

2015年6月16日
JGP会合(11)
資料3

JapaneseGP (JGP) update

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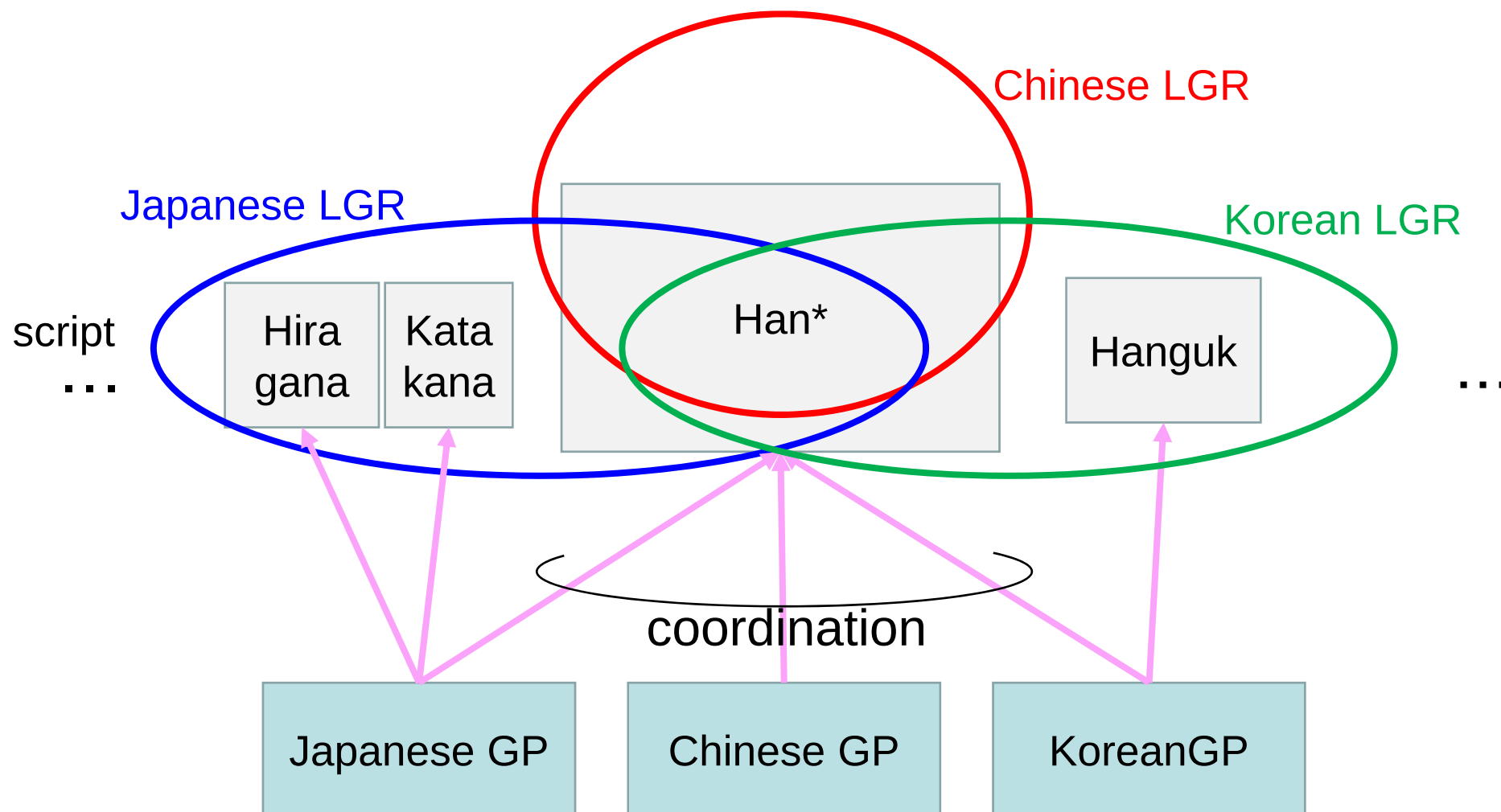
JGP meetings & related events

- 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)

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

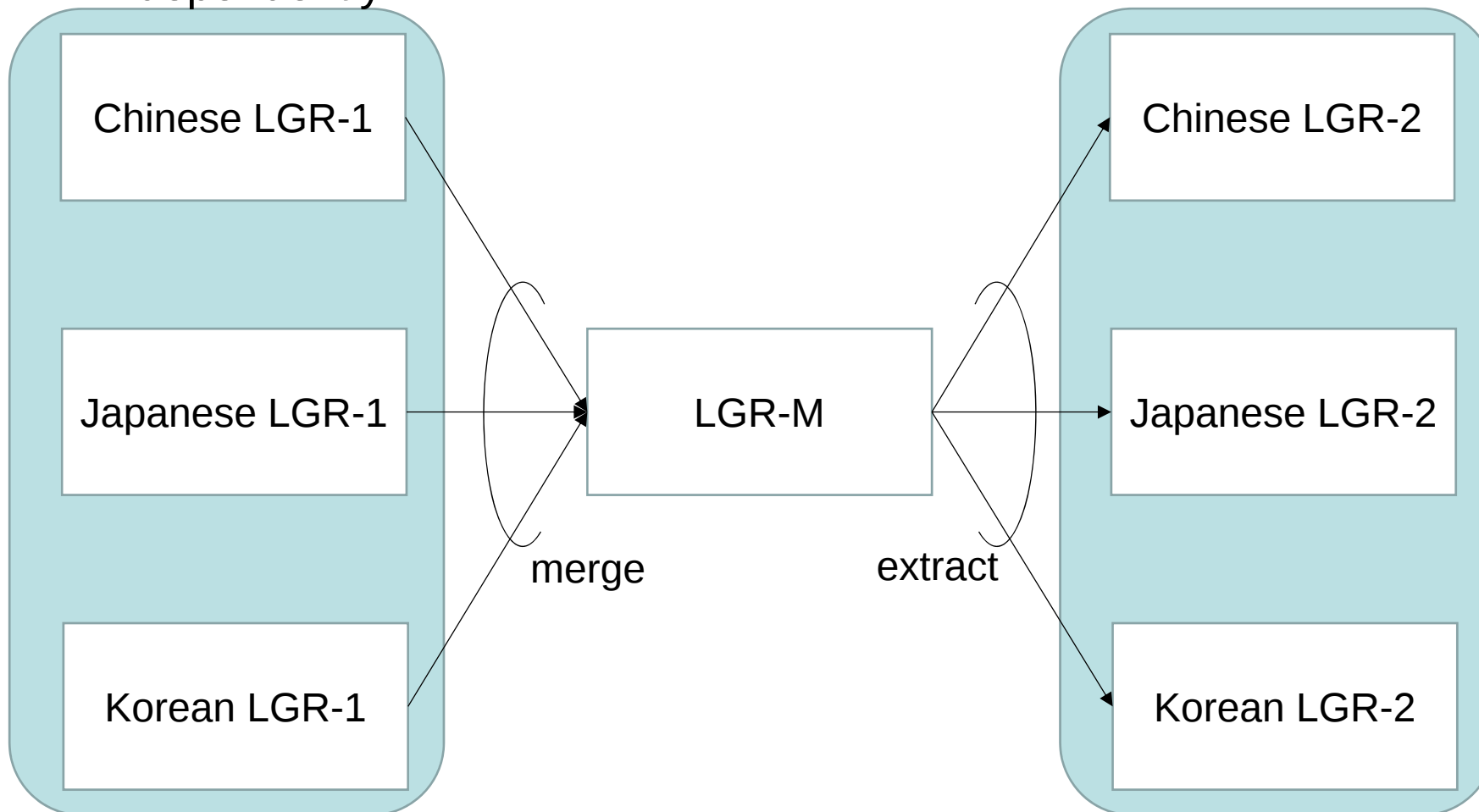
Relationship among CJK language LGRs



* “Han” is called “Kanji” in Japan, “Hanja” in Korea

Framework of CJK LGR integration for Han characters

Developed by each GP independently



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 and agreed 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)

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

- Variants & their types
 - No variants
 - types of imported variants are under discussion (not for LGR-1 but for LGR-2 after CJK integration)
- WLE
 - Rules (although not very many) are under discussion

Background of theJ-LGR-1 (1/3)

- Selection of repertoire
 - Based on Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) X 0208:2012 Level-1 and Level-2
 - JIS X 0208 is most widely used character set in Japan (all characters have mapping to Unicode)
 - And also has track record in IDN.jp service
 - JGP couldn't find any rational reason to add / remove characters from JIS X 0208

Background of the J-LGR-1 (2/3)

- Definition of variants
 - JGP compared CGP's draft LGR-1 and JGP's draft LGR-1
 - Tentatively JGP concluded that serious influence of CGP's variants to Japanese IDN TLD might be very limited
 - JGP assessed occurrence of “may be seriously affected” codepoints in currently-registered Japanese .JP domain names
 - Tentatively JGP concluded that such codepoints are mostly used as independent unique characters in Japanese IDNs
 - From the above assessment, tentatively JGP concluded that no variants needed for Japanese LGR-1

Background of the J-LGR-1 (3/3)

- Definition of WLE
 - JGP considered some trivial cases
 - Hira/Kana Prolonged mark as the first character of a label
 - Iteration mark as the first character of a label
 - JGP is now discussing if such cases should be defined in LGR-1 or had better be assessed at the new gTLD application evaluation step by manned panels