devanagari	Yes	1. Based on the ref-lgr shared by ICANN org which already removed some code points from other languages, two additional code points and their corresponding variants and rules should be removed as they are not used in Hindi: U+0946, U+094F

Reference LGR	Digits Used	Hyphen Inclusion	Additional Note
			<p>2. Classes and rules to facilitate Nukta to be preceded by specific Matras and Vowels should be removed. These are required for Santali language.</p> <p>3. Rules “followed-by-V-C-or-end” should be removed as 0931 are no longer in the repertoire for Hindi.</p>
Gujarati script	ASCII, Gujarati	Yes	<p>Following variant candidates were raised:</p> <p>(1) 0AB0 (Gujarati Letter Ra, ર) vs (0AE8, ર) Gujarati Digit 2.</p> <p>(2) 0AAA (Gujarati Letter Pa) vs (0AEB) Gujarati Digit 5.</p> <p>Note: As Gujarati digits will be mapped variants with ASCII digits. This feedback will be noted in the metadata section of the reference LGR.</p>
Gurmukhi script	ASCII	Yes	-
Kannada script	ASCII, Kannada	Yes	<p>The cross script variant candidates were raised for following script digit sets: Telugu, Odia, Tamil, Malayalam, Gurmukhi, Gujarati, Devanagari</p> <p>Note: As Kannada digits will be mapped variants with ASCII digits. Other script will be handled via transitivity.</p>
Malayalam script	ASCII	Yes	-
Oriya script	ASCII	Yes	-
Tamil script	ASCII	Yes	-

Reference LGR	Digits Used	Hyphen Inclusion	Additional Note
Telugu script	ASCII	Yes	<p data-bbox="894 279 1393 426">During the NBGP meeting on 19 Aug 2020. It was noted that Telugu digits could be added. The final decision will be made after the public comment.</p> <p data-bbox="894 474 1338 659">If Telugu digits are included, the following cross-script variants candidate should be considered: Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Odia, Gurmukhi, Gujarati, Devanagari</p> <p data-bbox="894 707 1386 814">Note: As Telugu digits will be mapped variants with ASCII digits. Other script will be handled via transitivity.</p>