



80 | POLICY
FORUM



Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) Updates



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ICANN80 Prep Week
28 May 2024

- ◉ IDN Topics at the Second-Level
 - IDN Implementation Guidelines Version 4.1
 - IDN Table Review
- ◉ IDN-Related Topics in the Next Round
 - Single-Character TLDs
 - String Similarity Review
 - Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) Requirement
 - Variant Management in the Next Round
- ◉ Reference LGR Updates
 - Balinese Script (Yudho Giri Sucahyo, Cokorda Pramatha)
 - Languages in Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Script (Louis Houle)

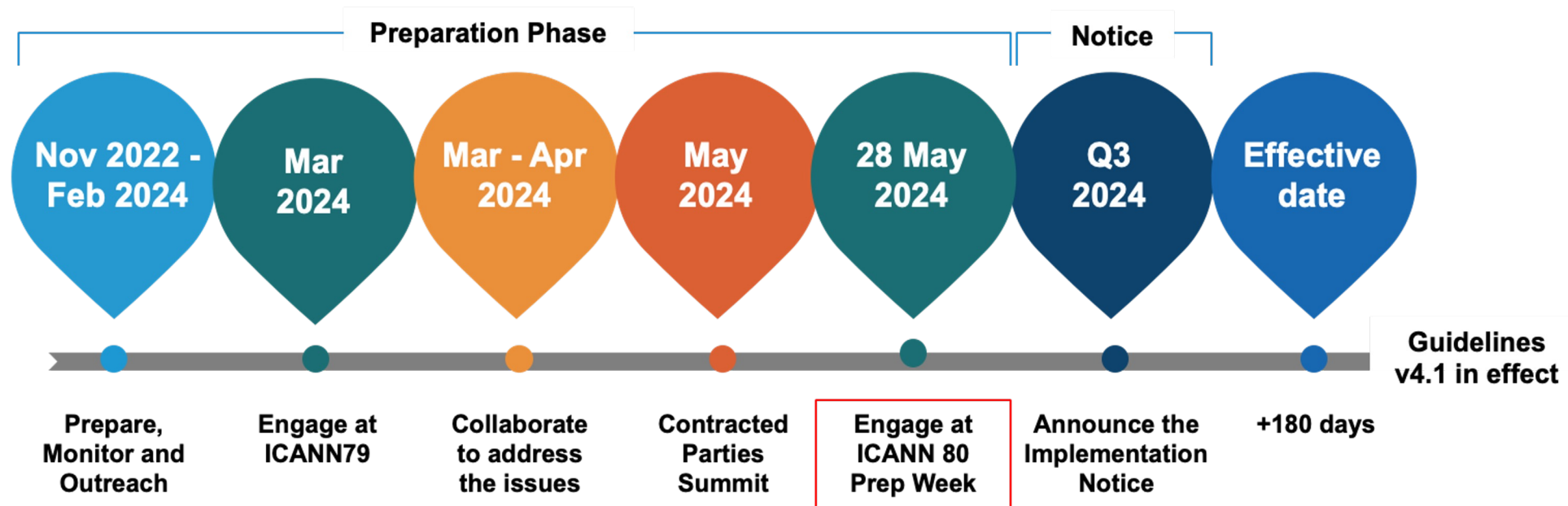
IDN Topics at the Second-Level

- IDN Implementation Guidelines Version 4.1
- IDN Table Review

IDN Implementation Guidelines Version 4.1

- ◉ The IDN Implementation Guidelines relate to second-level registration policies and practices for IDNs
- ◉ These contractually binding guidelines, which were developed by a community-led working group, are part of:
 - The Base Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Registry Agreement
 - The 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement
 - The IDN country code top-level domain Fast Track Process
- ◉ The notice of implementation for version 3.0 was published in 2011
- ◉ Following the ICANN Board adoption of [version 4.1](#) in September 2022, ICANN org published version 4.1 and has been working on implementing it.

Timeline



Progress to date:

- Developed operating processes and tools
- Developed implementation plan and shared at ICANN78, ICANN79
- Monitored existing registrations under all gTLDs for any potential non-compliance with the Guidelines v.4.1
- Shared the monitoring report with the affected registry operators
- Engaged at Contracted Parties Summit 2024

Summary of the Monitoring Report and Next Steps

(As of January 2024)

- ⦿ All registrations in the zone file under all gTLDs were checked against the Guidelines v4.1
 - **735 cases (0.0003 percent of all 219 million gTLD registrations)** found for potential non-compliance, affected 10 gTLDs
 - IDNA2008 non-compliant labels: 644
 - Invalid mix-script labels: 58
 - Invalid A-label with hyphen at third and fourth position: 33
- ⦿ All IDN tables published on IANA repository were checked
 - 1 IDN table (Hindi language), affected 22 gTLDs
- ⦿ ICANN account managers are in the process of reaching out to affected ROs to learn more about this issue and will collaboratively identify the problematic cases to address prior to the announcement of the IDN Guidelines 4.1 implementation

IDN Table Review

- ◉ IDN tables define which labels can be registered for a particular language or script under a TLD
- ◉ IDN Tables are reviewed by ICANN for security and stability considerations during RSEP ([IDN Services Processes](#)), [Registry Service Provider \(RSP\) Change Testing](#) or Pre-Delegation Testing (PDT)
- ◉ ICANN org continues to maintain the consistency and transparency of the IDN table review process, as requested by the Registry Stakeholder Group (RySG), by using:
 - ◉ [Reference Label Generation Rules for the second level \(Ref. LGRs\)](#)
 - ◉ [LGR Tool](#)

Coverage of Reference LGRs

- ◉ 31 language-based LGRs

- Arabic, Belarusian, Bosnian (Cyrillic), Bosnian (Latin), Bulgarian, Chinese, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, Swedish, Thai, and Ukrainian.
 - When a specific language-based LGR is not available, the IDN table can be reviewed by using a relevant script-based reference LGR or Root Zone LGR.
For example, a Dutch language IDN table can be reviewed by using the Latin script LGR.

- ◉ 25 script-based LGRs

- Arabic, Armenian, Bangla (Bengali), Chinese, Cyrillic, Devanagari, Ethiopic, Georgian, Greek, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hebrew, Japanese (Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji [Han]), Kannada, Khmer, Korean (Hangul, Hanja [Han]), Lao, Latin, Malayalam, Myanmar, Oriya, Sinhala, Tamil, Telugu, and Thai.
 - These cover more than 386 languages which are actively used across the world

- ◉ ICANN continues developing additional reference LGRs with the script communities.

- Ongoing work: Balinese script, Thaana script, Inuktitut language

When a Reference LGR is Not Available

- ⦿ 161 scripts in the Unicode version 15.1 (12 September 2023). Many scripts are not yet covered by the current set of reference LGRs.
- ⦿ The RySG small group has been formed to discuss, along with ICANN org, how to include communities that use scripts for which relevant reference LGR is not available and proposed the following approach:
- ⦿ **During the IDN services or RST Process, if an IDN table review request is submitted before the relevant reference LGR or community input become available:**
 - ICANN org will not be able to conduct the review and will request the requester to consider cancelling the request for that IDN table. The IDN table can be added in the future when the reference LGRs become available.
 - ICANN org will request RO to provide contact information of script experts and continue to develop additional reference LGRs based on community input

When a Reference LGR is Not Available – Next Steps

- ⦿ The proposed approach by RySG small group was present during RySG working session at ICANN79 for additional comment
- ⦿ In April 2024, the RySG shared that there is no additional comment and agreed to take the proposed approach forward for a public comment proceeding

IDN-Related Topics in the Next Round

- Single-Character TLDs
- String Similarity Review
- Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) Requirement
- Variant Management in the Next Round

Single-Character TLDs

Single-Character TLDs in the Next gTLD Round

- ◎ [Next Round Final Report](#) Recommendation 25.4: Single character gTLDs may be allowed for limited script/language combinations where a character is an ideograph (or ideogram) and does not introduce confusion risks that rise above commonplace similarities, consistent with SSAC and Joint ccNSO-GNSO IDN Workgroup (JIG) reports

火 Han script

Single-Character TLDs in the Next gTLD Round

- ⦿ [EPDP Phase 1 Final Report](#) Final Recommendation 3.17:
 - At the time of the EPDP Team's deliberations, the only script that meets the criteria is the Han script, which is used in the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages
 - Nevertheless, applications for single-character gTLDs that are ideographs must not be accepted until relevant guidelines from the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Generation Panels are developed, finalized after Public Comment, and implemented in the New gTLD Program
 - In the event that the Generation Panels determine such additional guidelines beyond the analysis already provided in the RZ-LGR are unnecessary, applications for single-character gTLDs in the Han script shall be accepted

Current Status and Next Steps

- ⦿ Chinese GP (CGP), Japanese GP (JGP), and Korean GP (KGP) held four meetings in 2023
- ⦿ CGP continued internal consultation and proposed:
 - CGP determines that the *“Final Report on the new gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process”, as well as the “Proposal for a Chinese Scripts Root Zone LGR”, are suffice to address any lingering concerns surrounding the application and delegation of Chinese single character TLD in the upcoming sub pro round, thus no need to provide any additional rules for IDN EPDPD WG for that matter.”*
- ⦿ JGP and KGP did not object to the CGP proposal
- ⦿ **Next step:** To publish CGP, JGP, and KGP proposal for a public comment proceeding

String Similarity Review

String Similarity Review

- ◉ [Next Round Final Report](#) Affirmation 24.1: ... “Strings must not be confusingly similar to an existing top-level domain or a Reserved Name.”
- ◉ [Next Round Final Report](#) Affirmation 24.2: “...According to Section 2.2.1 of the 2012 Applicant Guidebook, “similar” means “strings so similar that they create a probability of user confusion if more than one of the strings is delegated into the root zone.” In the 2012 round, the String Similarity Panel was tasked with identifying “visual string similarities that would create a probability of user confusion.”
- ◉ [IDN EPDP Phase 1 Final Report](#) Final Recommendation 4.1-4.2 define scope of the comparison by the String Similarity Panel.
- ◉ [IDN EPDP Phase 1 Final Report](#) Final Recommendation 4.3: During implementation, the guidelines and/or criteria must be developed for use by the String Similarity Review Panel to decide on the omission of blocked variant labels when conducting a comparison.

Current Status and Next Steps

- ⦿ ICANN org has started working on the String Similarity Review Implementation as part of the next round preparation
- ⦿ The work consists of two phases:
 - Phase 1 focuses on the guidelines for the string similarity review panel
 - Phase 2 focuses on the data and tools to be used by the panel
- ⦿ The String Similarity Review Guidelines (Phase 1) was published for [public comment](#) on 7 February – 10 April 2024
- ⦿ The String Similarity Review Guidelines (Phase 2) is underway and will include the data and the prototype of the tool

Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) Requirement

- ⦿ **Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR)** provide a conservative mechanism to determine valid IDN TLDs and their variant labels, for stable and secure operation of the DNS Root Zone. It has been developed by various script communities based on the LGR procedure.
- ⦿ The Final Report on the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process ([Next Round Final Report](#)) Recommendation 25.2:
 - Compliance with Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR, RZ-LGR-2, and any future RZ-LGR rules sets) **must be required** for the generation of TLDs and variants labels, including the determination of whether the label is blocked or allocatable. IDN TLDs must comply with IDNA2008 (RFCs 5890- 5895) or its successor(s). To the extent possible, and consistent with Implementation Guidance 26.10, algorithmic checking of TLDs should be utilized.

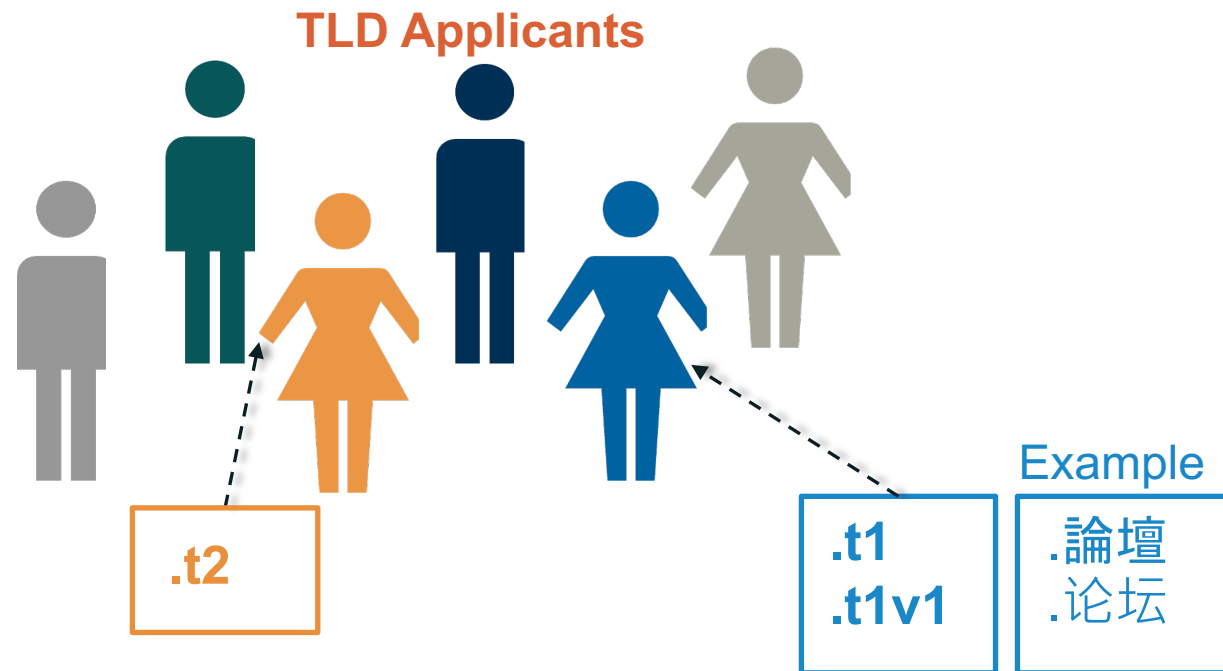
Variant String of an Existing TLD

- ◉ Phase 1 Final Report on the Internationalized Domain Names Expedited Policy Development Process ([IDN EPDP Phase 1 Final Report](#)) is being considered by the ICANN Board
- ◉ [IDN EPDP Phase 1 Final Report](#) Final Recommendation 1.1: “The RZ-LGR must be the sole source to calculate the variant labels and disposition values for all existing gTLDs.”

Variant Management in the Next Round

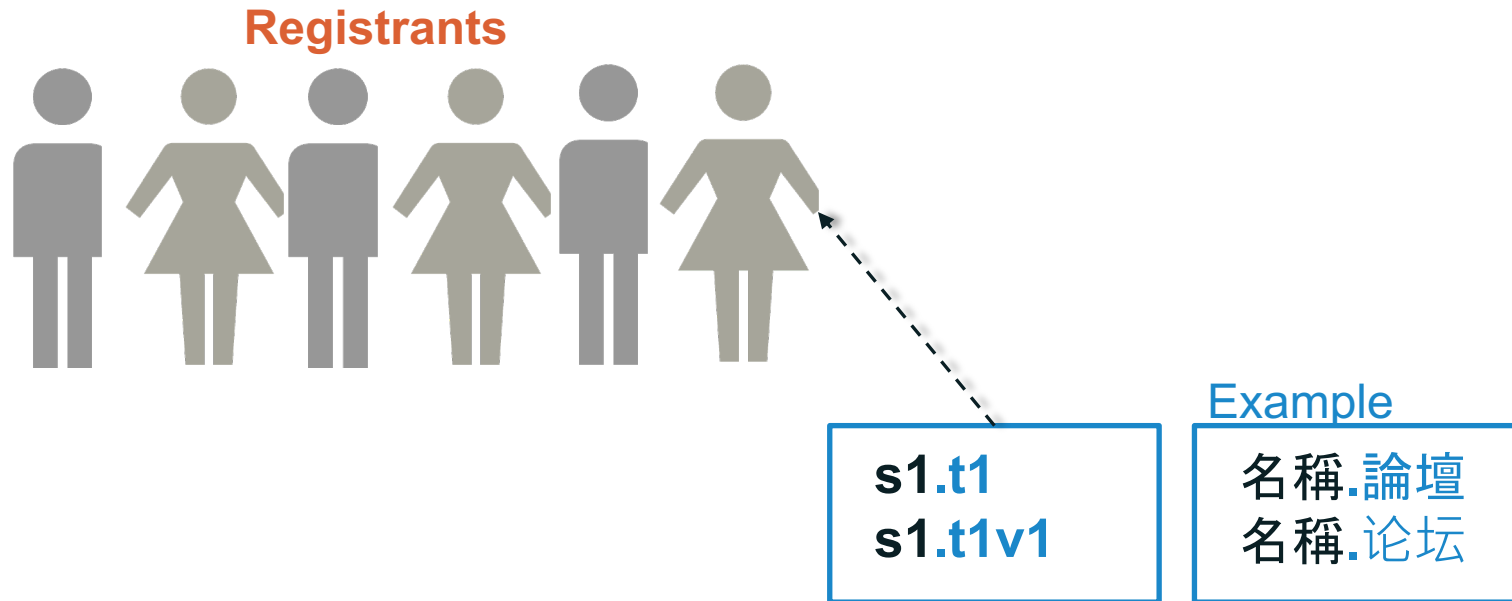
Variant Management in the Next gTLD Round

- ◉ [Next Round Final Report](#) Recommendation 25.5: IDN gTLDs identified as variant TLDs of already existing or applied-for gTLDs will be allowed only if labels are allocated to the same entity and, when delegated, only if they have the same back-end registry service provider



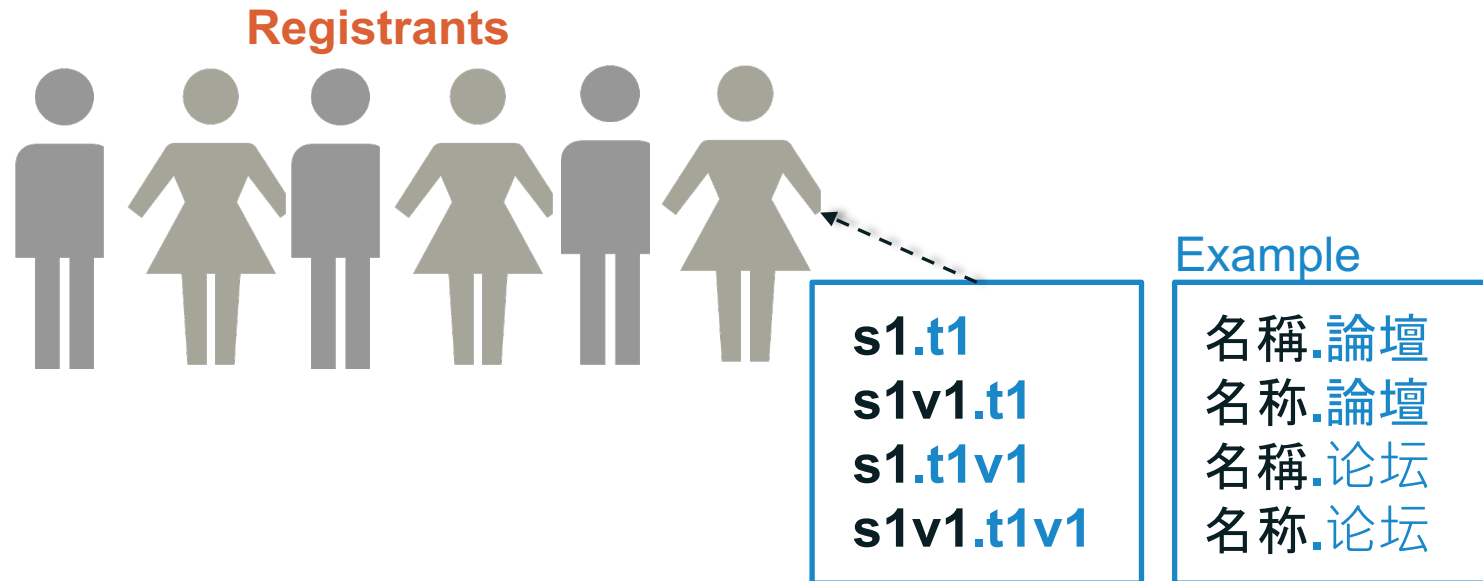
Variant Management in the Next gTLD Round

- ◉ [Next Round Final Report](#) Recommendation 25.6: A given second-level label under any allocated variant TLD must only be allocated to the same entity/registrant, or else withheld for possible allocation only to that entity (e.g., s1 under {t1, t1v1, ...}, e.g., s1.t1 and s1.t1v1)



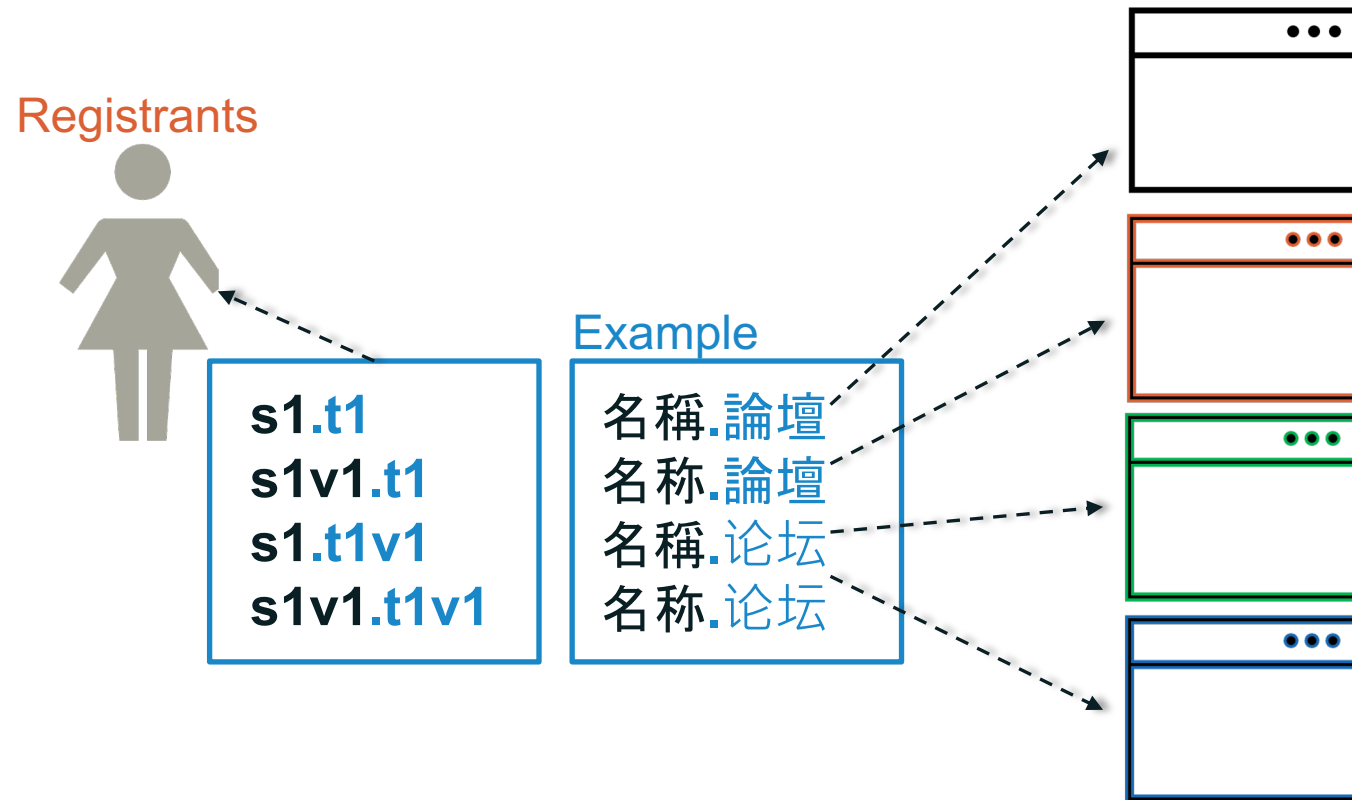
Variant Management in the Next gTLD Round

- ◉ [Next Round Final Report](#) Recommendation 25.7: For second-level variant labels that arise from a registration based on a second-level IDN table, all allocatable variant labels in the set must only be allocated to the same entity or withheld for possible allocation only to that entity (e.g., all allocatable second-level labels {s1, s1v1, ...} under all allocated variant TLD labels {t1, t1v1, ...})



Variant Management in the Next gTLD Round

- ◉ [Next Round Final Report](#) Recommendation 25.8: Second-level labels derived from Recommendation 25.6 or Recommendation 25.7 are not required to act, behave, or be perceived as identical.



Reference LGR Updates

- Balinese Script
- Languages in Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Script

Reference LGR: Balinese Script

Yudho Giri Sucahyo, Ph.D
Cokorda Pramatha, Ph.D
Co-Chairs, Balinese script GP

Background of Indonesian Scripts

Some of PANDI's efforts that have been made towards the IDN goal:

- ⦿ Collaborated with **UNESCO** and worked with more than **30 cultural institutions** in Indonesia, consisting of elements of universities, government, and the script and cultural communities.
- ⦿ Organized more than **40 activities** (competitions, symposiums, seminars, webinars, congresses) to encourage the **standardization** of the archipelago's script and its **massive** use in the **digital realm**.
- ⦿ Worked together with the **National Standardization Agency** (BSN) to obtain: Establishment of SNI FONT and KEYBOARD for **Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Kawi**, and **Pegon** Script.
- ⦿ Improving the status of the Indonesian scripts in UNICODE from **Limited Use** to **Recommended** by optimizing the digitization of scripts.
- ⦿ Working together with script **experts** especially in **Balinese, Javanese**, and **Pegon** which directly directed by ICANN to make a **Label Generation Rules (LGR)** proposal for the **second level domain** (SLD).

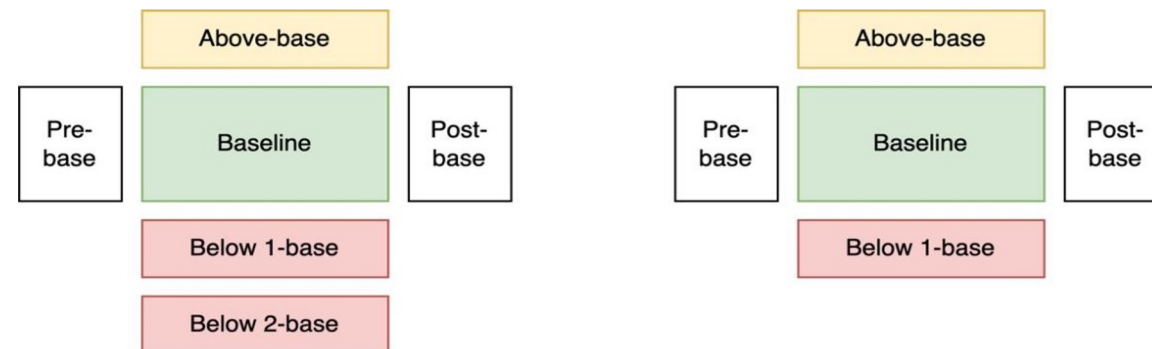
Balinese Script: Significance

- ◉ The need for using Balinese script for the younger generation.
- ◉ Bali Governor Regulation **number 80 of 2018** concerning the Protection and Use of Balinese Language, Script and Literature and the Implementation of Balinese Language Month
- ◉ Bali Province Regional Regulation **number 4 of 2020** concerning Strengthening and Advancing Balinese Culture



- ⦿ Numbers (0 out of 10) ကံ ညှဉ်း ၀ ၁ ၂ ၃ ၄ ၅ ၆ ၇ ၈ ၉ ၁၀

$\mathfrak{w}(1B20)$, $\mathfrak{v}(1B23)$, $\mathfrak{w}(1B25)$, $\mathfrak{v}(1B28)$, $\mathfrak{h}(1B2A)$, $\mathfrak{k}(1B30)$, $\mathfrak{u}(1B31)$



- *Black*: Included in the repertoire table

“ဟေ့ကလေး” > “ဟေ့ဦးကလေး”

Balinese Script: Supporting Ecosystem/tools



1.  = Vimala
2.  = Pustaka Bali
3.  = Kadiri
4.  = Noto Sans Balinese
5.  = Natya
6.  = Bali Banat
7.  = Bali Raung
8.  = Mangu sastra
9.  = Narada
10.  = Sapuh Luih
11.  = Sudamala
12.  = Tutud Bali
13.  = Urdhasastra
14.  = Singhambara



KEPUTUSAN KEPALA BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL
NOMOR 545/KEP/BSN/11/2021
TENTANG
PENETAPAN SNI 9047:2021 FON (FONT) AKSARA NUSANTARA

KEPALA BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL,



KEPUTUSAN KEPALA BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL
NOMOR 546/KEP/BSN/11/2021
TENTANG
PENETAPAN SNI 9048:2021 TATA LETAK PAPAN TOMBOL AKSARA
NUSANTARA

KEPALA BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL,

Balinese Script: Repertoire

No.	Code Point	Glyph	Script	Name
1	U+002D	-	Common	HYPHEN-MINUS
2	1B02	ᮀ	Balinese	BALINESE SIGN CECEK = anusvara
3	1B03	ᮁ	Balinese	BALINESE SIGN SURANG = final r • also used for repha in transliteration of Kawi → A982 ᮘjavanese sign layar
4	1B04	ᮂ	Balinese	BALINESE SIGN BISAH = visarga
63	1B41	ᮊᮒ	Balinese	BALINESE VOWEL SIGN TALING REPA TEDUNG = au ≡ 1B3F ᮊᮓ 1B35 ᮒᮓ
64	1B42	ᮊᮑ	Balinese	BALINESE VOWEL SIGN PEPET = ae
65	1B43	ᮊᮒᮑ	Balinese	BALINESE VOWEL SIGN PEPET TEDUNG = oe ≡ 1B42 ᮊᮑ 1B35 ᮒᮓ
66	1B44	ᮊᮓ	Balinese	BALINESE ADEG ADEG = virama

Dataset (15,096)

Traditional wordlist dataset

13149	<u>yogi</u>	၇ယာတိ
13150	<u>yogia</u>	၇ယာတိဝေ
13151	<u>yojana</u>	၇ယာတန
13152	<u>yoni</u>	၇ယာခိ
13153	<u>yowana</u>	၇ယာတန
13154	<u>yoyo</u>	၇ယာ၇ယာ
13155	<u>yuana</u>	ယူဝေခ
13156	<u>yuda</u>	ယူန
13157	<u>yudistira</u>	ယူနိမ္မိက
13158	<u>yuga</u>	ယူဂ
13159	<u>yukti</u>	ယူနိ
13160	<u>yung</u>	ယုံ
13161	<u>yusa</u>	ယူဆ
13162	<u>yuta</u>	ယူတ
13163	<u>yuyu</u>	ယူယူ
13164	<u>yuyu gringsing</u>	ယူယူ ငြိမ်း
13165		

Contemporary wordlist dataset

1919	wéntén	ဝေင်တေင်
1920	wiadin	ဝိယာခိ
1921	wiadin	ဝိယာခိ
1922	wija	ဝိဇ
1923	wikan	ဝိနာ
1924	wiwitan	ဝိဝိဇာ
1925	woh-wohan	ဝဟ-ဝဟ
1926	yadiapin	ယာခိယာ
1927	Yadiapin	ယာခိယာ
1928	yadiapin	ယာခိဝေယာ
1929	yéh	ယေ
1930	yén	ယေ
1931	yéning	ယေခိ
1932	yukti	ယူနိ

Normalization

Form	Description
Normalization Form D (NFD)	Canonical Decomposition
Normalization Form C (NFC)	Canonical Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition

Source	NFC	NFD
1B06	1B06	1B05 1B35
1B08	1B08	1B07 1B35
1B0A	1B0A	1B09 1B35
1B0C	1B0C	1B0B 1B35
1B0E	1B0E	1B0D 1B35
1B12	1B12	1B11 1B35
1B3B	1B3B	1B3A 1B35
1B3D	1B3D	1B3C 1B35
1B40	1B40	1B3E 1B35
1B41	1B41	1B3F 1B35
1B43	1B43	1B42 1B35

Balinese Script Variants

- ◉ Different shapes but can be interchanged (14 Pairs)

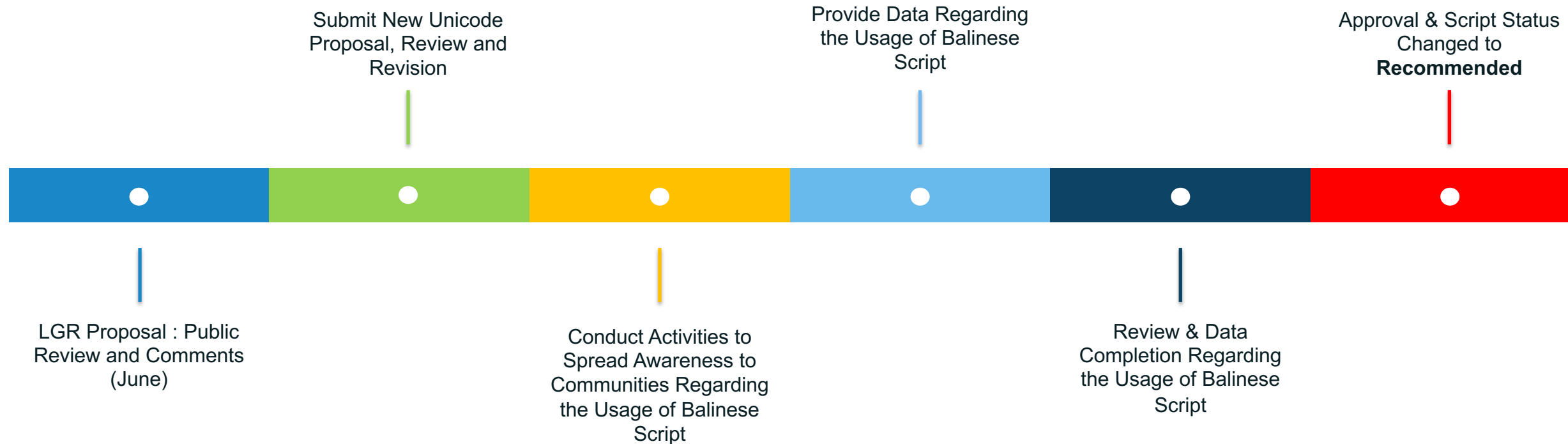
Unicode Code Point	Glyph	Unicode Code Point	Glyph	Sound
1B14		1B13		Ka
1B16		1B15		Ga
1B19		1B18		Ca
1B1B		1B1A		Ja
1B1D		1B22		Ta
1B1E		1B22		Ta
1B25		1B24		Da
1B20		1B24		Da
1B21		1B26		Na
1B23		1B22		Ta
1B28		1B27		Pa
1B2A		1B29		Ba
1B30		1B32		Sa

Balinese Script: Rules

- ⊙ Permissible Entities (Hyphen)
 - www.dumogi-becik.id : www.ဗျူမာဂီ-ဘိမ်ရီ.id
- ⊙ Not Permissible (Code-Page Mixing)
 - www.ဗျူမာဂီbecik.id (not allowed)
- ⊙ Not Permissible (Digits and Punctuation)
 - ကံ ဗွ ဉ္စ ဒေရ ဂ လ် ပဲ ဃံ ။ ဩ ၀း၊။ဒ်ကူး ဩကူး
- ⊙ Maximum of two consecutive consonants allowed
 - သန္တ (NOT allowed)
- ⊙ Sequence for typing
 - Follow the Unicode rules

Balinese Script: Next Plan

- Based on Unicode Standard Annex #31, the status of Balinese script is **Limited Use**. Our planning is to elevate the status to **Recommended**.



Balinese Script: ICANN Visited Bali in December 2023



LGR Document Proposal & Script Discussion



Wiswakarma Museum Visit & Balinese Keyboard Demonstration

Reference LGRs: Languages in Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Script

Louis Houle
Co-Chair, Inuktitut Language GP

Background of the Generation Panel

- ⦿ Scope: .QUÉBEC Universal Acceptance for SLD in official and recognized languages
 - Official Language: French
 - Recognised languages in Québec : English, 3 syllabics languages (Inuktitut, Cree, Naskapi) and 11 Latin script aboriginal languages
- ⦿ Composition of the working group follows multistakeholder model
 - Registry, Registry Operator, IT-engineering Specialists, Scholars, Linguistics and Typographic Experts, Community and governments.

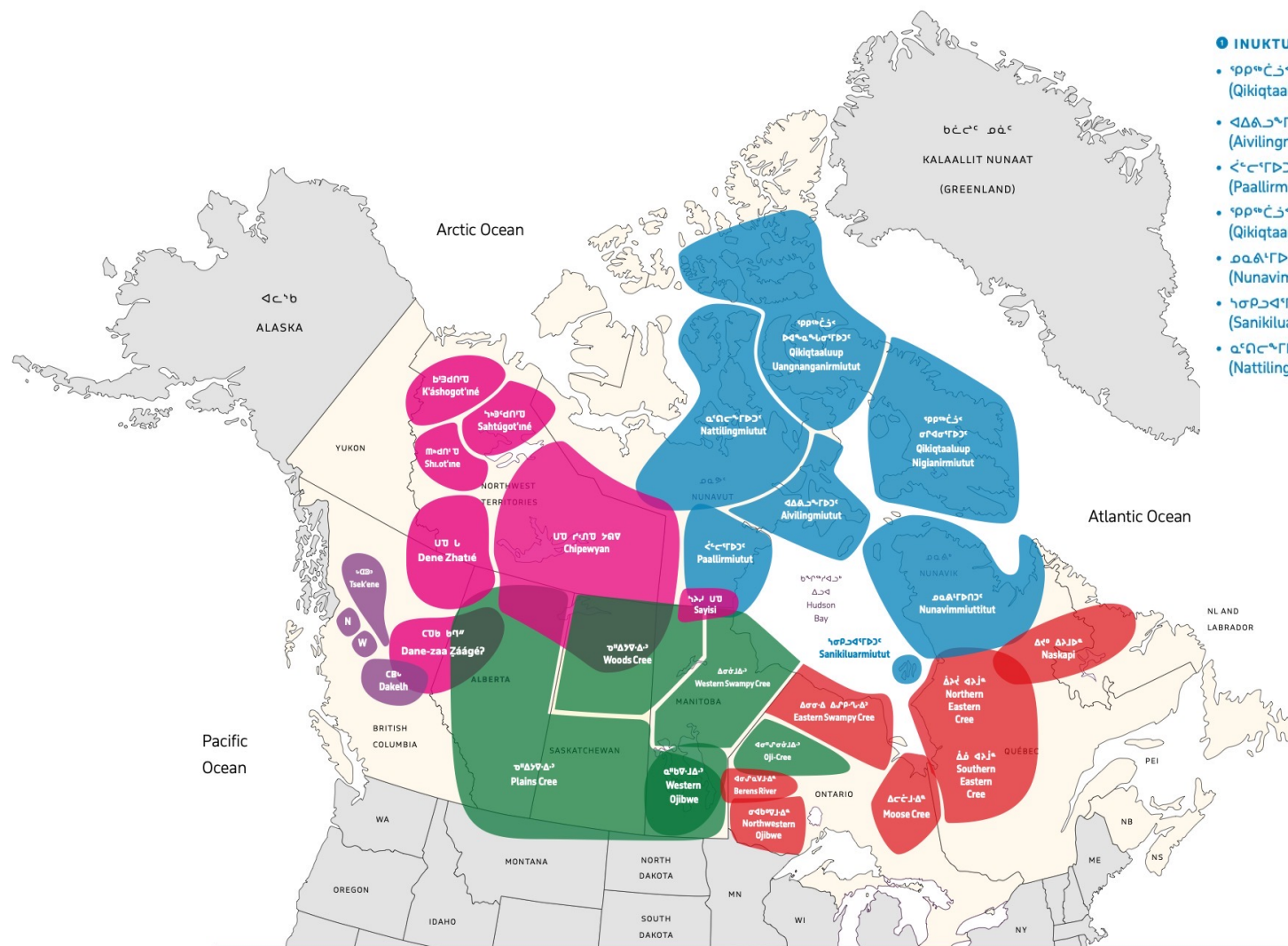
A multi 7 phases LGR syllabics planned for : Inuktitut - Algonquian – Dakleh – Dene including 29 languages. As of May 23, 2024, 3 phases for the LGR engaged.

Phase 1 – Inuktitut (7 languages)

Phase 2 - Algonquian Naskapis (1 language)

Phase 3 - Algonquian Northern East – Southern East Cree (2 languages)

Background of the Inuktitut – Naskapis – Northern Southern East Cree Language



Algonquian Languages

2 EASTERN CREE-OJIBWAY-NASKAPI SYLLABICS

- ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᐃᑦ
(Moose Cree)
- ᐃᑦ ᐃᐱᑦᐱᑦ
(Southern East Cree)
- ᐃᐱᑦᑦ ᐃᐱᑦᐱᑦ
(Northern East Cree)
- ᐃᑕᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐱᑦᐃᑦ
(Eastern Swampy Cree)
- ᐃᑕᑦᑦ ᐃᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
(Naskapi)
- ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
(Ojibway)
- ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
(Berens River Ojibway)
- ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
(Northwestern Ojibway)

3 WESTERN CREE-OJIBWAY SYLLABICS

- ᑃᓴᐣᕈᓂᑦᑭᑦ
(Oji-Cree)
- ᑌᖅᔨᕉ-ᑭᑦ
(Western Ojibwe)
- ᓄᐱᕗᖁᕆᑦ
(Plains Cree)
- ᓄᐱᕗᖁᕇᕆᑦ
(Woods Cree)
- ᑳᓂᓂᑦᑭᑦ
(Western Swampy Cree)

4 DAKLEH (CARRIER) SYLLABICS

- ᐃᐅᐅᐅ
(Dakelh) (Carrier)
- ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ
(Nadot'en)
- ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ
(Witsuwit'en)
- ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ
(Tsek'ene)

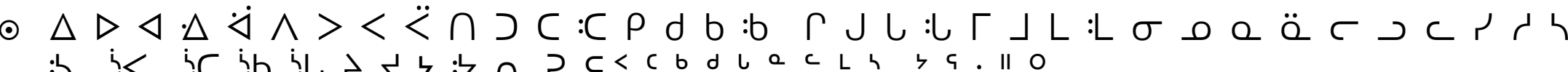
5 DENE SYLLABICS

- דַּנֵּזַא בֶּרֶךְ
(Dane-Zaa) (Beaver)
- צִפְּוֵיָן דֵּנֶס
(Chipewyan) (Dēnesųtīnē)
- דֵּנֶס סַאִיִּיִּס
(Saiyisi dēne) (Sayisi Dene)
- יַאֲטִיגוֹט'ינֶה יַאֲטִי
(North Slavey) (Sahtúgot'íné Yatı)
- דֵּנֶס קֵ'עַ
(South Slavey) (Dene K'e)

Background of the Inuktitut and Algonquian Languages

- ◉ Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics (UCAS) is a script primarily used by First Nations and Inuit in Canada.
- ◉ Originating in the 19th century by English missionary James Evans for the Crees, the Canadian Syllabics is a unique writing system structured around representing syllables. In 1870 Edmund Peck adapted and introduced in Inuit Nunangat the syllabic script.
- ◉ Inuktitut is one of the official language in Nunavut, in Northwest Territories, and is one of the official language in Nunavik
- ◉ Naskapis, an Algonquian language, is the official language of the Naskapis First Nation
- ◉ Northern and Southern East Cree are the official languages of the Cree Nation in Québec

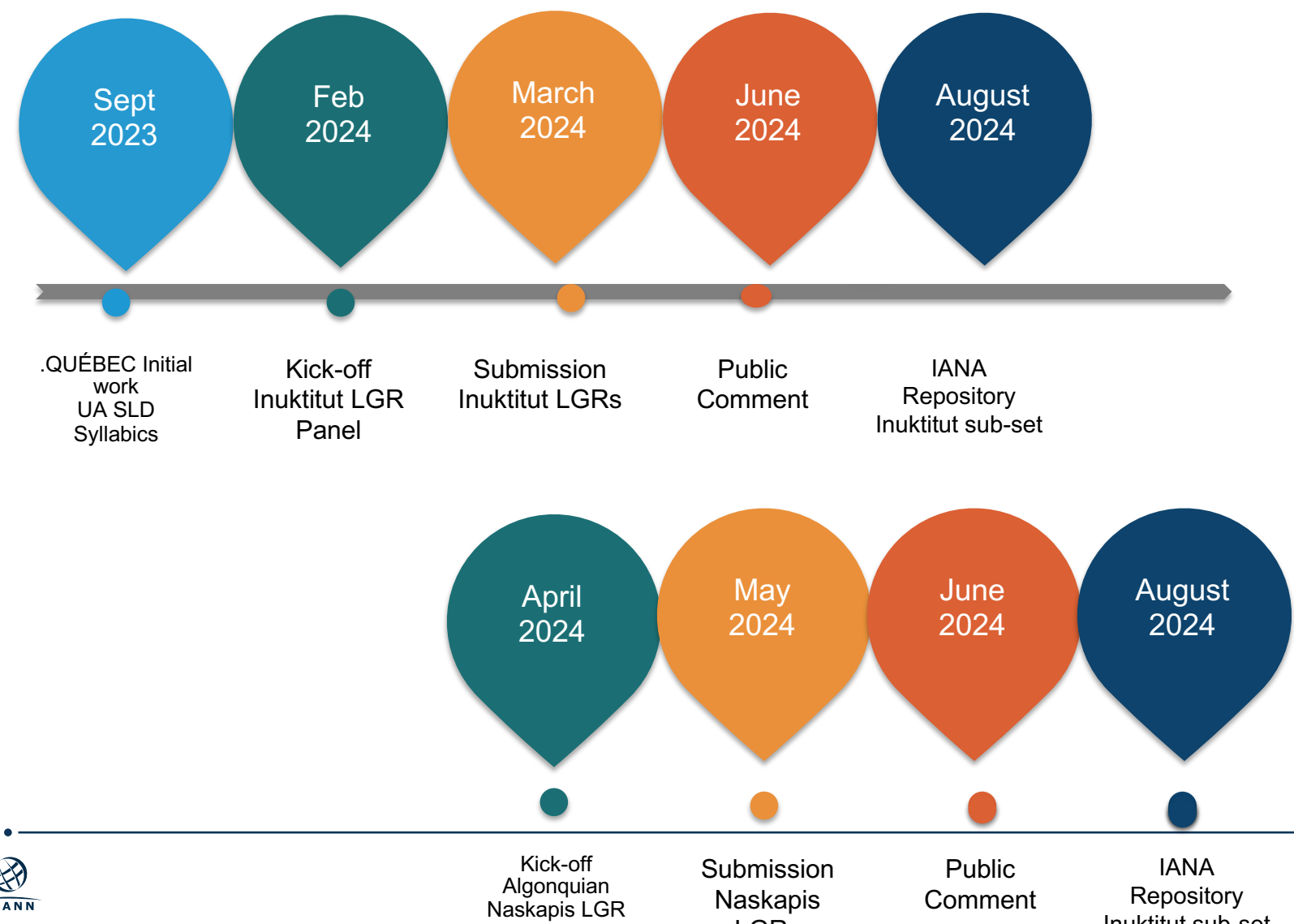
Syllabics repertoire code points repertoire for Naskapis Phase 2

- Includes 3 Ranges.
 - 726 syllabics code points in total.
- Naskapi final Syllabics and ASCII repertoire: 61 syllabics code points, 0-9 ASCII digits code points and hyphen minus – ASCII code point TOTAL : 72 code points
- 

Variants – Rules – Excluded code points Syllabics LGR's (UCAS)

- ⊙ Excluded code points
 - Inuktitut 23 code points (main reason : no contemporary utilization)
 - Naskapis 2 code points (main reason : no property value)
- ⊙ Cross Script Variants : Inuktitut - French – ASCII – Naskapi are present in the zone
 - Example : 144C U CANADIAN SYLLABICS TE ; 1455 C CANADIAN SYLLABICS TA etc.
- ⊙ Specific Rules for Inuktitut and Naskapi
 - Restricted uses for initial code point of a label (some code points excluded at position 1)
 - Restricted uses of composite code points (homoglyph situation)
 - Etc.

Next Steps and Timeline



ᑕᓄᓐᓴᓂ - Nakurmiik - Merci – Thank you -

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