“How to develop and sustain a meaningful dialogue with own government”
Country code TLDs (ccTLDs)

TLDs delegated to specific countries or territories are called Country Code TLDs (ccTLDs) which are not regulated by ICANN. In fact each country has jurisdiction over their own ccTLD and each local registry establishes their own policies and procedures. In the past all ccTLDs were two-letter code assigned to the country or territory. Since 2010 there have also been internationalized ccTLDs that represent the name of a country or territory in own script.
ROLE OF ccTLD

- Are a public/national resource, a trustee for the delegated ccTLD, and has a duty to serve the local Internet community as well as the global Internet community.

- Represent the country’s identity in the Internet space thus they should work cooperatively with the relevant government or public authority of the country or territory.

- Form an important aspect in the management of (DNS), cybersecurity /cybercrime, country digitalization and among other reasons.

- Should be recognized under relevant national laws/policies as in performing their functions ccTLD Registries are subject to applicable law.
ccTLD Priorities

- Efficiency of the domain name system
- Preservation of the public interest in the domain name system
- Ease of domain name registration
- Transparency and accountability in ccTLD management
- Protection of intellectual property rights
- Low cost of registration
- Alignment with the government's general telecommunication policy or other policies
- The local Internet community's cooperation in the ccTLD management
- Registration size of the TLD
ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

• Strongly encourage to ensure that the ccTLD is being administered in the public interest, within the framework of its national public policy and relevant laws and regulations.

• Ensure that domain name registration in the ccTLD by Registrars benefits from effective and fair conditions of competition, at appropriate levels and scale of activity.

• In making a designation or acceptance for a ccTLD Registry, the government or public authority should take into consideration the importance of long-term stability in the administration and management of the ccTLD and in the DNS. In most cases, such stability may be best served through the designation of an organisation or an enterprise rather than a specific individual.
Some Fundamentals

- The Internet is part of a Country’s Virtual Real Estate.
- The ccTLD is one of the virtual real estate’s inherent natural resource.
- The resource should be developed for the benefit of all.
- As with any natural resource, governance issues are paramount.
- Therefore the right approach is fundamental in overcoming the issues and challenges.
Communication provisions between Government & ccTLD

- Term, performance clauses, applicable law, opportunity for review and process for revocation.
- A commitment by the Registry to operate the ccTLD in the interest of the relevant local Internet community and the global Internet community.
- Confirmation that the ccTLD is operated in trust in the public interest and that any claim of intellectual property rights shall not impede any possible future change of Registry.
- References to ensure the safety and integrity of the Registry databases.
- Conditions for the efficient and effective resolution of disputes arising from domain name registration.
Approach for Communication

• Interact with government frequently by organizing or attending meetings and calls.
• Be part of Government committees on national Internet issues.
• Invite Government Representatives to join your committee/advisory board.
• Interact with their GAC representative ‘frequently’.
Ask from Government

• To support you in country domain name promotion including IDN’s.

• To take first move in adoption ,All government websites should also be accessible on country IDN domain.

• All government IT purchase and software procurements should ask for universal acceptance readiness, their email and other software applications should accept, validate, store, process and display all domain names including IDN’s

• Being a public/national resource, should receive government subsidies. This would be one way of reducing the cost of the domain names, and ensuring universal access.
How Governments are supporting

The Government of the State of Rajasthan (India), through India’s RajMail project, has provided all its citizens with a free email address in either Hindi or English, using its secure email platform provided by XgenPlus. This is an important step in the state’s eGovernance project and promotion of National IDN domain.

RajMail Case Study:


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Way Forward

By 2020 the number of internet users worldwide is expected to surpass five billion. This will be 64% of the planet. These vast numbers are supported by a growing domain name space. Currently there are over 300 million registered domain names of which almost half are ccTLDs. The next wave will be of internationalized ccTLDs if they are promoted appropriately.
Create the truly inclusive Internet of the future

Software and many applications are still not updated to handle new TLDs and internationalized ccTLDs —they are not Universal Acceptance-ready. This causes problems for Internet users, including but not limited to those whose languages are written in scripts that include non-ASCII characters. To keep pace with this new world, new software must be built and old software and applications must be updated. The state of successfully complying with this new world of TLDs is called Universal Acceptance.

Now is the time to get your systems ready for Universal Acceptance and create the truly inclusive Internet of the future.
Thank You

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