“What are the goals and vision of ccTLD registries?”

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Starting points

- The domain name system was introduced by IETF in 1983 in specifications detailed in RFC 882 and RFC 883.

- Issues pertaining to the ccTLD management and operation are guided by RFC 1591, the 2005 GAC Operational Principles, the Framework of Interpretation, and some other fundamental documents developed by the ccNSO community under the auspices of ICANN.

- Key requirement is that for each domain there is a designated manager for supervising that domain's name space.

- The designated manager is the trustee of the top-level domain for both the nation, and the global Internet community.

- There must be an administrative contact and a technical contact for each domain

- At least the administrative contact must reside in the country involved
Possible solutions

- The ccTLD is managed by a domestic organization, the technical support is provided by a domestic (Backend Registry Service Provider) BRSP, the original software is used, cybersecurity is ensured locally, hardware is physically located within the country.
- The ccTLD is managed by a domestic organization, a local BSRP uses open-source software and its location is either within the country, or on the site of a recognized operator, cybersecurity is provided by the national organization - partial outsourcing.
- The domain is formally or informally managed by a domestic organization, there is an overseas BSRP - full outsourcing.
Criteria for successful management of a ccTLD.

- YoY increase of the number of registrations?
- WSIS Principles - “Strengthen cooperation between relevant bodies for the further development of technical standards and to foster their global deployment”
- ICANN’s standards - preserving security, stability, resilience, and interoperability of the global Internet on the basis of a permanent capacity building, provide credible guidelines, as far as the technical fundamentals of a ccTLD registry’s successful operation are concerned.
Interpretation

- Multistakeholder management, support of multilingualism (WSIS)
- Secure - with the presence of a domestic CERT bolstering its ability to effectively counter cybersecurity challenges;
- Stable - financial, infrastructural (electricity, backup, etc.) sustainability, and the presence of qualified and well trained and retrained staff
- Resilient - the presence of efficiently operating nodes, dedicated and customized software, timely and sufficient hardware and software upgrades and improvement, well-developed and constantly updated emergency and backup review and testing procedures, etc.
- Capacity building - staff’s well-established and constantly upgraded skills and competencies, as well as efficient international networking and communication to enable the ccTLD staff to acquire and exchange knowledge and best practices
- Enjoying users’ confidence - public trust in the ccTLD in general and the due protection of users’ legitimate rights and interests, including but not limited to intellectual property rights and other property rights;
Interpretation 2

- Another criterion is the public perception of the ccTLD, which the most advanced ccTLDs employ as a metrics to measure local residents and businesses’ degree of loyalty to, and first choice of, a respective ccTLD State the strategies.

- Last but not least, the criteria of paramount importance is the pursuit of public interest: though a vague concept, in the context of the domain industry it is often time understood as meeting the national government and society’s expectations as far the nation’s identity on the Internet is concerned.
Existing ccTLD management practices in AP region

The scope of existing practices involves the following ccTLD managers:

- Governmental structure
- Telecom operator
- University or scientific organization
- Private company
- Policy making council and national BRSP
- Policy making council and foreign BRSP

- only the last two points meet the recommendations of the WSIS in terms of the multistakholder management of the ccTLD.
Questions

- Should the ccTLD’s policy maker be domiciled locally or overseas?
- Should the BRSP be domiciled locally or overseas?
- Should the ccTLD registry be allowed to operate original, proprietary, software or open-source one?
- Should the dispute resolution follow UDPR or a local alternative procedure?
- Should the domain name registrations prices be defined by the market or driven by non-market considerations?
Small island countries suggests that the council and the BRSP is located outside the country.

In these countries, the general trend is aimed at maximizing the number of registrations in order to generate large incomes.

Dispute resolution is carried out according to WIPO procedure.
Management by telecommunications operator, or to a scientific structure or a state structure.

The software is original, developed by the domain manager structure.

The overall focus is to maintain tight control over the registered domain names and to prevent the registration of domain names by foreign residents.

There is no desire for a large number of registrations.

Dispute resolution is based on local jurisdiction.
.nz, .am, .kr, .au, .ph, .mn, .la

- Domain management is carried out by private or public entities.
- Third-party software is widely used, outsourcing is practiced by recognized zone managers such as CentralNic and Affilias.
- Location of BRSP is possible both domestically and abroad or in a cloud.
- Restrictions on registration are minimal, non-residents have the opportunity to register domains in these zones.
- The cost of registration is mainly due to market factors - competition between registrars.
- Dispute resolution is based on local legislation, taking into account the recommendations of WIPO.
Suggestions

- A domain have to be managed by a multistakeholder based public organization.
- Technical functions are performed by BRSP.
- The organization of the BRSP for each country is determined by the requirements of local legislation, the availability of reliable infrastructures, and qualified personnel.
- It is possible to create a dedicated unit that performs the role of a financial center with which registrars sign their contracts.
- In order to resolve disputes, it is advisable to create a specialized local arbitration, the arbitrators must be trained in two directions – technical and legal in order to have good understanding of domain name industry, WIPO UDRP practice.