

Delegation, Transfer,
Revocation
&
Retirement of ccTLDs
a Policy perspective

At-Large webinar
11 October 2018

Overview

- Current Policy Framework
- Current Policy development efforts
- The ISO 3166 Standard & Role of the MA
- Summary

Policy Framework

- RFC 1591
 - RFC tradition
 - From 1994
 - Basic document, pre-dates ICANN.
 - Author: J. Postel
- Framework of Interpretation
 - Clarification and Interpretation of RFC 1591
 - At Level of Terminology
 - Not Policy but Interpretation of policy documentation
- Other relevant documents: GAC Principles on Delegation of ccTLDs
 - No policy document
 - ICP-1: retired, overtaken by Fol

Basic policy concepts

- Delegation of ccTLD
- Transfer of ccTLD
- Revocation and transfer of ccTLD
- Retirement of ccTLDs

Basic policy concepts continued

- Significant Interested Parties
 - Replaced the term Local Internet community
- Significant Misbehavior
- Terminology harmonized & interpreted though FOI

RFC 1591 Policy Principles

- The IANA is not in the business of deciding what is and what is not a country -> reference to ISO 3166
 - More details in second part of this presentation
- In the country TLDs, there is a wide variation in the structure
- Major concern in selecting a designated manager for a domain is that it be able to carry out the necessary responsibilities, and have the ability to do a equitable, just, honest, and competent job.
- The designated manager is the trustee of the top-level domain for both the nation, in the case of a country code, and the global Internet community.

RFC 1591 Policy Principles Continued

- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the designated manager is the appropriate party.
- The Designated manager must do a satisfactory job of operating the DNS service for the domain.
- For Transfer of the designated manager trusteeship from one organization to another, the higher-level domain manager (the IANA in the case of top-level domains) must receive communications from both the old organization and the new organization that assure the IANA that the transfer is mutually agreed, and that the new organization understands its responsibilities.

Current Policy Development

Retirement of ccTLDs

- No policy to date
- Did occur: recently and best known retirement of .YU and .AN
- Subject of 3rd ccNSO PDP
- Work to date
 - Basic terminology
 - Analysis of cases to date
 - Development basic process
- Next steps
 - Continue development
 - Stress testing

Upcoming: review mechanism for decisions pertaining to delegation, transfer, revocation and retirement of ccTLDs

- Second part of current ccNSO PDP
- Kick-off after WG RET has completed work on retirement
- Review Mechanism excluded from IPR as developed under the CCWG Recommendations

ISO 3166 Standard Role of the MA

Jaap Akkerhuis

Overview

- Why this talk & Disclaimer
- ISO Standards & Organisation
- ISO 3166 Details
- ISO 3166 Terminology
- Lifecycle of some Alpha-2 Codes
- Use of Alpha-3 Codes
- ISO 3166 Part-2

Why this presentation?

- There is a relation between RFC 1591 and ISO 3166
 - RFC 1591 discusses IANA (TLD) delegation policies at that time
 - delegation principles
 - responsibilities of delegation managers
- Explain ISO 3166 purpose and scope
 - ISO 3166 is often referred to in discussions without proper understanding
 - eg: ISO 3166 is about names
- Standards have a life cycle
 - Laws do as well

Use of C&T names

- Life cycle of “countries”
- Triggers changes in ISO 3166 standard
- Triggers changes to ccTLDs
 - Undefined in RFC 1591
- (Limited) Scope of ISO 3166 important for discussion

Disclaimer & Hat

- Member of ISO 3166 MA & liaison to TC46/WG2
 - ICANN delegate for ISO 3166 work
 - All opinions are personal
 - Stay out of the Policy discussions
 - Still, all opinions are personal
- Using (mostly) ISO terminology in these slides

ISO Standards

- Voluntary—No International law or treaty
- Helps to be consistent in use of objects
 - Promotes interchange of goods and ideas
 - Can also protect markets
 - Cost reductions, interchange

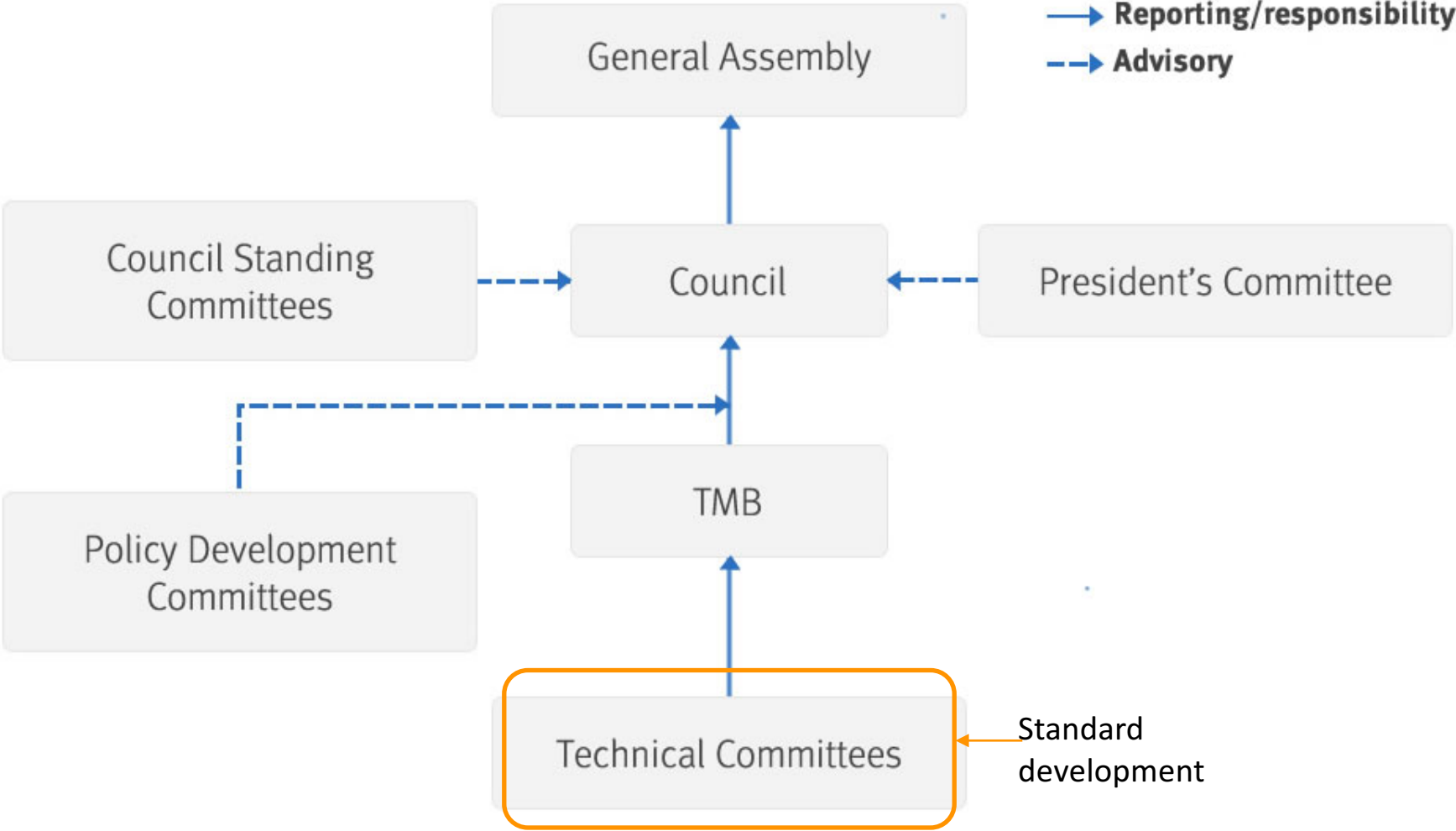
ISO Organisation

- Non-governmental International membership organisation
 - One member per country
- Standardises Anything
 - Technology, Healthcare, Food safety, Business processes etc
 - Published 21884 Standards
- Cooperates with IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission)
 - JTC1 3071 ISO/IEC standards

ISO Members

- Standard body representing a country
- Full Member
 - Votes, develops, implements & adopts
- Correspondent Member
 - Observes, implements & adopts
- Subscriber Member
 - Observes
 - Small Economies

ISO governance structure



Technical Committees

- Examples:
 - JTC 1—Information technology, together with IEC
 - TC 1—Screw heads
 - TC46—***Information and Documentation***
 - TC 176—Quality management and quality assurance
 - TC 222—Personal Financial Planning
 - TC 312—Excellence in Service

TC 46

Information and Documentation

- Members
 - Participating: 39
 - Observing: 32
- 5 Subcommittees (SC)
- 9 Working Groups (WG)
- Maintenance Agencies (MA)
 - 3166 MA
 - 3166-2 Task Force (of MA)

ISO/TC 46/WG 2

Coding of country names and related entities

- Is the “Owner” ISO 3166
 - Can make substantial changes of the standard
- Changes needs to be ratified by TC 46
- ± 25 members
 - ICANNs role: Liaison type D—Information only

Maintenance Agency

- Body which maintains the “ephemeral” part of a standard
- Registry per ISO standard (or part of)

MA 3166

- Maintenance of contents and editorial changes
 - Saves lengthy change process
 - Online database of some tables
 - Subscriptions available
- One (private) face to face meeting a year
 - Next: december 2017
 - Discusses Guidelines
 - Changes Part 2
 - Internal organisation

Origins of 3166 (1974)

- Increasingly urgent need for a universally applicable code for the representation of names of countries
- Effort to incorporate best elements of (then) existing widely used codes, while not being bound by any one of them
- Code system has been derived largely from the designations established under the Convention on Road Traffic, and other codes
- Elaborated in coordination with CCITT, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IATA, ICC, ICS, IFLA, ILO, ITU, UNCTAD, UPU, WIPO, WHO
paraphrased from first edition 3166 (1974-12-15)

ISO 3166

Codes for the representation of name of countries and their subdivisions

- Part 1: Country Codes (alpha-2 & alpha-3 codes)
- Part 2: Country subdivision Code
- Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries

Part1 alpha-3 Codes

- Assigned together with alpha-2 codes
 - Same eligible entities
 - Has it's own list of reservations
 - not related to alpha-2 codes
- Lot's of uses
 - *Machine* readable OCR travel documents
 - With variations and additions: FIFA, IOC etc.
- Not mentioned in RFC 1591
- Code format: QQQ

ISO 3166 Part 2

Country subdivision Code

- Subdivisions of codes assigned in Part 1
- Subdivisions proposed by entities listed in Part 1
- Code format: QQ—1234 (QQ alpha-2 from Part 1)

Eligible Entities

- Independent territories
 - UN members
 - Geo political interesting areas, at the discretion of MA
 - Subdivisions Of Part 1 eligible for Part 2
- Note: All areas administrative entities
 - Not just Geographical names

Names & Codes

- Names mainly from UNTERM
 - They do change more often than people expect
- Codes should have some relation to (short) names
 - There is limited choice
 - nearly all alpha-2 codes starting with “S” are assigned
- Visual association between the country name (in English or French) and code element

Purpose of 3166

Scope: for use in any application requiring the expression of current country names in coded form

country name: name of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest

Uses of alpha-2 Codes

- Travel documents
 - ICAO DOC 9303 (*electronically* readable passports)
- Finance related
 - ISO 4127 (Currency codes)
 - IBAN (International bank number)
 - Swift or BIC codes
 - ISO 6166 ([International Securities Identifying Number \(ISIN\)](#)).

More Uses

- Credit card companies for (local) credit cards (3166-2 codes)
- Trade related
 - UN/LOCODE—Trade and Transport Locations
 - UPU S42 and postal distribution centers
 - AS 4590-2006—Interchange of client information

Format of Codes: “Letter”

- Alpha-2 codes
 - AA to ZZ
- Alpha-3 codes
 - AAA to ZZZ
- Alpha-4 codes
 - Combination of former used codes and/or other codes

Code Types

(ISO 3166-1, alpha-2)

- Officially assigned (249)
- User assigned (40)
- Other Codes (407)
 - Reserved codes
 - Exceptionally reserved (12)
 - Transitional reserved (7)
 - Indeterminately reserved (30)
 - Formerly used (22)
 - Unassigned (336)
 - Escape code (1)

Reservation styles

- Exceptionally reserved
 - Is an Exception so no rules defined
 - Interchange requirement
- Transitionally reserved
 - Duration of reservation is unpredictable and up to MA
 - Guideline is 50 years max.

Addition, Change and Removal of Codes

- Countries do split (CS 2x)
- Major name change (RH)
- Countries merge (DD, VD)
- Territories change
 - Changes in Statehood (NL, AN)
 - Still in “limbo” (Kosovo)

Merging countries

- German Democratic Republic
 - Now Part of entry Germany
 - DD is Unassigned, alpha-4 code: DDDE
- Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of
 - Now Part of entry Viet Nam
 - VD is Unassigned, alpha-4 code: VDVN

Name Change

- Zaire is now Congo, (the Democratic Republic of the)
 - ZR: Transitional reserved, alpha-4 code: ZRCD
- Upper Volta is now Burkina Faso
 - HV: Unassigned, alpha-4 code: HVBF
- Southern Rhodesia is now Zimbabwe
 - RH: Indeterminately reserved for Haiti (UN Road sign convention)

“Splitting” Countries

- Pacific Islands split into Marshall Islands (MH), Micronesia (FM), Northern Mariana Islands (MP), Palau (PW)
 - PC: Unassigned, alpha-4 code: PCHH
- Gilbert and Ellis Islands (GE) is now Kiribati (KI) and Tuvalu (TV)
 - GE: Assigned to Georgia, alpha-4 code: GEHH
- Canton and Enderbury Islands now part of Kiribati
 - CT: Formerly used, alpha-4 code: CTKI

Splitting CS

- Czechoslovakia (CS) into Czechia (CZ) and Slovakia (SK)
 - CS: transitional reserved, alpha-4 code: CSHH

and then YU got divided ...

Splitting YU

- Name changed from Yugoslavia to Serbia and Montenegro (CS). Former Yugoslavia was divided into Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), Croatia (HR), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK), Serbia and Montenegro (CS), Slovenia (SI)
 - YU transitionally reserved, alpha-4 code: YUCS
- Reuse of CS: quickly bad idea as code still in use in various code systems

Splitting CS #2

- Divided into Serbia (RS) and Montenegro (ME)
 - CS transitionally reserved, alpha-4 code: CSXX

Splitting SU

- Divided into a lot (AM, AZ, EE, GE, KZ, KG, LV, LT, MD, RU, TJ, TM, UZ).
 - BY & UA were already coded
- SU exceptionally reserved, alpha-4 code: SUHH

Statehood changes



the Kingdom of the Netherlands



Aruba



Curaçao



Sint Maarten



Netherlands



Bonaire



Sint Eustatius



Saba

Dutch Antilles AN

- Aruba
- Bonaire
- Curaçao
- Saba
- Sint Eustatius
- Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)

Dutch Antilles AN

- Aruba “status aparte” 1986 begot AW
- Bonaire
- Curaçao
- Saba
- Sint Eustatius
- Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)

Dutch Antilles AN

- Aruba “status aparte” (1986, AW)
 - Curaçao “aparte” 2010-10-10: CW
 - Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) “aparte” 2010-10-10: SX
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- Saba
 - Bonaire
 - Sint Eustatius



2010 BQ, BES
Special NL municipalities

Summary

- Basic Documents
 - RFC 1591, Framework of Interpretation, ISO3166 Standard
- Basic Principles
- Current Policy development efforts
 - Retirement of ccTLD and review mechanism
- ISO 3166 and role of MA
 - ISO 3166 changes over time
 - Broad application (not limited to DNS)
 - Also relevant in other discussions pertaining to country and territory names