Proposal for a <script name> Script Root Zone LGR

*LGR Version* <version of the LGR [label generation ruleset], not version of the document>

*Date:* <in format 2015-08-31 >

*Document version:*<if needed>

*Authors:* <name of panel>

<This document provides a template for use in creating the main LGR proposal document. It also offers some guidance limited to the lay-out and formatting of such a document. The required content elements that should be covered in a proposal, as well as the nature and layout of additional files are described in [Requirements].>

<Text in angle brackets and brown color indicates an instruction or place holder. Text in black is intended as example. Text in blue is a suggested header.>

# General Information/ Overview/ Abstract

<This section gives a brief introduction or overview; make sure to mention any attached documents, such as the XML file, and, if the LGR requires it, the TXT file that contains sample labels:

Use this naming convention for XML files:

Proposed-LGR-SSSS-YYYYMMDD.xml

(where SSSS is the Unicode script code, based on the ISO 15924 list. and YYYMMDD is the date)

Use this naming convention for Label files (test cases):

Labels-SSSS-xxx-YYYYMMDD.txt

(where SSSS is the script code or, if test cases are different per language, then SSSS can be a full language name, or appropriate IETF language tag. Use xxx to number the files or to further indicate their contents,a nd indicate file version by date, using YYYYMMMDD).

The required files and elements of discussion that should be covered are described in [Requirements].>

# Script for which the LGR is proposed

<This section lists the relevant data for the script covered in the proposal: in this example, they are given for Armenian. Each script requires a separate proposal.>

## ISO 15924 Code: Armn

ISO 15924 Key N°: 230

ISO 15924 English Name: Armenian

Latin transliteration of native script name: Hye

Native name of the script: հայ

<This section also needs to specify which version of the MSR the proposed LGR is based on>

Maximal Starting Repertoire (MSR) version: MSR-2

# Background on Script and Principal Languages Using It

<This section will be different for each proposal, but should focus exclusively on information relevant to understanding the proposal. That means the information should be relevant to the usage of the script in the context of domain names. See all [Requirements].>

# Overall Development Process and Methodology

<This section contains a summary of the methodology used to develop the LGR. This is particularly useful for complex repertoires. For repertoires that need coordination with other Generation Panels, this section includes details of this coordination.>

# Repertoire

<This section contains a human-readable listing of the proposed repertoire, together with relevant discussion on the repertoire, such as the principles used in selection; the required elements are described in [Requirements].>

<Possible ways of presenting the contents of the repertoire:

* for alphabetic, abjad or short syllabic repertoires, the chart pages from the MSR charts, annotated to show adjustments made for the repertoire;
* for extensive repertoires, that is ideographic scripts (such as Han), or syllabaries where every combination of elements is separately coded (such as Ethiopic, or Korean Hangul) a summary is desirable, with the full tables added in an appendix.>

<Note that listing the repertoire (including tables and charts) is distinct from citing evidence of the letters’ use or membership in an alphabet. All code points should be documented independently of the MSR, even if only through reference to a site like [www.omniglot.com](http://www.omniglot.com); one possible approach to this is to add a column, citing authority for each code point authorized, but also if necessary some relevant language and its vitality score.>

<This is an example for presenting an Arabic repertoire with summary of the documentary evidence:>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item #** | **Unicode Code Point** | **Glyph** | **Name and GC** | **Some languages using the character** | **Language, with EGIDS value** | **Reference** |
| 1 | 0621 | **ء** | ARABIC LETTER HAMZA;Lo | Arabic, Urdu, Punjabi,  Sindhi | 1 Arabic | [RFC 5564] |
|  |  |  | … |  |  |  |
| 3 | 0623 | **أ** | ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE;Lo | Arabic, Malay, Torwali | 1 Arabic | [RFC 5564] |
|  |  | **…** | … |  |  |  |
| 81 | 06AE | ڮ | ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH THREE DOTS BELOW;Lo | L’Alphabet National du Tchad (ANT) | 1 ANT | [ANT] |

<If a GP decides to permanently exclude a code point according to Section B.4 of the [Procedure], this fact should be noted in a separate list.>

<Use footnotes or an additional column for comments>

<GPs wishing to give a summary of the main Unicode properties for each code point should indicate the convention used and the source of the data. For the example below, such an annotation could have been: "The column code point name and properties contains and extract of the file UnicodeData.txt from the [UCD]", with [UCD] being a citation of the Unicode Character Database.>

# Variants

<This section contains relevant discussion on the selection of variants and types assigned to them, decisions taken and rationale for them, as well as principles used; the required elements of discussion are described in [Requirements].>

<In addition to in-script variants, variants may include cross-script homoglyphs; each of these classes, if present, should be described in a separate subsection of the Variant description.>

<A description or listing of all variants in human-readable tabular form should be included. If a table is supplied it needs to be accompanied by a detailed explanation of any conventions used. Code points and variants should be listed in ascending order. >

<For each variant the following elements need to be specified in the table:

* source code point
* target mapping
* type (“allocatable”, “blocked”, etc.
* comment specific to the variant.

For each pair of source and target code points, there are two mappings, forward and inverse; each can have a different type, so both need to be documented. To make the listing more compact, it would be sufficient to list each pair only once, but then to clearly indicate the type for both forward and reverse mapping.>

# Whole Label Evaluation Rules (WLE)

<This section contains relevant discussion on the selection of whole label evaluation rules, if any. It lists the rules in human readable form, such as pseudo code, decision tables, or whatever other format is convenient.>

<The required elements are described in [Requirements].>

# Contributors

<This section provides a list contributors and advisors to the LGR proposal.>

# References

<This section provides all references cited, including sources of code point information. The examples give the references used in this document in the suggested style.>

[ANT] Alphabet National du Tchad, Nat. standard for Chad; Fig 11 in [L2/10-288R] (pp. 19-20)

[L2/10-288R] Lorna A. Priest, Martin Hosken, “Proposal to add Arabic script characters for African and Asian languages”, http://www.unicode.org/L2/L2010/10288r-arabic-proposal.pdf

[Procedure] Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, "Procedure to Develop and Maintain the Label Generation Rules for the Root Zone in Respect of IDNA Labels." (Los Angeles, California: ICANN, March, 2013) http://www.icann.org/en/resources/idn/variant-tlds/draft-lgr-procedure-20mar13-en.pdf

[Requirements] Integration Panel “Requirements for LGR Proposals from Generation Panels” available online as <https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/Requirements-for-LGR-Proposals-20150424.pdf>

[UCD] The Unicode Consortium, Unicode Character Database, available online as <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UCD/latest/>

Appendix <X> …

<Use appendices as needed for longer data tables, or background information. Do not copy the XML file here. Use uppercase letters A,B, to number appendices.>

<As for test labels, a set of separate plain text files is always required for test purposes. However, it may be useful to provide an optional table in an appendix that provides some additional information (such as the English translation of the label or their code points in hexadecimal notation, or whether any label is purposefully invalid for testing).>