**Comment on the Issue of Han Script Single Character IDNs**

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First, the demand for Han script single character TLDs among the Chinese community is unknown. No research on such demand has been found. If, indeed, related research has ever been made, the process and results should be made public to provide a complete and accurate picture.

Second, the review by SSAC was made more than 12 years ago. Over the past 12 years, information technology has evolved rapidly and new risks have emerged. Thus, it is recommended that the SSAC make a reassessment and provide more detailed conclusions.

Third, the potential conflict between the script TLDs and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Common Spoken and Written Languages is more pronounced. In 2013, to implement the Law of the People's Republic of China on Common Spoken and Written Languages, and to meet the specification needs for the application of Chinese characters in various social fields under new circumstances, the State Council released the Common Standard Chinese Characters Table. The Table contains 8105 standardized Chinese characters. The proposal does not consider whether the TLDs are bound by this Table, and how to solve the emerging problems in case of conflict.

Fourth, the Chinese community’s proposal is too general and not operational. Section 8 of the Proposal for Chinese Script Root Zone‬ Label Generation Rules suggests that ICANN should delegate the original applied-for label, all simplified labels and all traditional labels to the same applicant, and avoid duplicate delegation of redundant simplified or traditional labels. This suggestion is not operational. At present, the Chinese script is still under constant adaptation. Therefore, delegating all simplified labels and all traditional labels means that the delegated applied-for label is indefinite and that the treatment of variant labels is not taken into account, which poses a potential uncontrollable risk. So, it is recommended that the scope of Chinese script be strictly restricted.

Fifth, Han script single character TLDs can increase the risks of phishing and fraud, and are susceptible to misinterpretation and forgery. For example, “几” and “ٺ ”, “儿” and “⼉”, are different Chinese characters. They are more likely to be confused when used individually, because users do not know whether the difference lies in the characters themselves or in the fonts. There should be a specific approach to strictly limit the set of Han script candidates.

In conclusion, from the perspective of linguistics, the Han script single character IDN gTLD should be based on more recent and informative research. More specific and detailed proposals should be put forward. They should be in line with China's linguistic laws and regulations, and anticipate and avoid potential risks. It is not recommended to open up the Han script single character IDN gTLD until these studies are completed and community consensus is reached.