IDN Policy

Kyoto Jyoho Gakuen offers Japanese Internationalized Domain Names (IDN) in .kyoto. This page describes policy and technical requirements for IDN registrations.

Syntax Requirements for IDN Domain Names

- The "A-label" must be valid according to the IDNA2008 rules. This is tested by decoding the A-label to a UTF-8 string, and then re-encoding. If the re-encoded string matches the original string, this test is passed.
- The A-label must be a valid domain name in its own right (ie length and composition rules for ASCII domain names must also successfully be passed).

Compliance with Standards

.kyoto is operated in compliance with the following standards:

RFCs 5890 - 5893 (also known as IDNA2008).

These are the proposed technical standards for

Internationalized Domain Names for Applications, released in 2010.   The RFCs establish IDN-related definitions, protocols, and rules for using specific code points in IDNs.

Variant Policy

It is Kyoto Jyoho Gakuen policy to block variant Variant IDNs (as defined in the Registry Operator's IDN tables and IDN Registration Rules) from registration.

However there are no variant characters in the IDN tables currently supported by the Registry.

Different code points are treated as different characters.

Special Characters

The following characters are special characters to which additional rules apply.

30FB # KATAKANA MIDDLE DOT

3006 # IDEOGRAPHIC CLOSING MARK

30FC # KATAKANA-HIRAGANA PROLONGED SOUND MARK

Any IDN string containing one of the above characters,   must include at least one other katakana (or hiragana or han) character. This is called a CONTEXTUAL rule, defined in RFC5892.

Mixed Scripts

IDN strings may contain mixed scripts. (ie. may be composed of both ASCII and Japanese characters, provided the string meets the above conditions regarding special characters.

Language Tags

Every registered domain name must be associated with a specific language or script.

IDN Tables

The following IDNs are supported in .kyoto. Character tables for every language/script supported are also published in the IANA repository.

Japanese (ja)

Compliance with these standards and policies is achieved through use of internal testing of software prior to deployment, and mechanisms for fault reporting which allow registrars and other stakeholders to report issues with implementation.

Widely-deployed and tested third-party libraries such as GNU libidn are used where possible, as these offer increased assurance of compliance.