Agenda

- Root Zone LGR – Asmus Freytag, IP
- Community Updates
  - Chinese GP update – Wang Wei
  - Japanese GP update – Hiro Hotta
  - Arabic Script GP update – Nabil Benamar
  - Armenian GP update – Igor Mkrtumyan
  - Cyrillic GP update – Yuriy Kargapolov
- Q/A
Root Zone LGR
Asmus Freytag
Integration Panel
Requirements for LGR Proposals
  • Format
  • Common issues

Maximal Starting Repertoire Status

LGR Review
  • Review process
  • Integration
Requirements for LGR Proposals

What the IP is looking for in an LGR submission
The first LGR proposals have been submitted for public comment. The IP is reviewing these to help identify any issues before final submission.

Some common issues are seen in draft proposals.

Required elements of an LGR proposal are spelled out in “Requirements for LGR Proposals”


Required documents:
- Main Document
- XML formatted tables
- Label files (test cases: valid and invalid)
Format of Submission

- Use LGR proposal template for a consistent layout and appearance of the main document
  - https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/43989034/LGR-Proposal-Template.docx

- Common XML file issues
  - Must contain default WLE rules and actions from MSR
  - UI tool for LGR editing and error checking, see workshop presentation
  - Issues with references, see next slide

- IP is happy to review early drafts and help with format
Based on the experience with the first few LGR drafts, the Integration Panel would like to highlight these requirements:

- Each code point should have an associated reference
  - The reference should establish that the code point is in current use and appropriate for TLD labels
    - For some scripts that can be challenging

- In the XML file, use numeric reference IDs starting at 100
  - Make sure that the main document also uses these numbers
  - For all other references in the main document use standard “[reference]” –style alphabetic citation

- Delete unused references, make references consistent across files
Provide a citation for the [MSR] version the LGR is based on

Versioning:
  • The XML file’s <version> element is the LGR version
  • The document may also give a document version

More common XML file issues:
  • Should defer to description document for most details
  • Except those needed to be able to read the XML file at hand
    o Link to description document (must get from ICANN staff)
    o Cite correct version of description document
  • Must preserve default rules and actions, but otherwise
    o Delete unused rules, classes, actions, etc.
MSR-2
Status and Plans for the Maximal Starting Repertoire
MSR-2 is still the current version

Cannot add new code points from latest versions of Unicode because IDNA2008 process has stalled
  - Latest Unicode version is 8.0
    - IDNA2008 is stuck at 6.3

No changes are planned within the Unicode 6.3 repertoire
  - No pending requests for code points or scripts
  - IP has no concrete plans for additional scripts

As of the present time, MSR-3 is on hold until IDNA2008 restarts
IP Approach for LGR Review

“Failure is not an option”
IP Approach to LGR Review

- IP can only give up/down vote, cannot modify LGRs to fix them
- Structures LGR review process to reduce chance of rejection:
  - Early discussion with GPs to discover any issues before LGR proposal goes to public comment
  - Engage in public comments to resolve any outstanding issues
  - Reduce the chance of “surprises” during review for integration, increase chance of accepting LGRs
- Final review and integration of related scripts requires their LGRs be considered together, this may affect the timeline
Integration Process

- **Integration**
  - Review and final acceptance
  - Integration as defined in procedure
  - No technical changes, unless permitted for integration
  - May reformat or restate XML

- In XML format, the “integrated” LGR is a collection of per-script files
  - given an input label AND a ISO 15924 script code
    - use the LGR corresponding to the script code to process
      the input label

- Scope of any public comment after integration limited to:
  - Verification of integration
  - Editorial issues
  - No technical changes
Resources:

Template for LGR proposals: https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/43989034/LGR-Proposal-Template.docx


Packaging the Integrated LGR: https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/43989034/Packaging-MSR-LGR.pdf

XML specification for LGRs: http://www.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-lager-specification

Minimum Shared Set

CGP think a reduction of CDNC table (19559 chars, mainly reflects Chinese language community’s concern) is not enough to support a coordination across three language environment.

As an alternative, MSS is proposed to work as the basis of coordination between C, J and K.
Minimum Shared Set

- Historically registered chars under .CN/.TW/.HK
  - 7722
- Normalized Table by government
  - 4612+36
- IICore by Asia countries
  - 161
- Variants to normalized table and IICore
  - 32+86

12649 chars
In June, CGP and JGP input C LGR-1 (MSS) and J LGR-1, got the same output as LGR-2.
MSS to CDNC+(CGP LGR alpha)

In July, CDNC Taiwan meeting urged to add whole CDNC chars into CGP LGR, to reach consistency between the CDNC SLD operation and future TLD operation.

The 7107 added chars do not conflict with the CGP LGR1 and JGP LGR1, it is a safe extension.
China mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong language experts are reviewing 197 chars and their variant chars, this review might change the variant chars setting of 197 chars, and might affect JGP.

This work could be done in Oct.

197 under review, TBD
The next step: 197 chars review

The three parties haven't reached consensus on 102 chars, to treat them as independent chars or variant related chars?
The next step: coordination

197 chars re-coordinate with JGP.

KGP provided K-LGR v0.3 in September, CGP has not compare C-LGR and K-LGR. We will do it after 197 review and re-coordination of C and J.
Thanks

Q&A
JGP meetings & related events

• 2014
  – August 29 preparatory meeting (1)
  – September 12 preparatory meeting (2)
  – September 24 formal meeting (1)
  – October 24 formal meeting (2)
  – November 26 formal meeting (3)
  – December 18 formal meeting (4)

• 2015
  – January 16 formal meeting (5)
  – February 4 formal meeting (6)
  – February 6 submission of JGP proposal to ICANN
  – February 20 formal meeting (7)
  – March 10 JGP establishment approved by ICANN
  – March 18 formal meeting (8)
  – April 15 formal meeting (9)
  – May 15-16 CJK coordination committee in Seoul
  – May 20 formal meeting (10)
  – June 17 formal meeting (11)
  – September 29 formal meeting (12)
JGP Members

- 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  (from February 4, 2015)
    - Trademarks and gTLD markets as registry consultant
  - Shuichi Tashiro
    - Character codes
  - Yoshiro Yoneya
    - Technical aspects of IDN, LGR
Relationship among CJK language LGRs

* "Han" is called "Kanji" in Japan, "Hanja" in Korea
Framework of CJK LGR integration for Han characters
(revised by agreement in Buenos Aires)

Developed by each GP

- Chinese LGR-α
  First version developed

- Japanese LGR-α
  First version developed

- Korean LGR-α
  Preliminary version crafted

integrated LGR

- Chinese LGR-β
- Japanese LGR-β
- Korean LGR-β

merge (unification of repertoires and variants)

extract

characters may be marked as ‘review needed’

iterative feedback
Activities

• JGP establishment
  – Proposal submitted to ICANN (February 6, 2015)
  – Establishment approved by ICANN (March 10, 2015)

• Detailed task description of JGP
  – Done
  – Some more tasks or issues may come out or tasks may be modified on the way of LGR development
    • through discussion with ICANN/IP
    • through discussion with CGP and KGP (as well as IP)
    • through investigation inside JGP

• Development of Japanese LGR
  – CJK LGR integration algorithm was developed, agreed, and revised by CGP, JGP, and KGP as a framework
  – As the input to the algorithm, preliminary Japanese LGR (which is called LGR-1) was developed
Discussion status for Japanese LGR-1

More detailed explanation is from the next slide

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

• Variants & each variant type
  – For Kanji
    • Japanese LGR-1 will define no variants for itself
    • Integrated Japanese LGR (which is called LGR-2) will import (= passively adopt) variants of Chinese LGR-1 and Korean LGR-1
    • Types of each variant in Japanese LGR will be defined in a systematic way == > need more investigation if reduction of allocatable labels is needed, and how it can be done if needed

• WLE (whole label evaluation)
  – Japanese LGR-1 may have no or very limited number of tiny rules even if defined == > need more investigation
Overview of Japanese LGR-1 (J-LGR-1)

• Repertoire
  – Consists of characters from 3 scripts (Han, Hira and Kana – Jpan in ISO 15924)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Script</th>
<th># of characters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Han</td>
<td>6358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hira</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kana</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Variants & their types
  – No variants
  – types of imported variants are not yet finalized (nor for LGR-1 but for LGR-2 after CJK integration)

• WLE
  – Rules (although not very many) are under discussion
Development after Buenos Aires

• Is reduction of allocatable labels really necessary if the reduction harms the Japanese word habitue?
  – Variant labels will exist by importing CGP variant characters, although JGP defines no variants
  – So, study Kanji domain names currently registered under .jp
    • biggest size of the set of variant allocatable labels will be 20,736
    • Biggest size of the set of variant allocatable labels as Japanese domain name will be 540
    • Biggest number of labels that are mutually variants registered under .jp is 4
  – We believe these numbers are small enough to manage

• Labels requested by applicants should be treated allocatable in case very strict rules to reduce allocatable labels is employed
  • In addition, multiple variant labels should be able to be registered when applicant knows which of them are needed for them
  – This demand should be requested to ICANN
Arabic Generation Panel
Nabil Benamar
Community Driven Way Forward: Task Force on Arabic Script IDNs

• Creation and oversight by community based Middle East Strategy Working Group (MESWG; https://community.icann.org/display/MES/MESWG+Members)

TF-AIDN Objectives:

• **Arabic Script Label Generation Ruleset (LGR) for the Root Zone**
• Second level LGRs for the Arabic script
• Arabic script Internationalized Registration Data
• Universal acceptability of Arabic script IDNs
• Technical challenges around registration of Arabic script IDNs
• Operational software for registry and registrar operations
• DNS security matters specifically related to Arabic script IDNs
• Technical training material around Arabic script IDNs
Process Undertaken

- Process undertaken for developing the proposal:
  1. Defining the code point principles.
  2. Finalizing the code point repertoire.
  3. Defining the code point variant principles.
  4. Finalizing the code point variant sets.
  5. Analyzing allocatable vs. blocked variants.
  6. Finalizing code point variant types.
  8. Finalizing WLE rules.
  9. Documenting the process.
  10. Creating XML LGR for Arabic script LGR proposal.
  11. Finalizing the Documentation and XML LGR proposal for submission to ICANN.

1. Any code point, which is a letter in established contemporary use in a language.
2. Any code point DISALLOWED by IDNA 2008 protocol.
3. Any code point representing a security or stability issue.
4. Any code point not listed in the Arabic GP proposal.
5. Any code point specifically encoded for historic use without established contemporary use.
6. The generation panel lacked sufficient information on the usage.
7. The generation panel could only ascertain the use for such languages that had an EGIDS rating higher than five.
8. The generation panel had data on the use of code points, but where Integration Panel explicitly expressed disagreement on the validity and relevance of such data in separate communications.
Analysis of Code Point Variants

1. Visually identical in positions/forms (isolated, initial, medial or final form).
2. Two code points are variants if at least a sub-set of the Arabic script-using community employs those two code-points as stylistic variations of one another.
3. Two code points are variants if they only differ in their dot orientation.
4. Same letter in Western (African) Arabic orthography and Conventional Arabic orthography are considered variants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional Arabic Orthography</th>
<th>Western (African) Orthography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ف</td>
<td>ب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ق</td>
<td>ف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ن</td>
<td>ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ك</td>
<td>ك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئ</td>
<td>ئ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of the Work

Number of code points: 128.

Variants:
Total number of variants: 192 (this is more than the code points as the variants are directional)
Number of variants for type 'allocatable': 26.
Number of variants for type 'blocked': 166.

WLE Rules:
Number of rules defined: 17.
For the IDN ccTLD ایران for Iran

Code point sequence: 0627 06CC 0631 0627 0646

Generated Variants: 400

allocatable=4 (including 1 original)

blocked=396
Next steps:

• Arabic script LGR for the second level (started)
• Universal acceptance of Arabic IDNs
Armenian Generation Panel
Lianna Galstyan and Igor Mkrtumyan
Armenian language

• The Armenian language is an Indo-European language spoken by the Armenians. It is the official language of the Republic of Armenia and the self-proclaimed Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. It has historically been spoken throughout the Armenian Highlands and today is widely spoken in the Armenian Diaspora. The following web site contains a full description of the Armenian repertoire for use in the Armenian writing system:

http://www.omniglot.com/writing/armenian.htm
## Selected code points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Script</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Script</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0561</td>
<td>մ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER AYB</td>
<td>0574</td>
<td>մ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER MEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0562</td>
<td>բ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER BEN</td>
<td>0575</td>
<td>յ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER YI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0563</td>
<td>գ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER GIM</td>
<td>0576</td>
<td>ն</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER NOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0564</td>
<td>դ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER DA</td>
<td>0577</td>
<td>թ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER SHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0565</td>
<td>է</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER ECH</td>
<td>0578</td>
<td>ն</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER VO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0566</td>
<td>է</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER ZA</td>
<td>0579</td>
<td>չ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER CHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0567</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER EH</td>
<td>057A</td>
<td>պ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER PEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0568</td>
<td>ղ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER ET</td>
<td>057B</td>
<td>ջ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER JHEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0569</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER TO</td>
<td>057C</td>
<td>ր</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056A</td>
<td>ձ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER ZHE</td>
<td>057D</td>
<td>ե</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER SEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056B</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER INI</td>
<td>057E</td>
<td>վ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER VEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056C</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER LIWN</td>
<td>057F</td>
<td>տ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER TIWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056D</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER XEH</td>
<td>0580</td>
<td>ռ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER REH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056E</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER CA</td>
<td>0581</td>
<td>ա</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056F</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER KEN</td>
<td>0582</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER YIWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0570</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER HO</td>
<td>0583</td>
<td>չ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER PIWR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0571</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER JA</td>
<td>0584</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER KEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0572</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER GHAD</td>
<td>0585</td>
<td>օ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0573</td>
<td>կ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER CHEH</td>
<td>0586</td>
<td>փ</td>
<td>ARMENIAN SMALL LETTER FEH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Variants

The Armenian repertoire does not contain in-script variants.

Cross-script homoglyphs

Cyrillic, Greek and Latin scripts are examples of related scripts where some cross-script homoglyphs exist.
### Armenian and Cyrillic homoglyphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Armenian Letter</th>
<th>Cyrillic Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>մ U+561 Armenian small letter AYB</td>
<td>ω U+448 Cyrillic small letter SHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>հ U+0570 Armenian small letter HO</td>
<td>հ U+04BB Cyrillic small letter SHHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>օ U+0585 Armenian small letter OH</td>
<td>օ U+043E Cyrillic small letter O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Armenian and Greek homoglyphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Armenian Letter</th>
<th>Greek Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ղ U+0572 Armenian small letter GHAD</td>
<td>η U+03B7 Greek small letter ETA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ւ U+0582 Armenian small letter YIWN</td>
<td>ι U+03B9 Greek small letter IOTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>օ U+0585 Armenian small letter OH</td>
<td>ο U+03BF Greek small letter OMICRON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Armenian and Latin homoglyphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Armenian Letter</th>
<th>Latin Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>զ U+0566</td>
<td>q U+0071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>հ U+0570</td>
<td>h U+0068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ո U+0578</td>
<td>n U+006E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ւ U+057D</td>
<td>u U+0075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ը U+0581</td>
<td>g U+0067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>տ U+0582</td>
<td>ɩ U+0269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>օ U+0585</td>
<td>o U+006F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public comments

Public Comments was opened on Armenia Label Generation Rules proposal


1. Much of the Armenian Diaspora in the world is concentrated in Russia, the US and France. Russia can be mentioned in the list of countries where the Armenian language is widely spoken…

2. The first letter of the Armenian Alphabet, the letter AYB ‘Ա’ and the Cyrillic letter ‘ω’ (SHA) can be considered as cross-script homoglyphs. As a symbol and term the Armenian AYB (Ա, Ա) corresponds to the Greek letter Alpha and is the most frequently used letter of the Armenian language. …
Public comments

2. WIKIPEDIA indeed indentified Russia as one country with a large Armenian Diaspora
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_diaspora (This information is corroborated by figures obtained independently on other Web sites that I checked)

3. In my eyes, Armenian letter AYB ‘Ա’ and the Cyrillic letter ‘ш’ (SHA) indeed look like cross-script homoglyphs. It is worth noting that pointing out cross-script homoglyphs is important due to the possibility of visual confusion not only by users of the script but indeed every Internet user.
Public comments

4. The Armenian proposal is missing the test cases that the Integration Panel requires for mechanical review of the LGR file. They need to be added to the Armenian proposal to make it complete.

What the Integration Panel is looking for is a set of plain text files containing a few dozen "typical" labels and variant labels that can be evaluated against the repertoire, variants and any whole-label rules. Please include both valid as well as invalid labels, but with an indication of which is which and why a label should be invalid.

According to Public Comments the following changes were made in the Proposal:

- The list of Armenian Diaspora was updated.
- Armenian letter AYB ‘Ն’ and the Cyrillic letter ‘Ш’ (SHA) were added to the cross-script homoglyphs.
- "Test labels for .hwi" file was provided.
Current Status

• A sunrise period is announced for .հայ domain on Sept 1, 2015
• A landrush period will follow from Dec 1, 2015
• Regular registrations will start on Jan 1, 2015

Future Plans

Armenian GP is starting to work on Universal Acceptance problems (IDN e-mail clients, Internet applications, mobile IDN, etc)
Cyrillic Generation Panel
Yuri Kargapolov and
Dusan Stojicevic
Agenda of Cyrillic GP

1. Main Challenges
2. Topics
3. Status of GP
4. Current Achievements
5. The Role of IP
6. Future Tasks
Main Challenges

- The geographical and “jetlag” factor
Main Challenges

- Insufficient number of participants in certain groups, e.g. Central Asia and Mongolia

- Irregularity of studies on different regions
  - The most advanced was the “Balkans” working group
  - Then leveled “Russian-Ukrainian-Belorussian” working group
  - There were problems with the “Central Asia” group, but they are being solved and the participants from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan was joined

- Two issues still persist:
  - The diversity of languages in the Russian Federation
  - The lack of participants for the “Mongolian” group
Topics

- Finish the “Proposal for the Generation Panel (GP) for the Cyrillic Script Label Generation Ruleset (LGR) for the Root Zone”

- See in our Plan
  - Development and Finalization Principles Inclusion, Exclusion or Deferral of Code Points (2 months)
  - Development and Finalization of Rules Variants for inclusion of the Code Points (2 months)
  - Development and Finalization of Whole Label Rules (2 months)
  - Development and Finalization of LGR Documents for Cyrillic Script, and Submission (2 months)
Current Achievements

- Two Cyrillic scripts: Cyrillic - No. 220 Code Cyrl and Cyrillic (Old Church Slavonic variant) – No. 221 Code Cyrs
  - **Solved.** To consideration received one script No. 220 Code Cyrl
- The problem of determining the set of “principal languages using the scripts that should include a number of languages according ISO 639-3”
  - **Solved.** 31 languages on the basis of EGIDS were defined and recorded for further consideration
- We have highlighted a few particular cases that make us look on non-standard in some issues
  - **Temporarily solved.** We temporarily refused to consider these cases at this stage of work. It is necessary to save up more information for cases:
    - Montenegrin mix Cyrillic and Latin letters in one language
    - Ukrainian and Belarus apostrophe letter
    - Uppercase / Lowercase visualization confusion
The Role of IP

BIG!

and

Thanks!
**IP:** “...Only when the Cyrillic repertoire is fixed (or progressed far enough to settle the status of any candidate homoglyph) can the scheduled work on confusables make headway, and make sense. The Integration Panel therefore suggests that Task 2 (Principles of Inclusion, Exclusion or Deferral for Code Points) precede Subtask 1.2 (Preliminary Code Point Analysis)…”

- (a) Involvement of language specialists;
- (b) Involvement of IT-specialists from Central Asian countries and Russia.
Thanks!

Questions?
Thank You and Questions

Reach us at: IDNProgram@icann.org
Website: icann.org/idn

twitter.com/icann
facebook.com/icannorg
linkedin.com/company/icann
youtube.com/user/icannnews
gplus.to/icann
weibo.com/ICANNorg
flickr.com/photos/icann
slideshare.net/icannpresentations