

Proposal for Generation Panel for Japanese Label Generation

Rules for the Root Zone

1. General Information

[日本語のバックグラウンド]

現代の日本語を書き表すために主に使われている文字は漢字、平仮名、片仮名、英数字である。漢字は AD5 世紀ごろに中国から輸入した。平仮名や片仮名は AD10 世紀ごろに漢字を崩したり漢字の一部を使って日本で作られた音節文字である。アルファベットは AD16 世紀以降に西欧から入ってきたが、一般に使われるようになったのは AD19 世紀以降である。

平仮名や片仮名はそれらが作られた当初から漢字と入り混じって使われており、日本語の書記方法として長らく定着している。さらに、近代になってからは漢字・平仮名・片仮名に混じって英数字も使われるようになり、たとえば英数字と漢字が混ざった商号等、それら複数の用字の入り混じった書記方法が常態化、定着している。

Major scripts used for writing modern Japanese are Kanji (Han), Hiragana, Katakana and Alphanumerics. Han was imported from China around AD 5 century. Hiragana and Katakana are phonetic syllables that were invented in Japan around AD 10 century from cursive form or part of Kanji. Alphabet was imported from Western Europe after AD 16 century, and since AD 19 century it is used widely.

Hiragana and Katakana are used mixed with Kanji since its invention, and it has become established as Japanese writing system. Furthermore, since modern times, Alphanumerics began to use mixed with Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana. For example, trade names often use Alphanumerics and Kanji mixed. Such multi script mixed writing system become common and is widely used.

1.1. Target Script for the Proposed Generation Panel

[ISO 15924 での Script コードの説明]

日本語の書記方法で使う Script は前述の通り漢字、平仮名、片仮名、英数字である。

以下に、日本語ドメイン名として使用する文字の範囲を示す。

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As mentioned in previous section, scripts for Japanese writing system are Kanji, Hiragana, Katakana and Alphanumerics.

Followings are range of Japanese scripts used for Japanese Domain Names.

In ISO 15924, the script for Japanese language is mainly defined in this specification.

ISO 15924 code: Jpan

ISO 15924 no.: 413

English name: Japanese (alias for Han + Hiragana + Katakana)

漢字の範囲

Range of Kanji (CJK Unified Ideographs) defined in Unicode are:

CJK Symbols and Punctuation: 3005, 3006

CJK Unified Ideographs: 4E00–9FCC

CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A: 3400–4DB5

CJK Unified Ideographs Extension B: 20000–2A6D6

CJK Unified Ideographs Extension C: 2A700–2B734

CJK Unified Ideographs Extension D: 2B740–2B81D

平仮名の範囲

Range of Hiragana and Katakana defined in Unicode are:

Hiragana: 3041–3096, 309D–309E

Katakana: 30A1–30FA, 30FC–30FE

In ISO 15924, the script for Alphanumerics is defined in this specification.

ISO 15924 code: Latn

ISO 15924 no.: 215

English name: Latin

英字の範囲

Range of Alphabet defined in Unicode are:

Basic Latin: 0061–007A

[英字を含めることができるかは IP に確認中]

1.2. Principal Languages using the Script

[日本語文字を使う言語の紹介]

日本語においては、漢字、平仮名・片仮名、英字が混ぜて使われる。

Japanese writing system usually uses 4 kinds of scripts. They are, Kanji, Hiragana, Katakana, and English alphabet.

[漢字を使う言語の紹介]

漢字は中国、台湾、香港、澳門、マレーシア、シンガポール、韓国等で使われてきた。日本語で使われる漢字は中国から輸入されたものだが、1000 年以上の歴史の中で日本固有の文字(国字)が追加されたり、日本固有の簡略化(新字体の作成)が行われたりしている。公的文書、新聞、一般書籍等で使われる漢字の集合として「常用漢字」が定義され、そこでは 2100 文字あまりが規定されている。また、常用漢字に含まれない人名用漢字が 860 文字あまり規定されている。日本国内で広く普及している文字の規格である JIS X 0208 では、これら常用漢字および人名用漢字を含み、さらに、地名や歴史的名称等を表すため、6300 文字あまりの漢字が規定されている。日本語における異体字としては主に簡略化前の旧字体と簡略化後の新字体の対応が存在しているが、人名や組織名等名前に対しては、旧字体と新字体は別の文字として認識されることが多い。

Kanji (Han) has been used at Mainland China, Taiwan, Macau, Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, Japan and so on. Kanji used in Japan originally had imported from China, but during over 1000 years history of Japanese, creation of Japanese particular character (Kokuji) and simplification of Japanese particular way (Shinji) had happened. Kanji for common use (Joyo Kanji) was defined as a set of Kanji used in official documents, newspapers and generic magazines, and more than 2100 characters were prescribed there. Furthermore, Kanji for personal names (Jinmeiyo Kanji) that are not included in Joyo Kanji was defined, and more than 860 characters were prescribed there. JIS X 0208 is the most widely used character standard in Japan that consists from Joyo Kanji, Jinmeiyo Kanji and other characters to represent geographical names and historical names, and more than 6300 characters are prescribed there. Correspondence of Old-form Kanji (Kyuji) which is not simplified and New-form Kanji (Shinji) which is simplified is exist as a variant in Japan, but Kyuji and Shinji are often distinguished in context of personal names and organizational names.

中国語で使われる漢字は簡体字(中国本土、シンガポール等で使用)と繁体字(台湾、香港、澳門等で使用)がある。簡体字は、繁体字の中でよく使われるものを書きやすく

したものといえることができ、簡体字と繁体字は可換な異体字であると認識されている。なお、簡体字を使う国・地域で繁体字を使うこと、およびその逆はほぼない。また、簡体字と繁体字を混ぜて使うこともほぼない。

韓国で使われる漢字はほぼ繁体字であるが、現代韓国語の書記方法としては hobo ハングルが用いられており、最近の公的文書、新聞、一般書籍等での漢字の使用は補助的である。

For Han in Chinese, there are Simplified Chinese (used in Mainland China, Singapore, etc.) and Traditional Chinese (used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, etc.). Simplified Chinese are transformed form of frequently used Traditional Chinese for easy writing, and these are recognized as interchangeable variants. Note that using Traditional Chinese in the area of Simplified Chinese is very few, and vice versa. In addition, mixed use of Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese is very few. Hanja used in South Korea are mostly Traditional form, but only Hangul is used in modern Korean writing system with few exceptions, and usage of Hanja in public documents, newspapers, and general magazines is supplementary.

[平仮名・片仮名を使う言語の紹介]

平仮名、片仮名は日本で発明された文字であり、日本でのみ使用されており、他の国や地域では使用されていない(脚注: パラオ共和国アングウル州 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angaur>)。平仮名、片仮名はともに音節文字であり、同じ発音に対してそれぞれ対応する文字があるが、それらは異体字とはみなされていない。平仮名は主に漢字の送り仮名や副詞、接続詞、難読漢字を平易に書き表す場合等に使われる。片仮名は主に外来語や擬声語で使われる。

Hiragana and Katakana are characters invented in Japan, and used only in Japan, not used in other countries or regions¹. Hiragana and Katakana are both syllabic characters and each has corresponding character for the same pronunciation, but they are not recognized as variants. Hiragana is mainly used as suffix of Kanji to complete full reading of the word, adverb, conjunction, and to rewrite difficult Kanji into easy reading form. Katakana is mainly used to represent loanwords and onomatopoeic words.

[英字を使う言語の紹介]

¹ Japanese is defined as one of official languages in Angaur, but not used in daily life. See also: <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angaur>>

英字はアラビア数字と同様に世界中の多数の国や地域で使われている。日本語における英字は主に外来語や略語を表すために使われる。会社名や商標名等で漢字・平仮名・片仮名と入り混じって使われることがある。

English alphabet is used in many countries and regions in the world as well as Arabic numerals. Alphabet in Japanese is mainly used to represent loanwords and abbreviations. Furthermore, Alphabet is sometimes used mixed with Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana to represent company names and trade names.

1.3. Countries with Significant User Communities for the Script

[日本語で使われる漢字を使う国の紹介]

漢字は、中国語を使用する中国、台湾、香港、澳門、マレーシア、シンガポール等で使われてきた。さらには、漢字を輸入して自国語内で使ってきた国である日本、韓国等でも使われてきた。

平仮名、片仮名は日本で発明された文字であり、日本でのみ使用されている。

英字は、英語圏の国々で使われているのみでなく、英字と同じ文字を含むラテン文字を使う国々(フランス、ドイツ等)で使われている。

漢字を使う国々については、中国語生成パネルの提案書に書かれている以下の図が参考になる。

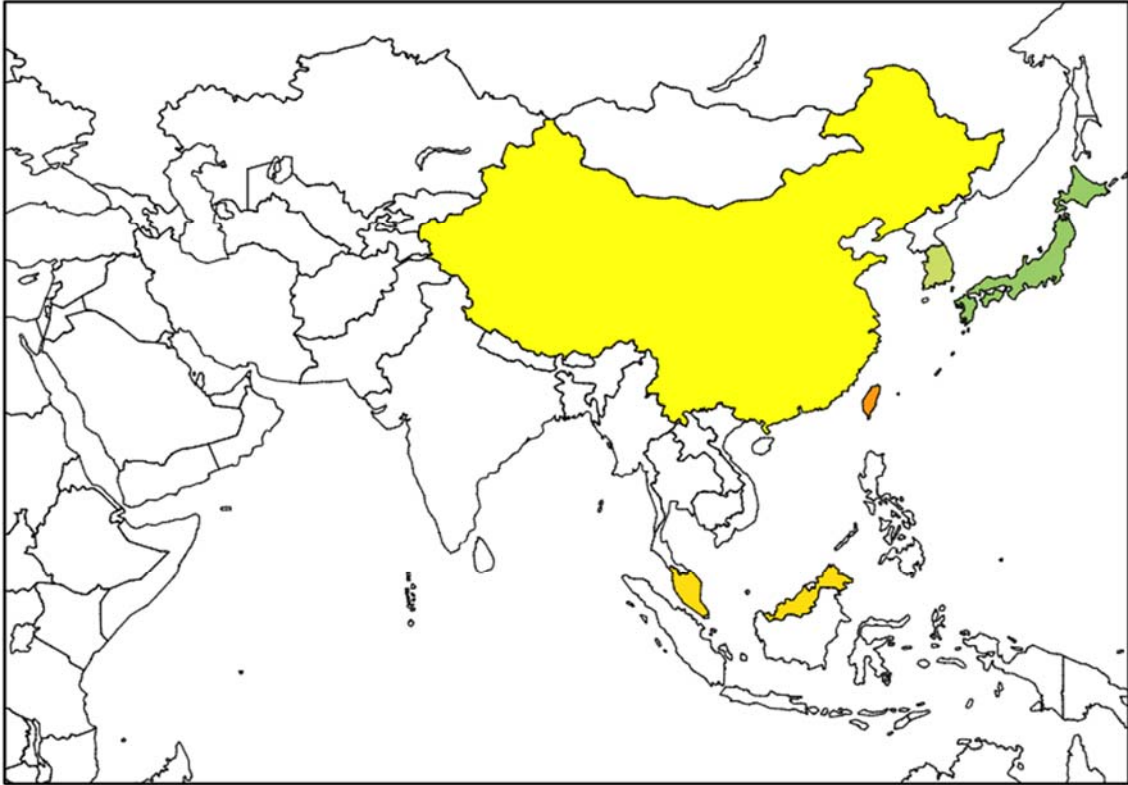
Kanji (Han) has been used at Mainland China, Taiwan, Macau, Malaysia, and Singapore, where Chinese language is used. In addition, in countries such as Japan and Korea, Kanji (Hanja) was imported and has been used.

Hiragana (平仮名) and Katakana (片仮名) were invented in Japan and are being used only in Japan.

English alphabet is used in English speaking countries. In addition, Latin-based characters, which are decorated version of English alphabet are used in countries where Latin-based languages are used (such as France and Germany).

Countries where Kanji is used are shown in the world map below. (This map is copied from the CGP proposal)

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	<i>Hani(Chinese script) used in conjunction with Hira(Hiragana) and Kana(Katakana) in the same language (Japan)</i>
	<i>Hani(Chinese script) used in conjunction with Hang(Hangul) in the same language (Republic of Korea)</i>
	<i>Hans(Simplified Chinese) used exclusively or almost exclusively (Mainland China)</i>
	<i>Hant(Traditional Chinese) used exclusively or almost exclusively (Taiwan, Macau and Hong Kong)</i>
	<i>Hans(Simplified Chinese) used formally but Hant (Traditional Chinese) continue to be used widely</i>

2. Proposed Initial Composition of the Panel

2.1. Panel Chair and Members (with Expertise)

候補者のリストと、候補者の専門性の背景

Hirofumi Hotta (堀田博文) (chair)

- Director, Corporate Planning, Japan Registry Services (JPRS)
- Council member of ICANN ccNSO
- Treasurer of APTLD
- Former member of CJK Joint Engineering Team (JET)
- Former member of JPNIC IDN Taskforce (IDN-TF)

Akinori Maemura (前村昌紀) (vice chair)

- General Manager, Internet Development Department, Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)
- Chair of APNIC EC
- Former Member of NETmundial EMC
- Former board of Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)
- Former member of JANOG committee

Shigeki Goto (後藤滋樹)

- Professor at Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Japan
- President of Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)
- Advisor to Asia-Pacific Advanced Network (APAN)
- Chair of JP Domain Name Advisory Committee
- Former member of Telecommunications Council, Japanese Government
- Former vice chair of Japan Internet Domain Name Council
- Former chair of Japanese Domain Names Association (JDNA)
- Former member of CJK Joint Engineering Team (JET)
- Former member of JPNIC IDN Taskforce (IDN-TF)

Kazunori Konishi (小西和憲)

- NOC Director of Asia-Pacific Advanced Network (APAN)
- Former professor of Cyber University

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- Former board of Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)
- Former board of Japanese Domain Names Association (JDNA)
- Founder of CJK Joint Engineering Team (JET)
- Former member of JPNIC IDN Taskforce (IDN-TF)
- Co-author of JET Guideline (RFC 3743)

Tsugizo Kubo (久保次三)

- Professor, Senshu University Law School at Tokyo, Japan
- Panel of Experts appointed by WIPO in the WIPO Internet Domain Name Process 1999
- A member of the Advisory Committee of the Internet Association Japan (IAJapan)
- Former Chairman of the Trademark Committee of the Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA)
- Former Managing Director of the Japan Trademark Association (JTA)
- Former Member of the Advisory Council of the Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)
- Former Chair of the JPNIC Domain Name Working Group (DOM-WG)
- Former Chairman of the JPNIC Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy Taskforce (DRP-TF)
- Former DRP Panelist of the Prefecture Type JP Domain Name Sunrise of Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS)

Shuichi Tashiro (田代秀一)

- General Manager, Open Standards Promotion Center Technology Headquarters, Information-technology Promotion Agency, Japan
- Member of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG
- Secretary of IPA Character Information Infrastructure
- Former member of CJK Joint Engineering Team (JET)
- Former member of JPNIC Domain WG (DOM-WG)
- Former member of JPNIC IDN Taskforce (IDN-TF)

Yoshiro Yoneya (米谷嘉朗)

- Senior Researcher, Research and Development Department, Japan Registry Services (JPRS)
- Co-chair of IETF precis WG
- Board of DNS operator group Japan (DNSOPS.JP)

- Former member of ICANN IDN VIP Chinese Case Study Team
- Former secretary general of Japanese Domain Names Association (JDNA)
- Former member of CJK Joint Engineering Team (JET)
- Former chair of JPNIC IDN Taskforce (IDN-TF)
- Co-author of downgrading mechanism for EAI (RFC 5504)

2.2. Panel Diversity

日本語生成パネルのメンバーはさまざまな背景を持つ専門家が集まっている。いずれのメンバーも IDN の規格策定や JET における CJK での議論、日本国内における日本語ドメイン名ルールの制定、ICANN におけるマルチステークホルダーモデルでのポリシー作成の経験を持っている。

日本語生成パネルの初期メンバーはいずれも日本人であるが、インターネット国際化(多言語化)を世界的な範囲で実施していた経験者が多く、インターネットの国際化における日本語や他の言語(特にアジア系言語)に造詣が深い。

Members of initial Japanese Generation Panel are consists from experts with various background. Each member has experiences one or more of IDN standardization, CJK discussion in JET, establishment of Japanese Domain Name rules, policy making in ICANN with multistakeholder model.

Although all members of initial Japanese Generation Panel are Japanese, most of them have experiences on internationalization (multilingualization) of the Internet in world wide, therefore, they have a great knowledge of Japanese and other (especially Asian) languages in terms of the Internet internationalization.

2.3. Relationship with Past Work or Working Groups

JP ドメイン名においては、2001 年 2 月より、IDN の登録サービスを開始した。それは、汎用 JP ドメイン名と呼ばれる第 2 レベルへの ACII ラベルおよび IDN ラベルの登録サービスである。また、2012 年 11 月からは、都道府県型と呼ばれる第 2 レベルに都道府県名を持つ第 3 レベルへの ACII ラベルおよび IDN ラベルの登録サービスを開始した。

汎用 JP ドメイン名においては、2014 年 11 月 1 日現在、全 93.9 万ドメイン名登録のうち約 13%が IDN であり、また、都道府県型 JP ドメイン名においては、全 1.2 万ドメイン名登録のうち約 25%が IDN である。

また、それら IDN のうち、約 4%は、英数字交じりの IDN である。

この JP における日本語ドメイン名のルールは IANA レポジトリに ja-JP として登録されており、それは、.ASIA でも使われている。

JP Domain Names started IDN registration service on Feb 2001. It is a domain name registration service so called “General-use JP Domain Name”, which registers ASCII and IDN labels to the second level. Also, on Nov 2012, domain name registration service so called “Prefecture Type JP Domain Name” started, and it registers ASCII and IDN labels to the third level whose second level is prefecture name.

In General-use JP Domain Name, as of 1 Nov 2014, 13% of 93.9K registered domain names are IDN, and in Prefecture Type JP Domain Name, 25% of 1.2K registered domain names are IDN.

Furthermore, about 4% of these IDNs are Alphabet mixed IDNs.

This Japanese Domain Names rule for JP is registered to IANA’s Repository of IDN Practices as jp Japanese (Language Tag: ja-JP), and is also used at .ASIA.

この日本語ドメイン名のルールは、2000年9月より JPNIC が中心となり、ドメイン名の専門家だけでなく商標専門家や文字の専門家等、多様な専門家を集めて議論し、作ったものである。その過程において、コミュニティに仕様を公開し、コメントも受け付けた。主だった特徴は、次のものである。

- 漢字、ひらがな、カタカナが少なくとも1文字入った、漢字、ひらがな、カタカナ、英数字の列
- 漢字は、JIS 第1水準と第2水準からなる 6355 個の範囲。平仮名は 85 字、片仮名は 89 字、漢字に準ずる文字は 5 字。
- 異体字は存在しない

その約 14 年間に及ぶサービス提供経験において、この日本語ドメイン名のルールに対する苦情や反対意見は受けていない。

JPNIC convened various experts such as domain name experts, trademark experts, character code experts and so on, and led discussion since Sep 2000, and developed this Japanese Domain Names rule. During the development process, specification was published to the community and called for public comments. Major characteristics of the specification are:

- String consists from Alphanumerics, Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana which must include one or more Kanji, Hiragana or Katakana.

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- Kanji must be in range of JIS X 0208 first level and second level (6355 characters). As well, Hiragana (85 characters) , Katakana (89 characters) and quasi-Kanji (5 characters) must be in the same range.
- No variants exist.

During about 14 years service delivery experience, there was no complaints or objections to this Japanese Domain Name rule.

[JET との関係]

CJK は、同じ漢字を共通に使う可能性がある。しかし、漢字の範囲や異体字の定義は、CJK それぞれで異なる。

IETF での IDNA の検討を通して、この異体字をどのパートで処理すべきかという議論があった。この中で、プロトコルのレベルで異体字を処理すべきという意見があったが、プロトコルのレベルでは言語毎に異なる扱いを要求する異体字を処理できないという問題がある。

このため、CJK を使う国や地域が JET(Joint Engineering Team)と呼ぶチームを作り、異体字の扱い方を協力して検討し、ドメイン名登録や利用のレベルで処理すべきということを合意し、RFC3743 を作り出した。

CJK have possibility to use the same Kanji in common. But range of Kanji and definition of variants are different in CJK each.

Through consideration of IDNA in IETF, there was a discussion regarding which part should process variants. During the discussion, there was an argument that variants should be process at protocol level, but there was issue that it is impossible to process variants which requires different treatment in each language at protocol level.

Therefore, countries and regions that use CJK established JET (Joint Engineering Team), and discussed variant processing together. Finally JET got consensus that it should be processed at domain name registration and utilization level, and published RFC 3743.

3. Work Plan

3.1. Suggested Timeline with Significant Milestones

2014 年

8-11 月 JGP 設立準備

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JGP 準備会合[JGP 体制/スケジュール/方針の共有・合意]

12 月 JGP 設立申請[対 ICANN]

JGP 設立申請したことを発表[対国内一般]

日本語ルール方針案・CJK 対応方針作成、パブコメ募集準備

2014

Aug – Nov Preparation of JGP establishment

Preparation meeting of JGP [sharing and agreement on JGP formation/schedule/principle]

Dec Application for JGP establishment

Announcement of application for JGP establishment [domestic]

Draft Japanese LGR principle / CJK coordination principle

Prepare for public comment [domestic]

2015 年

1 月 JGP 会合(日本語ルール方針案・CJK 対応合意/パブコメ内容確認)

CJK 調整委員会(?)

日本語ルール方針案パブコメ募集

2 月 パブコメ回答案・日本語ルール案作成

JGP 会合(パブコメ回答確認/日本語ルール案合意)

日本語ルール修正案作成、パブコメ募集準備

CJK 調整委員会

JGP 会合(日本語ルール修正案合意/パブコメ内容確認)

日本語ルール修正案作成

CJK 調整委員会

3 月 JGP 会合(パブコメ回答確認/日本語ルール修正案合意)

日本語ルール案提出[対 ICANN]

ICANN(統合パネル)との最終調整

2015

Jan JGP meeting (Confirmation of draft Japanese LGR principle / CJK coordination principle)

CJK coordination committee(?)

Call for public comment to draft Japanese LGR [domestic]

Feb Draft answers to public comments / Japanese LGR

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JGP meeting (Confirmation of answers to public comments / consensus on Japanese LGR)

Draft Japanese LGR amendment / prepare for public comment

CJK coordination committee in conjunction with ICANN meeting(?)

JGP meeting (Consensus on draft Japanese LGR amendment / contents of call for public comment)

Draft Japanese LGR amendment

CJK coordination committee in conjunction with APRICOT meeting(?)

Mar JGP meeting (Confirmation of answers to public comments / consensus on draft Japanese LGR amendment)

Submit draft Japanese LGR [to ICANN]

Final coordination between ICANN (Integration Panel)

※ 本活動予定は最速のケースを想定したものであり、検討項目の増減、CJK 間調整等の状況により適宜予定を修正する

Note: This schedule is assuming fastest case, and it will be updated in timely manner by increasing/decreasing of action items, CJK coordination situation, and so on.

3.2. Proposed Schedule of Meeting and Teleconferences

毎月 1～2 回の会合を予定

Scheduling meeting once or twice per month.

3.3. Sources of Funding for Travel and Logistics

事務局である JPRS もしくは JPNIC が会議場所および必要に応じリモート参加環境を提供。また、会議場への交通費やリモート参加に要する機材等は、メンバー各位もしくはメンバー所属組織各位が負担する。

As a secretary JPNIC or JPRS provide meeting room and remote participation facilities if necessary. Each members or their affiliation defray travel expenses and facilities for remote participation.

3.4. Need for ICANN Provided Advisors

パネル創設当時は、特に想定していない。ただし、検討の進展中において、必要に応じアドバイスを依頼することはある。

Not assuming at the beginning. Japanese Generation Panel will solicit advice to the advisors if needed during their discussion.

References

このドキュメント中の外部参照リスト