



# IDN ccTLD Fast Track Workshop

22 June 2009

# Agenda

- IDN ccTLD Fast Track Status
- Review of the process for requesting an IDN
- Proposed details about DoR
- IDN Cost & Cost Recovery
- Proposed details about IDN Tables & Variants
  
- Questions

# IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process Status

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# IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process

- Revised Draft Implementation Plan w/ explanatory material
  - Operational & Application Form Details
    - Detailed Evaluation Process
    - Draft Application Online Form
    - Clarified Eligibility Requirements
  - Remaining tasks:
    - online application form (TAS/gTLD interface),
    - IDNA implementation (string technical requirements),
    - pre-evaluation process,
    - formation of stability panel,
    - finalize linguistic process
  - Aiming at finalizing by ICANN Meeting in Seoul, Korea (Q4-09)

# Fast Track Process Review

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# Online IDN ccTLD Request Form

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

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## IDN ccTLD Fast Track Application System

*Step 1: Requestor Contact Details -> Step 2: IDN ccTLD String Details -> Step 3: Supply of Supporting Documentation -> Step 4: Review Application Details*

*To be eligible to enter the IDN ccTLD Fast Track process, the country or territory must be represented in the International Standard ISO 3166-1 (Codes for the representation of names and countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country Codes). The exception to this requirement is the additional eligibility of the .eu for the European Union, which is exceptionally reserved on the ISO 3166-1 list and its scope extended in August 1999 to any application needing to represent the name European Union. See [http://www.iso.org/iso/support/country\\_codes/iso\\_3166\\_code\\_lists/iso-3166-1\\_decoding\\_table.htm#EU](http://www.iso.org/iso/support/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/iso-3166-1_decoding_table.htm#EU).*

*Please provide all the information relative to your selected string beginning with the selecting the corresponding ISO3166-1 entry. More strings can be added to your request at the bottom of this page, before doing so please make sure that you have filled out all relevant information about the initial string.*

Items marked \* are required

\* Corresponding ISO3166 Entry

AF [AFGHANISTAN]

\* A-Label

\* U-Label

\* Unicode Code Points

\* String in English

# Fast Track Process (Stage 2)

- Request Submission to ICANN for String Evaluation
  - Request Completeness Validation
    - Basic string composition
    - Linguistic supporting material check
    - Basic string check
    - Government support adequacy
  - Linguistic Process Validation
    - Language and script are determined official in country/territory
    - String is a meaningful representation of country/territory name
    - Community support documentation is acceptable
  - DNS Stability String Evaluation
    - Technical and confusability verification by Stability Panel
  - Publishing of Validated Strings
    - Monthly publication

# Documentation of Responsibility

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# Content of Arrangement

- Commitment to adhere to relevant technical standards and IDN Guidelines is essential and generally accepted.
- Need to define and describe roles and obligations of ICANN and IDN ccTLD Managers is broadly accepted
- Divergent views on how an agreement to adhere to technical standards would be enforced.

# Form of Agreement

- Two proposed mechanisms are emerging:
  - signed DoR at the time of approval of delegation of the requested string(s)
  - express acceptance of specific terms and conditions describing the IDN ccTLD obligations when signing the TLD request.

Note: Under second form (acceptance of terms) IDN ccTLD would also be strongly encouraged to enter into DoR or other form of agreement, as suggested by the GAC and the ccNSO.

# Community Feedback Requested on:

- Additional content that should be included in the agreement in order to ensure DNS stability and security
- Can the form of agreement include both options:
  - Document of Responsibilities
  - Acceptance of terms and conditions at time of submission of IDN ccTLD request
- By what means can adherence to relevant standards and IDN Guidelines be assured?

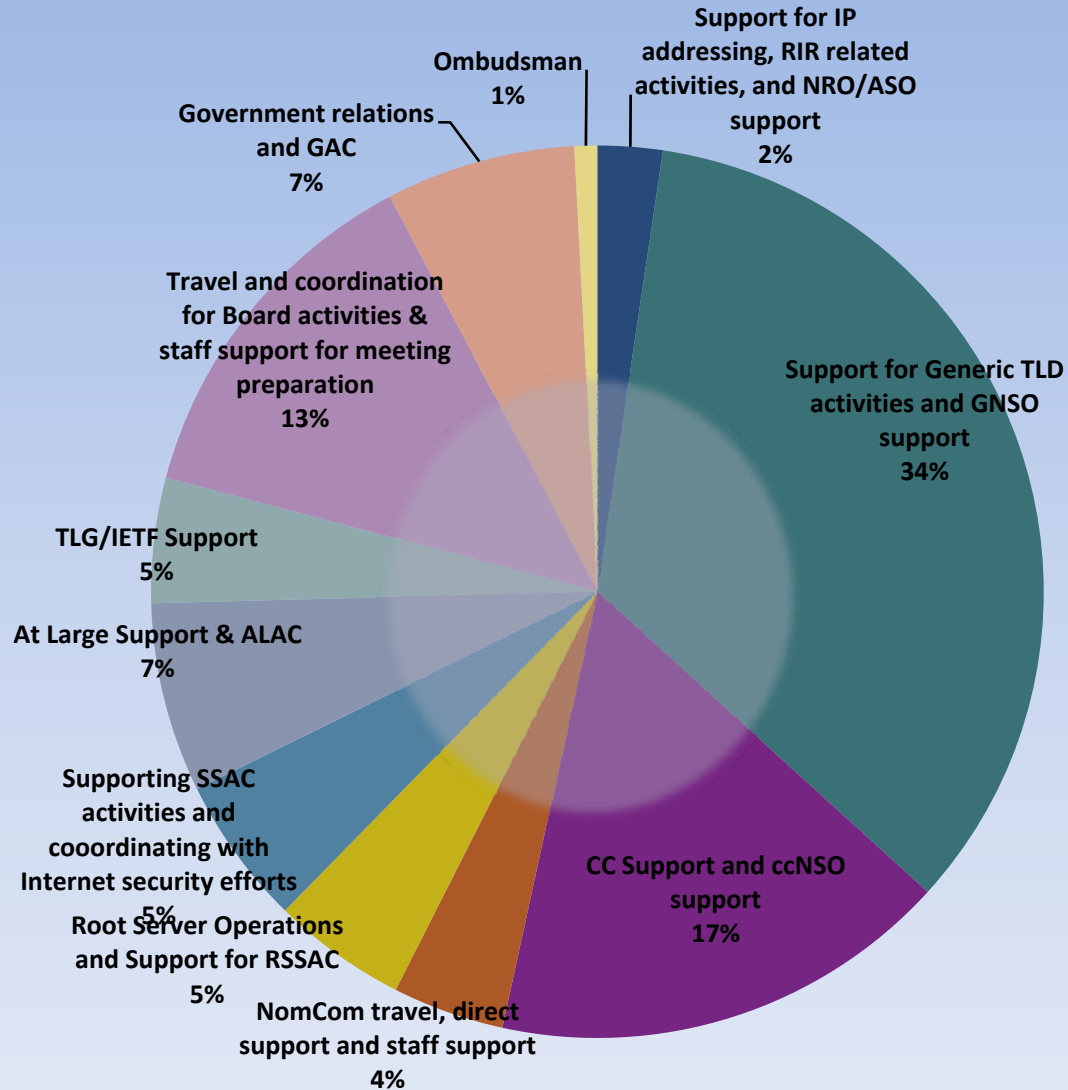
# IDN Costs & Cost Recovery

- Three memoranda:
  - ICANN Expenditure Analysis by Stakeholder Interest Area: Expense Area Group (EAG)
  - Cost Analysis of IDN ccTLDs detailing:
    - Program Development Costs
    - Processing Costs
  - Overall Financial Contribution Paper

# Expense Area Group (EAG)

- The purpose of this analysis is to assign / allocate / identify / associate all ICANN costs with its stakeholders / customers
- Differs from the traditional accounts view (e.g., finance, IDNs, contractual compliance), done in response to community requests
- EAG reporting view shows how spending can be allocated for each interest area
- The model indicates ccTLD and ccNSO support 17% of ICANN costs ~ \$9MM

# \$54.3 Mil - FY10 Budget - Expense Area Group (EAG) View



# Expense Area Group Report Categories

Expense Area Group (EAG) Report categories	FY10 Budget	%
Support for IP addressing, RIR related activities, and NRO/ASO support	1,276,938	2.3%
Support for Generic TLD activities and GNSO support	18,694,791	34.4%
Country Code support and support for ccNSO activities	9,066,001	16.7%
NomCom travel, direct support and staff support	2,198,491	4.0%
Root Server Operations and Support for RSSAC activities	2,651,271	4.9%
Supporting SSAC activities and coordinating with Internet security efforts	2,925,414	5.4%
At Large Support & support for ALAC activities	3,736,657	6.9%
TLG/IETF Support	2,464,803	4.5%
Travel and coordination for Board activities & staff support for meeting preparation	7,167,387	13.2%
Government relations and support for GAC activities	3,734,859	6.9%
Ombudsman	451,551	0.8%
	<b>54,368,164</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# IDN Cost Analysis

- IDN Program development costs
  - \$6MM
    - \$3MM allocated to gTLD process;
    - \$3MM allocated to the ccTLD process)
- IDN ccTLD Request Processing Costs
  - \$26.7K per request



# IDN ccTLD Development Costs

- Total \$6.0MM
- Labor cost estimates : \$2.4MM
- Meeting and workshops including portions of ICANN meetings dedicated to IDNs: \$1.8 million.
- Technical development costs include consultants, contractors, and technical costs:
  - i.e., example.test wiki, translation, and pre-deployment testing: \$1.7 million.

## Expended and Anticipated Development Costs

Description	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10 50% of FY09	Total Costs
1 Internal Labor Costs	546,312	728,416	771,264	385,632	2,431,624
2 IDN meetings & workshops	399,300	656,194	528,169	264,085	1,847,747
3 Technical Development	208,000	548,940	650,000	325,000	1,731,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,153,612</b>	<b>1,933,550</b>	<b>1,949,433</b>	<b>974,717</b>	<b>6,011,311</b>

# IDN Processing Costs

- Estimated number of requests: 50
- Costs estimated based on activities necessary in the String Evaluation Stage:
  - \$24.4k variable cost per request
  - \$115k fixed costs.
  - \$26.7k / request
- No costs included for:
  - IDN Process Development
  - IANA Delegation stages.

# Financial Contribution

- The EAG analysis demonstrates quantifiable effort and cost directly benefitting ccTLDs, which must be covered
- It is recommended that there be contribution to costs from IDN ccTLD managers
- The paper proposes prearranged and recommended contributions for IDN ccTLDs to cover the costs of processing string requests, and an annual contribution to contribute to supporting operations cost

# Pre-arranged & Recommended Contributions

- Processing string requests
  - Based on direct processing costs
  - No development cost recovery
  - No fee for IANA services
- Annual contribution
  - Cost contribution based upon EAG analysis
  - Calculated based upon contribution across all ccTLD – not IDN ccTLDs only
  - Community discussion on model
  - Recommended: 1-3% of revenue based upon registry volume

# Conclusions

- Costs can be approximately allocated to each stakeholder group through activity based analysis, including ccTLDs [EAG]
- Costs associated with the IDN Fast track process include:
  - Development costs
  - Processing costs
- A recommended cost contribution model is based upon:
  - Direct processing costs for Fast track requests
  - Cost contribution based upon activity analysis [EAG]

# IDN Tables & Variant Management

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# IDN Tables and Variant TLDs

- Variant TLD reservation or blocking
  - No technical solution to alias TLDs, but community need
    - For example: Pakistan: پاکستان and پاکستان
    - Usability entry problem
- IDN tables are developed by registry managers to
  - Inform users what characters are available
  - Eliminate confusability by listing variant characters
- IDN Tables are used both on second level and top level
  - Strongly urging language community collaboration
    - Languages using the same script
    - Scripts looking alike (fx. Cyrillic, Greek, Latin)
  - Review of need stronger rules on development of tables





## Questions

<http://icann.org/topics/idn>

### Remaining IDN Sessions this week in Sydney:

- Tuesday 9-10.30: GAC IDN Technical Requirements
- Tuesday: Various Constituency meetings
- Wednesday 9-10.45: ccNSO Fast Track & IDN PDP