Internet governance and the The domain name



Domain vs domain name?

- Domain name:
- muni.cz

- Domain:
- .cz = domain
- muni = subdomain

How the system works?

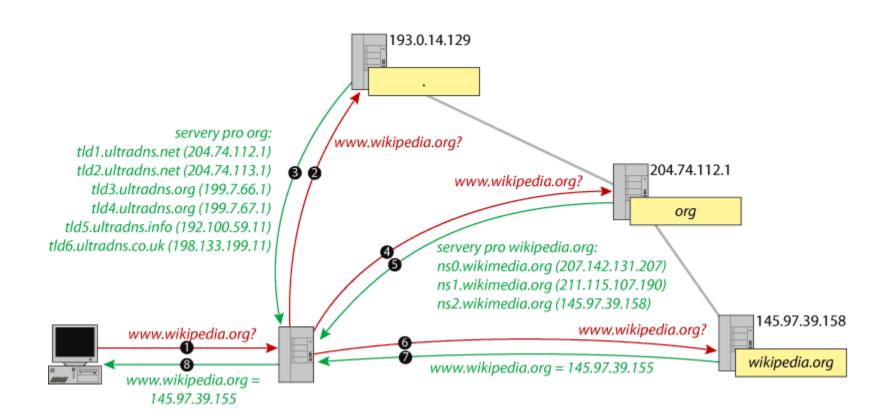
- The user enters a domain name into the browser
- The browser sends an inquiry to the "name server"
- Name server searches the "domain sentence" in the DNS database and "translates" the domain name into the IP adress
- The browser connects to the server

=> DNS (domain name system)

Structure of a domain name

- Root domain . (always the highest position depends on the situation)
- Top level domain (TLD)
 - Generic- .com .gov .org .biz .edu
 - National- .cz .uk .de .sk .ru
- Subdomain
 - muni.cz seznam.cz google.com
- Subdomains of lower levels
 - law.muni.cz pocasi.seznam.cz mail.google.com

wikipedia.org



Functions of a domain name

- Technical
- ?Identification?
 - Not necessarily e.g.goodwill.com
- Search
- Promotion
- Competitive

How domain names are assigned

- Assignation is based on registration
- The database of domain names is maintained by Administrators/Sponsors
 - Each top level domain has its administrator ICANN, EURid, CZ nic
 - The main task of administrator is to run DNS
- The registration of domain names to individual users is performed by REGISTRARS
 - Registrars are entrepreneurs and compete

Main principles of registration

Singularity principle (uniqueness)

- The domain name can be registered only for one user
- One user can have more domain names

Priority principle

First come first served

ICANN – top authority

- Internet corporation for assigned names and numbers
- responsible for managing and coordinating the Domain Name System (DNS)
- ICANN is also responsible for accrediting the domain name registrars

Domain speculations

And abusive registrations

The ultimate consequence of priority and singularity

- Competition for principal seed domain names
- Fastest user wins the race
- Creates space for abusive domain name registrations
 - Cybersquatting
 - Typosquatting
 - Domain Kiting
 - Domain Hijacking



Legal concept of a domain name



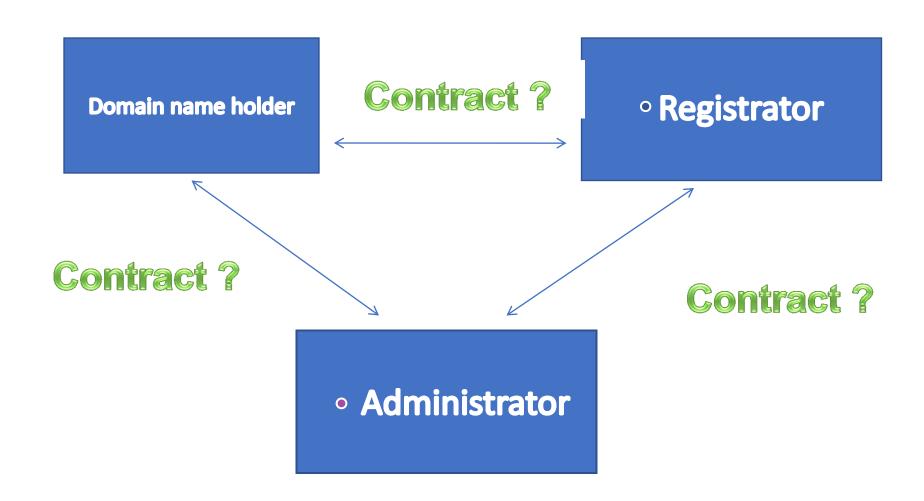
Legal definition of a domain name

- Property (?)
- Contract (?)
- Legal institute sui generis (?)

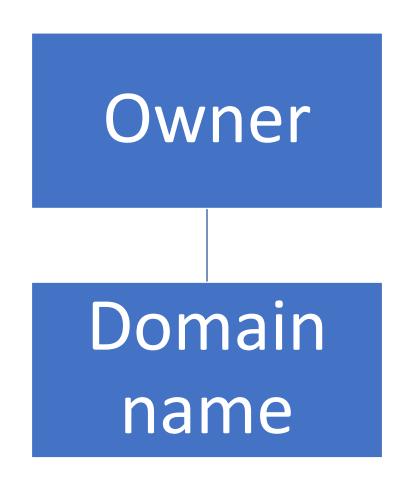
Practical meaning

- Can you sell a domain name?
- Can we apply the fundamental right of property?
- Is there any "absolute right" for a domain name?
- Can you inherit a domain name?

Domain name as a contractual relationship?



Domain name as a Property?



International perspective

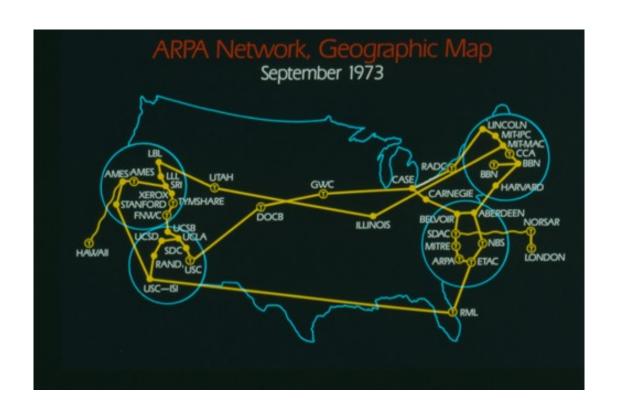
- (US, UK,)
 - Domain names are creatures of contract Discussion they are also intangible property with limitations (UK, US)
- Germany
 - Not a "thing" but "contract" (vertraglich Anspruch)
 - It is a part of property/has value (Vermögenswert)
- Protected by trademark law (globally) in certain cases
- Discussion
 - Should the concept be reviewed

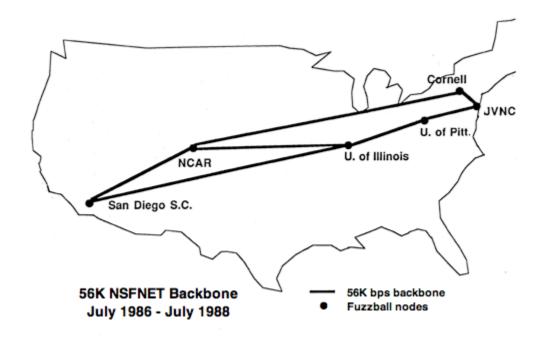
Who controls the DNS?

Internet governance









Proprietory or open format?

- The first proprietory format was unsuccessfull
 - Telecommunications
 - Cable TVs
 - Banks(SWIFT)
 - Intranet
 - LAN

1982

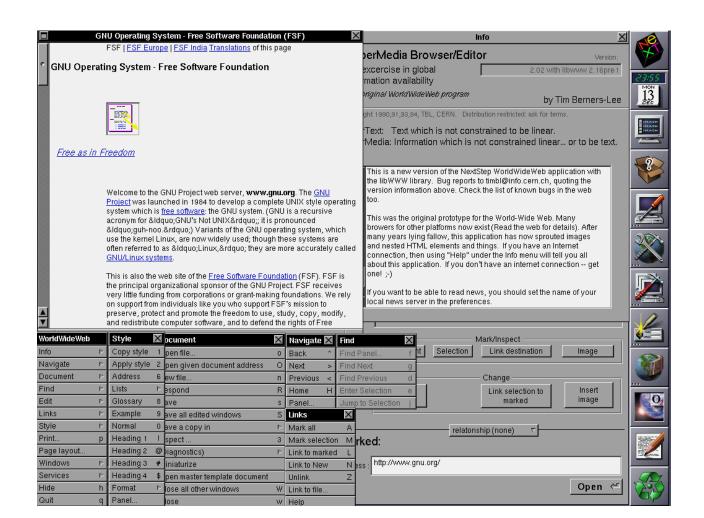
- TCP/IP
 - Vyvinul Stanford a UCL
 - Army the first user
 - After that IBM, AT&T and DEC

1988



- Established by US government
- Administers IP adresses and domains
- LDNS" Office

1991 Browser



ISOC 1992

- Non-profit organization
- Standards coodination
 - Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF),
 - Internet Architecture Board (IAB),
 - Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG),
 - Internet Research Task Force (IRTF).



1998



- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- From "single stakeholder" to "multi-stakeholder"

ICANN



After 2016

- The contract between USA and ICANN runs out
 - Either completion of multi-stakeholder model
 - Or return under US government

ICANN – top authority

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- responsible for managing and coordinating the Domain Name System (DNS)
- ICANN is also responsible for accrediting the domain name registrars



ICANN sends plan for Internet transition to US gov't

f Like < 4

(ICANN), the agency

responsible for the global

The Internet Corporation for

Assigned Names and Numbers

coordination of the DNS Root, IP

protocol resources, said the plan

for the global stewardship of the Internet has been submitted to

addressing, and other Internet

By Eden Estopace | 2016-03-14



Caption: ICANN's Board Chair Dr. Stephen D. Crocker

Crocker
the US government for review.

The plan is the result of an inclusive, global discussion among representatives from government, large and small business, technical experts, civil society, researchers, academics and end users.

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Microsoft recently opened its new Cybersecurity...

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https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/iana-stewardship-transition-proposal-10mar16-en.pdf

Proposal to Transition the Stewardship of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Functions

from the U.S. Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to the Global Multistakeholder Community

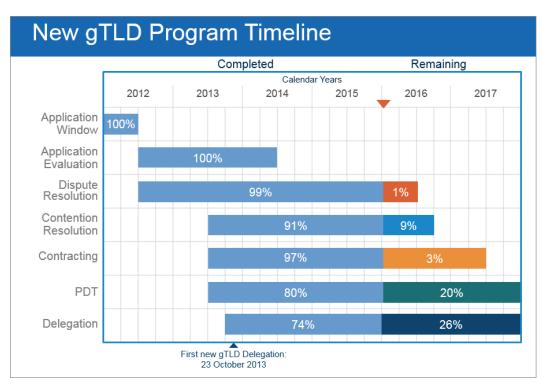
IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG)

March 2016

ICANN – top authority

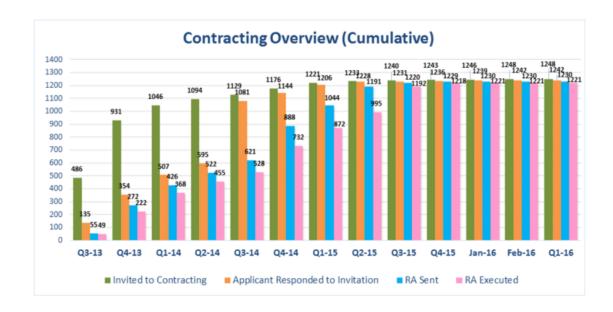
- Internet corporation for assigned names and numbers
- responsible for managing and coordinating the Domain Name System (DNS)
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How to get a new TLD?



HOW many TLD are there now?

- CCA 1400
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Internet_top-level_domains



What do they have in common?

In terms of registration eligibility?

Not much

In terms of registration proces?

 Not much – not every site needs to operate via "registrators"

In terms of jurisdiction

Not much

What is harmonized?

- Trademark protection
 - Alternative dispute resolution
 - Applies to new TLD
 - LTD prior to such

Alternative dispute resolution

The harmonized solution

Reasons

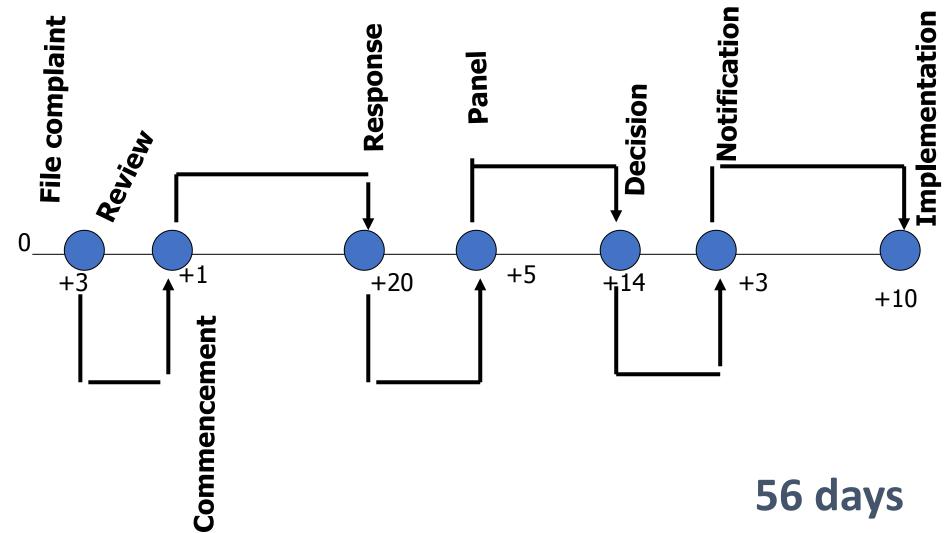
- Increased volumes of squatting cases
- Problems with international element
- Insufficient national regulation
- Low experience of judges with cybersquatting and IP law in general

Alternative resolution - principle

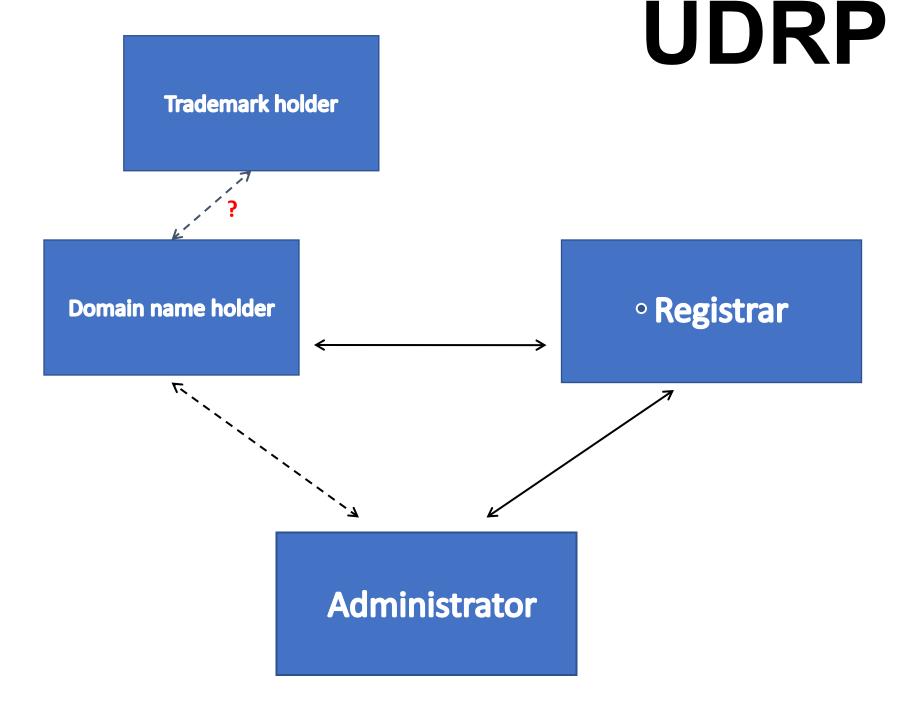
- Arbitration clause in the terms and conditions of registrations
- Third parties have the right (not duty) to file a complaint at a selected arbitration institution
- Arbitration clauses are contained in the majority of domain names

UDRP





56 days



4. Mandatory Administrative Proceeding.

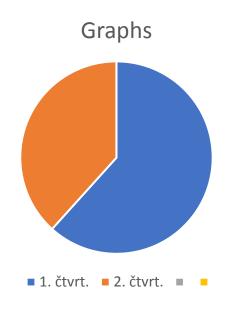
This Paragraph sets forth the type of disputes for which you are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding. These proceedings will be conducted before one of the administrative-dispute-resolution service providers listed at www.icann.org/en/dndr/udrp/approved-providers.htm (each, a "Provider").

- **a. Applicable Disputes.** You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a "complainant") asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that
 - (i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and
 - (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name and
 - (iii) your domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith.

Cumulative condition

Another problem

- Defensive registrations
- 215,835 .xxx domains. 132,859 are, adult-related sites, while 82,976 are merely defensive registrations



Why Taylor Swift is buying adult web domains (fortune.com)





The pop star is making another savvy Internet business move

Photograph by Brian Ach — Getty

Taylor Swift has made yet another shrewd business move by buying up Internet domains with her name in them that imply adult material could lurk within. The move keeps those domains under Swift's control.

The pop star purchased TaylorSwift.porn and TaylorSwift.adult, according to CNNMoney.

The .porn and .adult Top-Level Domains (TLDs) are scheduled to become available for all to purchase on June 1, but the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, which controls these and other new domains, is letting some major brands and celebrities get ahead of the game.

.porn as a business model?

COSTS

1 million dollars

INCOME

- 150 dollars per registration per 5 years
- 1 000 000 / 150
 - All you need is 6 000 Celebrities and companies who make "smart business move"

Trends to help trademark and personal rights

- RESERVED NAMES
- SUNRISE PERIODS
- UDRP procedure
- RRP procedure

RESERVED NAMES

 https://www.icann.org/sites/default/files/packages/reservednames/ReservedNames.xml

IOC, Red Cross, and IGO reserved names for new gTLDs

Created 2013-07-03 Last Updated 2014-12-10 Note This registry contains the list of reserved names according to the new gTLD base registry agreement for International Olympic Committee, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Novement, and Intergovernmental Organizations categories.

Registries included below

- International Olympic Committee
- International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Names
 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Names
- Intergovernmental Organizations

International Olympic Committee

Registration Procedure(s) Not defined by an RFC, assigned by ICANN Description Reservation at second level

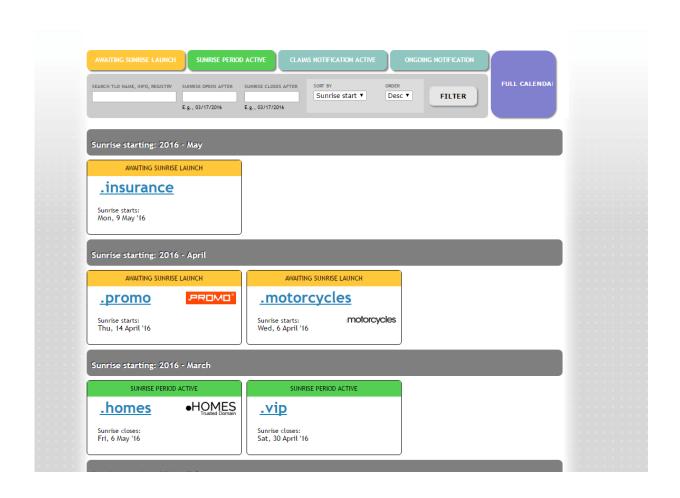
http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/agb/agreement-approved-02jul13-en.pdf

Name 戻	DNS Label 📄
olympic	olympic
olympiad	olympiad
olympique	olympique
olympiade	olympiade
olympisch	olympisch
olímpico	xnolmpico-8ya
olimpíada	xnolimpada-g2a
أوليمبي	xnigbk7fennc
أوليمبياد	xnigbic3azhgtrc
奥林匹克	xn74qv0co1jlpq
奥林匹亚	xnjlq85io9flpq
奥林匹克	xn74qv0cu1jdpq
奥林匹亞	xnnlq05iu9fdpq
ολυμπιακοί	xnkxadxfcgtff2c
ολιπιπιάδα	vn hvakiciatk7h

Trademark Clearinghouse



SUNRISE PERIODS



Domain disputes



How to be legally protected from squatters?

- Competition law
- Trademark law
- Geographical indications
- Commercial name (firma)
- Right for privacy



UNFAIR COMPETITION

- §2976 –
- "conduct in economic competition
- conflicts with the accepted practices of competition
- may be detrimental to other competitors or customers.

• Unfair competition is prohibited.



UNFAIR COMPETITION

- misleading marking of goods and services
 - svycarskehodinky.cz, gooogle.com, vikipedia.org
- parasitic use of the reputation of another competitor's enterprise, products or services

Domain names and right for privacy and personality rights

- UDHR Article 12
 - No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- Charter of human rights Article 10(1)
 - Everyone has the right to demand that his human dignity, personal honor, and good reputation be respected, and that his name be protected.

Possible violations of personal rights

- Paroubeknamars.cz
- bushsucks.com
- Ihategates.com (inactive)

- Juliaroberts.com
- Britneyspears.com

Protection of company names - § 423 Civil code

- FIRMA
 - FIRMA is potected by unfair commercial rules

Trademark

• Exclusive right to use the trademark in connection with goods and services

Example

- Squatter registers a domain sony.cz and offers it for sale
 - Can these companies rely on the protection on the company name claims?
 - Sony Music Entertainment Czech Republic s.r.o.
 - Sony Music Entertainment Czech Republic s.r.o.
 - SONY Czech, spol. s r.o.
 - Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications International AB Branch Office Czech Republic,

Example



- Squatter registers the domain lego.cz
- He does not use this domain and offers it for sale for 200 000 Kč
- Can the trademark owner claim violation of his rights?
- Can the trademark owner claim transfer of the domain name?
- What if the owner is based in denmark, administrator is Czech and squatter Russian?

.eu domain

- Established "by law"
 - 733/2002/EC
- To accelerate e-commerce
- Promote common market

Accelerate benefits of information society



Structure of the .eu domain

REGISTRY

REGISTRARS

USERS

REGISTRY (sponsor)

- Administers the .eu domain
- EURid
 - Non profit company
 - Established under Belgian law





Registrars

- Independent entities
- Have to be accredited by the registry
- Do not have to be European
- Currently cca 900 accredited registrars

USERS - Eligibility criteria (Art 3)

undertaking having its registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the Community, or

organisation established within the Community without prejudice to the application of national law, or

natural person resident within the Community;

Policy rules (874/2004)

- Requirements for domain name applications
- Requirements for registrars
- Requirements for registrar accreditation
- Languages
- Registration procedures

Language

• For any communication by the Registry that affects the rights of a party in conjunction with a registration, such as the grant, transfer, cancellation or revocation of a domain, the Registry shall ensure that these communications are possible in all official languages.

Protection of rights in .eu domain

Protection of rights

1. "sunrise perionds"

2. Alternative dispute resolution

Sunrise periods

- 1st period
 - only registered national and Community trademarks, geographical indications, public authorities
- 2nd period
 - names that can be registered in the first part as well as names based on all other prior rights
- 3rd period all other users

Alternative dispute resolution

2 POSSIBLE ADR PROCEDURES

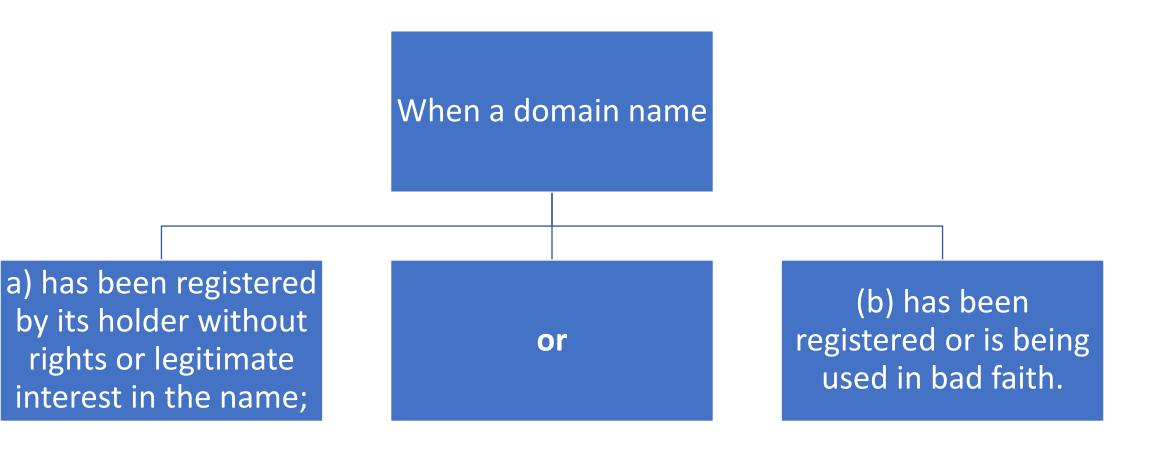
Rightholder vs. domain name holder

Domain name applicant vs. registry

Rightholder vs. User

- Compulsory for the holder of a domain name and the Registry.
 - Not for the Rightholder
- Question of "speculative or abusive registration"

Speculative or abusive registration Is



Legitimate interest

- (a) the holder has used the name for the offering of goods or services
- (b) the holder has been commonly known by the name,
 - even in the absence of a right recognised by law
- (c) the holder is making a legitimate and non-commercial or fair use of the domain name,
 - without intent to mislead consumers
 - or harm the reputation of a name on which a right is recognised or established by national and/or Community law.

Bad faith

- (a) registered primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or transferring to the holder of a protected name
- (b) prevent the holder from reflecting this name in a corresponding domain name,
 - provided that:
 - (i) a pattern of such conduct by the registrant can be demonstrated;
 - (ii) the domain name has not been used in a relevant way for at least two years
- (c) primarily for the purpose of disrupting the professional activities of a competitor; or
- (d) intentionally used to attract Internet users, for commercial gain, by creating a likelihood of confusion
- (e) the domain name registered is a personal name for which no demonstrable link exists

Comparison ADR and UDRP

UDRP

- 1. Confusing similirarity
- 2. No legitimate interest
- 3. Bad faith

ADR

- 1. Confusing Similarity
- 2 No legitimate interest

• or

- 1 Confusing Similarity
- 2 Bad Faith