

Japanese Generation Panel (JGP)



28 July 2016

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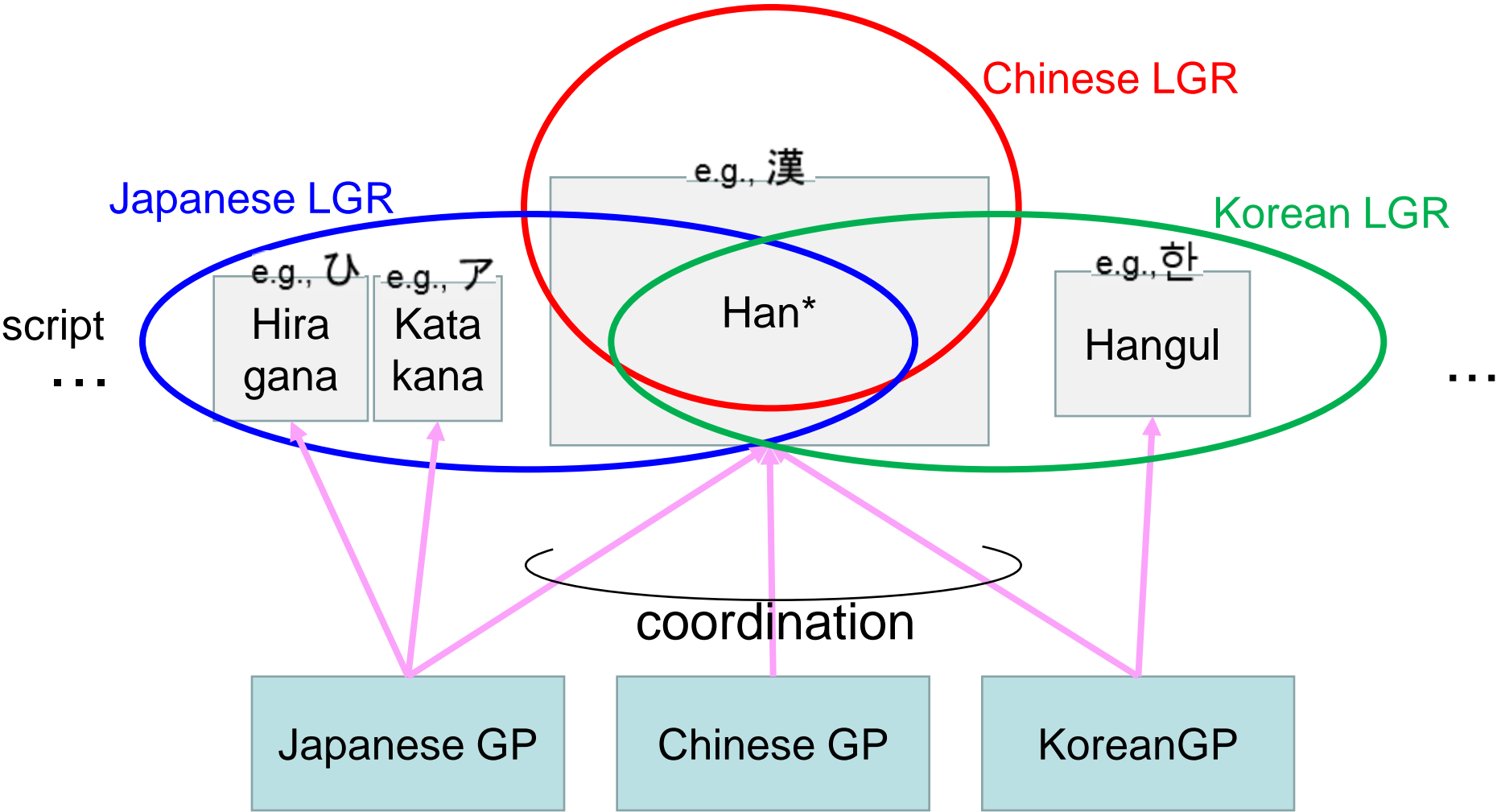
JGP meetings & related events

- 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)
 - June 21-25 CJK coordination committee in during ICANN
 - September 29 formal meeting (12)
 - October 18-22 CJK coordination committee in during ICANN
- 2016
 - March 6-10 CJK coordination committee in during ICANN
 - March 20-21 CJK coordination committee in Beijing
 - May 30 formal meeting (13)

JGP Members

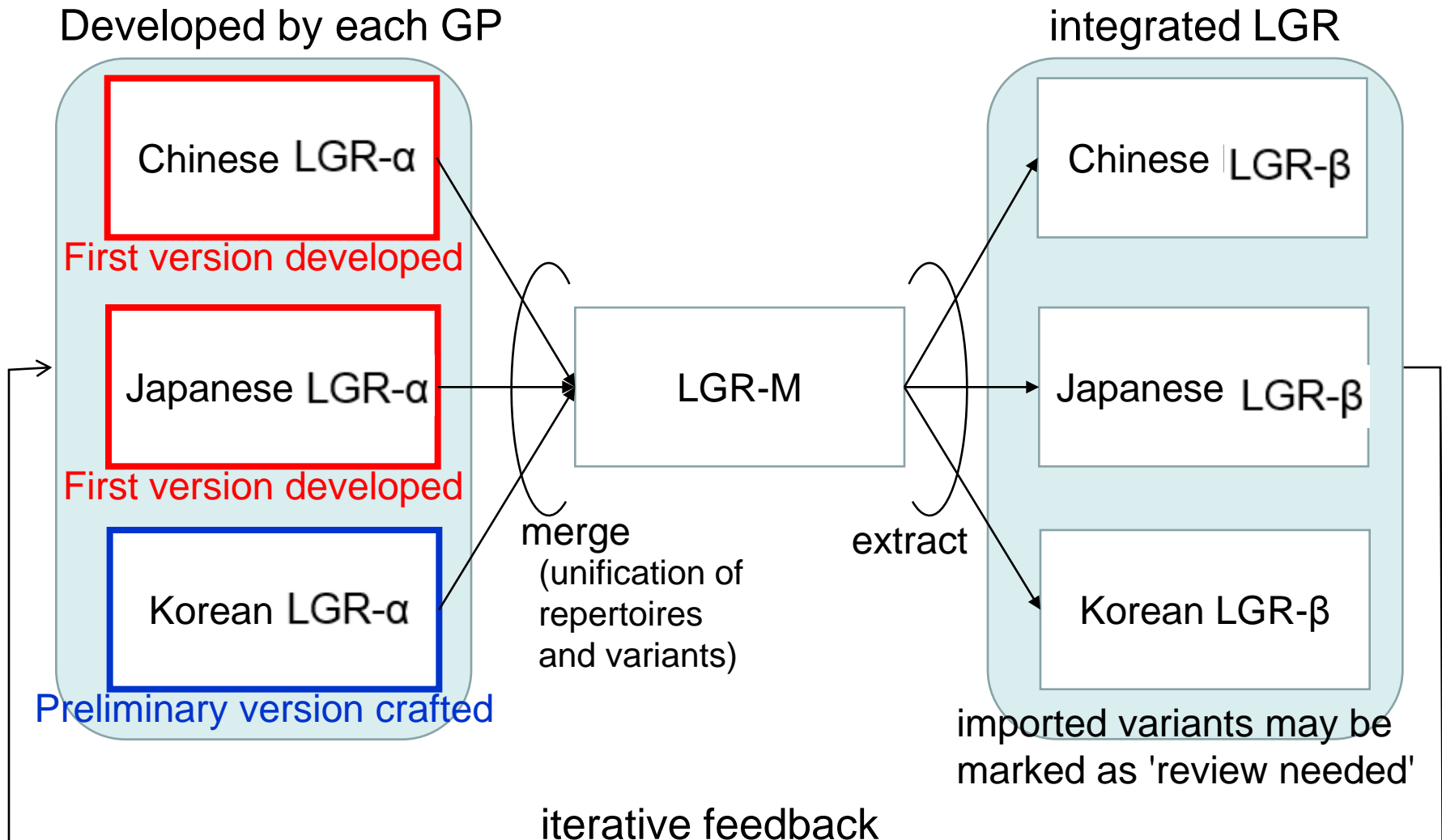
- Members and their expertise
 - Hiro Hotta chair
 - Policy/business aspects of registry/registrar
 - Akinori Maemura vice chair
 - Internet governance and domain name in general
 - Shigeki Goto
 - Internet in general
 - Kazunori Konishi
 - Internet in general
 - Tsugizo Kubo
 - Trademarks and domain names
 - Yoshitaka Murakami (from February 4, 2015)
 - Trademarks and gTLD markets from registry/registrar perspective
 - 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 (agreed by CGP, JGP, and KGP)



Activities

- JGP establishment
 - Proposal submitted to ICANN (February 6, 2015)
 - Establishment approved by ICANN (March 10, 2015)
- Detailed task description of JGP
 - Almost done
 - Some more tasks or issues may come out or tasks may be modified on the way of LGR development
 - 1st through discussion with ICANN/IP
 - 2nd through discussion with CGP and KGP (as well as IP(Integration Panel))
 - 3rd through investigation inside JGP and through consultation with community
- Development of Japanese LGR
 - CJK LGR integration procedure was developed, agreed, and revised by CGP, JGP, and KGP as a framework
 - As the input to the procedure, preliminary Japanese LGR (which is called LGR- α) was developed

Discussion status for Japanese LGR- α

- 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- α will define no variants for itself
 - Integrated Japanese LGR (which is called LGR- β) will import (= passively adopt) variants of Chinese LGR- α and Korean LGR- α
 - Types of each variant in Japanese LGR will be defined in a systematic way == > need more investigation if reduction of the number of allocatable labels is needed, and how it can be done if needed
- WLE (whole label evaluation)
 - Japanese LGR- α may have no or very limited number of tiny rules even if defined == > need more investigation

Overview of Japanese LGR- α (J-LGR- α)

- Repertoire

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

Script	# of characters
Han	6358
Hira	85
Kana	89
Total	6532

- Variants & their types

- No variants
- types of imported variants will be investigated and determined after LGR- α from CGP and KGP are proposed

- WLE

- Rules (although not very many) are under discussion

Consultation with the community

- Post JGP activities on JGP web-site
- Presentation and discussion about TLD strings with Japan Trademark Association
- Presentation and discussion with various stakeholders in IGCJ (Internet Governance Conference Japan) events
- Further communication is planned including public comments within Japanese community and global community (through CJK coordination and ICANN process)
- Alignment with the rule for second-level domain labels
 - Submission of public comments to “Guidelines for Developing Reference Label Generation Rulesets (LGRs) for the Second Level” and “Reference Label Generation Rulesets (LGRs) for the Second Level” conducted by ICANN

Key Outstanding Issues for CJK coordination

- Definition of variants must be coordinated among CJK
 - E.g., 機 and 机 are variants of each other in Chinese, although they are totally different characters in Korean and Japanese
 - More than 200 groups of Chinese variants are not acceptable in Korean context
- Reduction of the number of allocatable labels
 - Any combination of characters is allowed in Japanese strings
 - It may make the number of variant strings very huge, as many variant groups are defined by importing Chinese variants
 - E.G., 慶応大学 has 3 variant strings – 慶應大学/慶応大學/慶應大學
 - IP (Integration Panel) requests JGP to reduce the number of allocatable labels
 - JGP is trying to solve it by defining a new LGR for Japanese and proposing a new TLD application/evaluation procedure