



SubPro WT 4: IDN / Technical / Operations

Meeting #9 2000 UTC 20 April 2017

Agenda

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Welcome and
Opening Remarks
SOI updates

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Full WG Update

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Name Collisions in
legacy gTLDs

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Name collisions in
2012-round gTLDs

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Currently ongoing
consensus calls and
discussion themes

7

AOB

- 1. Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 2. SOI updates**

3. Full WG Update

4. Name Collisions in legacy gTLDs

Name collisions: new name, old phenomena (1 / 2)

- **Situation 1: use of a previously unregistered domain**
 - **Example: acme-internal-network.com**
- **Situation 2: use of DNS suffix list**
 - **Example: acme.corp generating requests for acme.corp.com**
- **Work-Track discussion:**
 - **Contracted Parties should be forced or could be allowed to take collision domains away from users (policy change)**
 - **Possible threats does not warrant policy changes; no new policy required.**


Name collisions: new name, old phenomena (2 / 2)

- **Situation 3: previously registered domain**
 - **Example: owner of acme.com let the domain expire, new user registers it**
- **Work-Track discussion:**
 - **Expired Domain Deletion and Expired Registration Recovery policies should be revisited and changed**
 - **Possible threats does not warrant policy changes**

5. Name Collisions in 2012-round gTLDs

Name collisions Framework in 2012-round

- All 2012-round required to pass a controlled interruption period and be able to respond within two hours for life-threatening collision reports, for the first two years of delegation
- Current number of collision reports is 37 occurrences reported to ICANN, of which 0 were life-threatening
- Work-Track discussion:
 - 2012-round registries should extend such support beyond the 2-year period (implementation change)
 - Occurrence experience does not warrant creation of policy to override what is in the agreements (keep as it is)



6. Currently ongoing consensus calls and discussion themes

Consensus Call WT4-1: Demonstrating technical capability only after evaluation

Recommendation 7:

“Applicants must be able to demonstrate their technical capability to run a registry operation for the purpose that the applicant sets out. “

Possible Language: “Applicants must be able demonstrate their technical capability to run a registry operation for the purpose that the applicant sets out, but will only be required to do so at contract-signing time, after passing other criteria and/or approvals and prevailing in contention set(s).”

Technical Evaluation to be performed as aggregated / consolidated as feasible

- No clear indication of why Staff decided against consolidating technical evaluation in 2012-round
 - a. Any ideas ?
- Consolidation is not fully tied with back-end certification, could apply to applications from the same applicant, but can be an enabler
- Possible Language:

“Technical Evaluation may be aggregated and/or consolidated to the maximum extent possible that generate process efficiencies, including both different applications from the same applicant and different applications sharing a common technical infrastructure”

“Financial Evaluation must be performed in aggregation of a registry family”

- AGB clearly overlooked different business models in 2012-round
 - a. Revenue-generating or self-sustainable registry (profit or non-profit)
 - b. Cost-center registry (typical of brands, possibly causes)
- Besides different financial goals, single-application evaluation overlooked the possibility of an applicant winning so many TLDs to the point of not being able to run them (gaming the system)
- Rec. 8: “Applicants must be able to demonstrate their financial and organisational operational capability.”
- Possible Language: “Applicants must be able to demonstrate their financial and organisational operational capability in tandem for all currently-owned and applied-for TLDs that would be part of a single registry family.”
- Financial Evaluation would still be gating and be done prior to contention set resolution

IDNs: Discussion Outcome on 1-char IDN TLDs

- Discussed in WT4 since Hyderabad
- Proper definitions provided by ICANN staff on different type of characters:
 - a. Letter (examples: Latin and Cyrillic)
 - b. Syllable (examples: Japanese Katakana and Hiragana, Mayan)
 - c. Ideograph (or ideogram) (examples: Japanese Kanji, Traditional Chinese)
- Possible Language:

“IDN 1-char gTLDs won’t be disallowed for script/language combinations where a character is an ideograph (or ideogram), provided they are not country and/or territory names.”

Operational hazard: language is not defined in a char, only the script.

- Coordination with ccNSO and GAC consultations were found appropriate.

IDNs: Discussion Outcome on Variant TLDs

- Also discussed in WT4 since Hyderabad
- Previously seen as conflicting with Rec. 2:

“Strings must not be confusingly similar to an existing top-level domain.”

- 3 possible solutions identified
- Possible Language:

“IDN gTLDs deemed to be variants of already existing or applied for TLDs won’t be disallowed provided: (1) they have the same registry operator implementing, by force of agreement, a policy of (...) (2) top-level LGRs and second-level LGRs already established for the script/language at evaluation time.”

IDNs: Connection with security and stability review

- Security and stability review role was not clearly defined in AGB
- Later in the process, there were mentions that they only applied to IDN rendering
- SSR hasn't evaluated risks such as name collisions, which was addressed much later
- No IDN LGRs available at that time
- Can the IDN part of SSR be done completely by algorithms in the submission system ?
- What other security and stability considerations were evaluated ? Perhaps asking ICANN for the SOW ?

7. AOB