ccNSO with IDN ccTLDs

- from the aspect of ICANN Bylaws -

APTLD meeting
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ccNSO IDN PDP Working Group 2

• Purpose
  – to report on changes to Article IX and relevant Annexes in the ICANN Bylaws to include IDN ccTLD's as full members in the ccNSO on equal footing as the current members (ASCII ccTLDs)

• Members
  – African Region
    • Paulos Nyirenda, .mw (observer)
    • Mary Uduma,.ng
  – Asia - Pacific Region
    • Chris Disspain (observer)
    • Hiro Hotta, .jp <Chair>
    • Siavash Shahshahani, .ir
    • Zmarialai Wafa, .af
    • Jian Zhang, APTLD
  – European Region
    • Dejan Djukic, .rs
    • Daniel Kalchev, .bg
    • Andrey Romanov, .ru
    • Giovanni Seppia, .eu
  – Latin American and Caribbean Region
    • Demi Getschko, .br <VIce-Chair>

http://ccnso.icann.org/workinggroups/ipwg2.htm
IDN ccTLDs from AP region

- Lots of languages / scripts in AP region
- Some outstanding characteristics of IDN ccTLDs delegated so far
  - more than one IDN ccTLDs per ASCII ccTLD
    - more than one official languages in a country/territory
  - more than one IDN ccTLD are 'synchronized' (*)
    - .中国 and .中國
    - .台灣 and .台灣
  - most of the IDN ccTLD managers are the same as ASCII ccTLD managers

(*) synchronized IDN ccTLDs:
Synchronized IDN ccTLDs are resolved to the same address.
For example, they are directed to the same home page.
Definition of ccTLD - according to RFC1591

- RFC 1591 (Domain Name System Structure and Delegation) by J. Postel
  
  2. The Top Level Structure of the Domain Names
     - In the Domain Name System (DNS) naming of computers there is a hierarchy of names. The root of system is unnamed. There are a set of what are called "top-level domain names" (TLDs). These are the generic TLDs (EDU, COM, NET, ORG, GOV, MIL, and INT), and the two letter country codes from ISO-3166. It is extremely unlikely that any other TLDs will be created.

  4. Rights to Names
     - The selection of the ISO 3166 list as a basis for country code top-level domain names was made with the knowledge that ISO has a procedure for determining which entities should be and should not be on that list.
Definition of IDN - according to RFC5890

- **RFC 5890** (Internationalized Domain Names for Applications (IDNA): Definitions and Document Framework) by J. Klensin
  - 2.3.2.1. IDNA-valid strings, A-label, and U-label
    - A string is "IDNA-valid" if it meets all of the requirements of these specifications for an IDNA label.
    - An "A-label" is the ASCII-Compatible Encoding (ACE, see Section 2.3.2.5) form of an IDNA-valid string.
    - A "U-label" is an IDNA-valid string of Unicode characters, in Normalization Form C (NFC) and including at least one non-ASCII character, expressed in a standard Unicode Encoding Form (such as UTF-8).
  - 2.3.2.3. Internationalized Domain Name and Internationalized Label
    - An "internationalized domain name" (IDN) is a domain name that contains at least one A-label or U-label, ...
IDN ccTLD is a ccTLD (given principle)

- Final Implementation Plan for IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process by ICANN - 16 November 2009
  - 2.1 ISO 3166-1 Representation
    - To be eligible to enter the IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process, the country or territory must be listed in the International Standard ISO 3166-1
    - ... the standard ICANN IANA process for delegations is followed, as already exists for ASCII country-code top-level domains. The ICANN Board approves the delegation.
  - 3.2 Language and Script Criteria
    - The conditions for allowable languages and scripts to be used for the requested TLD string are as follows:
    - The language must be an official language in the corresponding country or territory, and have legal status in the country or territory, or serve as a language of administration.
IDN ccTLD is a ccTLD (given principle) - continued -

- IDN ccTLD String Selection Criteria and Requirements draft version 3.0 by IDN ccPDP WG1 draft
  - all country code Top Levels Domains should be treated in the same manner.
Issues to be solved
(A) Membership Definition

• Qualifications to be a member of ccNSO
  – current bylaws:
    • a ccTLD manager is the organization or entity responsible for managing an ISO 3166 country-code top-level domain
    • an organization managing an IDN ccTLD is not defined as a ccTLD manager

• Discussion
  – should an organization managing IDN ccTLD be eligible to be a ccNSO member? ==> yes (WG consensus)
  – if an organization manages multiple ccTLDs, is it eligible to enjoy multiple memberships in ccNSO? ==> ??
  – if an organization manages synchronized ccTLDs, is it eligible to enjoy multiple memberships in ccNSO? ==> no (WG tendency)
(B) Voting

• Currently
  – one ccTLD per country/territory
  – one vote per ccTLD
  – ==> one vote per country/territory

• Discussion
  – one vote per
    • country/territory  ==> yes (WG consensus)
    • ccTLD (whichever of ASCII and IDN)
    • organization managing ccTLD(s)
    • "one vote per ASCII ccTLD manager" and "one vote per all IDN ccTLD managers in the country/territory collectively"
    • ...
  – how to share one vote within a country/territory
    • appointing spokesman in the country/territory
    • 1/n votes when n ccTLD managers are ccNSO members in the country/territory
    • ...

(C) Eligibility and selection of ccNSO Councilors

- Nomination and seconding (current rules)
  - Any ccNSO member may nominate an individual to serve as a ccNSO Council member representing the ccNSO member's Geographic Region.
  - Nominations must be seconded by another ccNSO member from the same Geographic Region.
  - ==> Just one country/territory, having two or more ccNSO members, can nominate and second a candidate
  - ==> Just one country/territory, having six or more ccNSO members, can nominate and second three candidates

- Discussion
  - Does the above problematic?
  - Should one country/territory be able to nominate and second one candidate? ==> "doesn't matter" in case of one vote per country/territory (WG tendency)
  - Should the number of elected Councilor be limited to one from each country/territory? ==> ??
(D) Initiation of PDP

- Initiation of PDP (current rules)
  - The members of the ccNSO may call for the creation of an Issue Report by an affirmative vote of at least ten members of the ccNSO present at any meeting or voting by e-mail.
  - \(\Rightarrow\) Just one country/territory, having ten or more ccNSO members, can initiate PDP

- Discussion
  - Does the above problematic? \(\Rightarrow\) "no" in case of one vote per country/territory (WG tendency)
  - Should the voting right mechanism for PDP initiation be the same as (B)?
  - Should the voting right mechanism for PDP initiation be lighter than (B)?
(E) Quorum

- Voting quorum (current rules)
  - In the event that at least 50% of the ccNSO members lodge votes within the voting period, the resulting vote will be employed without further process. .... In the event that more than 66% of the votes received at the end of the voting period shall be in favor of the Council Recommendation, then the recommendation shall be conveyed to the Board

- Discussion
  - How to count the quorum? => one per country/territory (WG tendency)
(F) Scope of PDP

• Scope (current rules)
  – Are there particular characteristics of IDN ccTLD’s or ICANN’s role vis-a-vis IDN ccTLDs which would require the development of specific IDN ccTLD related policy?

• Discussion
  – any concerns? ==> no (WG tendency)