Making Rules for Japanese TLDs and CJK Coordination

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What is RootLGR?

RootLGR : Root zone Label Generation Ruleset

(Example)
- o and ö are variants
- If one is applied, the other is blocked

If ‘.dömain’ is applied for a TLD,‘.dömain’ is allocatable as a TLD label but ‘.domain’ is not


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What JGP (Japanese Generation Panel) does

• Mandate
  – Proposing LGR for TLDs of Japanese language/scripts
  – that can co-exist with LGRs for other languages/scripts

• Steps
  Step1 : Populate JGP with diverse experts
  Step2 : Define the requirements and basic framework of Japanese LGR based on the expertise and experience of Japanese IDNs
  Step3 : Coordinate with other language Generation Panels, especially of those languages interrelated with Japanese
What JGP should care about

• Consultation with the local community
  – Post JGP discussions/activities on JGP web-site
  – Presentation and discussion about LGR
    • with Japan Trademark Association
    • IGCJ (Internet Governance Conference Japan) events
  – Public comment forum

• Coordination among CJK communities
• Coordination with global communities
• Alignment with the rules for second-level domain labels
  – Under .jp (Japanese TLD)
  – Under gTLDs (such as .asia and .com with second-level registration of IDNs)
Step 1: Manning JGP

- **Members and their expertise**
  - 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
Step 2: First Version of Japanese LGR

- **Scopes of the character codes**
  - Kanji, Hiragana, Katakana
  - For Kanji
    - JIS (Japanese Industrial Standard) level-1 and level-2

- **Variants**
  - For Kanji
    - Japanese LGR will define no variants for itself
    - Final Japanese LGR will import (= passively adopt) variants of Chinese LGR and Korean LGR

- **WLE (whole label evaluation)**
  - Japanese LGR may have no or very limited number of tiny rules for the usage of characters even if defined
Step 3: CJK Coordination

* "Han" is called "Kanji" in Japan, "Hanja" in Korea
Key Outstanding Issues for CJK coordination

• Definition of variants must be coordinated among CJK
  – E.g., 機 and 机 are variants of each other in Chinese, although they are totally different characters in Korean and Japanese
  – Essentially, coordination has been completed

• Reduction of the number of allocatable labels
  – Any combination of characters is allowed in Japanese strings
  – It may make the number of variant strings very huge, as many variant groups are defined by importing Chinese variants
  – E.G., 慶應大學 has 3 variant strings –慶應大學/慶応大學/慶應大學
  – JGP needs to reduce the number of allocatable labels
  – JGP is trying to solve it by limiting allowed strings by employing the notion that “allocatable labels basically consists of day-use Japanese characters”
Thank you for your attention!