

Sound check script

Please read out loud

Hello, my name is - - - and I will be speaking during the session today. I am testing my audio to confirm that the technical service providers can hear me clearly.



85 | COMMUNITY
FORUM



ccNSO Members Meeting

Regulations impacting ccTLDs

10 March 2026



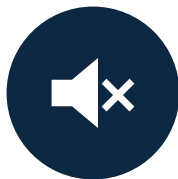
**SPEAK SLOWLY AND
CLEARLY.**



**USE A HEADSET FOR
BETTER AUDIO AND
INTERPRETATION.**



**RAISE YOUR HAND IN
ZOOM TO JOIN THE
QUEUE.**



**ON SITE? PLEASE
MUTE YOUR ZOOM
AUDIO.**



**REMOTE? PLEASE
TURN ON YOUR
CAMERA WHEN
SPEAKING.**



**NON-ENGLISH
SPEAKER? LET US
KNOW FOR
INTERPRETATION.**

Have a headset ready!



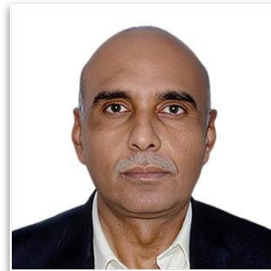
Participants could present, ask questions, or contribute in languages other than English.

Regulations impacting ccTLDs

Tuesday, 10 March 2026 | 10:30-12:00 local (05:00-06:30 UTC)

Session chair: Annaliese Williams, .au

- Devesh Tyagi, .in
- Kristian Ørmen, .se & .nu
- Vivien Maidaborn, .nz
- Jordan Carter, .au



REGULATIONS IMPACTING ccTLDs



About NIXI

The National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI), a not-for-profit organization under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, is dedicated to strengthening India's Internet ecosystem



.in is more than a domain — it's India's trusted digital identity, built on security, reliability, and a strong foundation for a self-reliant digital future.

History of the .in Registry

1989

.in country code top-level domain (ccTLD) delegated to India.

2003

National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) established.

2004

NIXI assumes responsibility for managing the .in registry; liberalized registration policy introduced & Public launch of direct second-level registrations (e.g., domain.in).

2016 Onwards

Rapid acceleration in .in adoption driven by startups, digital India initiatives, and MSME growth.

2020s

Expansion of secure, verified zones such as .BANK.IN to strengthen sector-specific trust.

Today

.in stands among the fastest-growing ccTLDs, representing India's trusted digital identity globally.



Legal Structure of India



Legislature

- Enacts laws
- Comprises the President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha



Executive

- Implements and administers laws
- Led by the President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers



Judiciary

- Interprets laws and safeguards the Constitution
- Includes the Supreme Court, High Courts, and Subordinate Courts



Top 4 ccTLDs – Asia Pacific Region

According to The DNIB Quarterly Report Q4 2025



Shift in the Way We Do Domain Registration



Past

- No verification framework
- No proactive monitoring or controls



Present

- Verified registrations
- WHOIS keyword monitoring
- Mandatory KYC processes



Future

- AI-powered WHOIS monitoring
- Intelligent risk detection
- Predictive fraud prevention



Legal Perspective

Past – Legal Foundation of .IN

- .IN is India's country code domain managed by National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI).
- Governance is through the Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) executed with accredited registrars.

Present Concerns

- Increasing misuse of domains for phishing, fraud and trademark infringement.
- Anonymous/privacy-based registrations posed enforcement challenges.



Strengthened RAA Framework (Recent Amendment)

- RAA has been recently amended to tighten compliance requirements.
- Enhanced focus on KYC verification, data accuracy, monitoring, security standards, and time-bound response to complaints and legal directions.

Delhi High Court – Dabur Judgment & Recognition of NIXI

- In Dabur India Ltd v. Ashok Kumar & Ors, the Delhi High Court directed stronger e-KYC norms and greater accountability of registrars.
- The Court highlighted the need for a structured Indian framework for domain governance and appreciated NIXI's existing .IN model, observing that a nodal repository framework similar to NIXI's system could serve as a template for wider regulatory strengthening.

Future Direction

- Movement towards a more transparent, accountable and legally robust .IN ecosystem.
- Provides clarity and a structured compliance environment, helping registrars mitigate risk and operate with greater legal certainty.



APAC (Asia-Pacific)

Region Overview

Regional Scope

- Covers East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania
- Includes major economies such as China, India, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and Singapore
- Represents ~60% of the global population

Economic Significance

- Fastest-growing global region
- Strong manufacturing and export base
- Rapid digital and technology adoption
- Expanding middle-class consumer market

Key Industries

- Technology & Digital Services
- Manufacturing & Electronics
- Automotive
- Banking & Financial Services
- E-commerce

Strategic Importance

- Major contributor to global GDP
- Critical hub in global supply chains
- High growth and investment potential



Way Forward

- Today's challenges exceed the capacity of any single State to manage alone.
- If left unaddressed, these risks threaten present and future generations.
- They also endanger the welfare of our planet.
- Without proper management, technological advances may benefit only a few.
- When responsibly governed, knowledge and technology can create a better future for all.
- The goal is to build an environment that is open, stable, free, interoperable, reliable, secure, inclusive, and sustainable.

Q&A

Thank You



ICANN85 ccNSO

IGLC session

Regulations impacting ccTLDs

Vivien Maidaborn
Chief Executive
InternetNZ

Looking at this topic through a couple of different lenses

- The permission space in which a ccTLD develops policy positions to influence regulatory outcomes
- The process of influencing regulatory outcomes



The impact of a polarised membership on policy positioning

- InternetNZ is a membership based incorporated society (& registered charity)
- Membership has grown exponentially and is more polarised
- Creates a different space in which to develop public policy positions and advice for government



Putting in place solid foundations for this new environment

- InternetNZ Constitution
- InternetNZ organisational values
- InternetNZ 5 year strategy



How to have impact on the regulatory process and policy outcomes

- When the government doesn't have a digital agenda
- When a single voice has little impact
- When focussing on diverse issues that pop up periodically



Playing the long game to influence policy outcomes

- A complex game of interlinking parts
- Requires a vision
- Leans heavily on relationships



Final thoughts

- Working with your organisational context
- Have a clarity of purpose
- Build relationships



Thank you.

Any comments or questions?

**Add any additional information,
such as presenters name and
contact details etc.**



VI ♥ INTERNET



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The Swedish Internet Foundation is an independent, private foundation that works for the positive development of the internet.

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Internet Governance

Kristian Ørmen

Cooperation is key

Governments and ccTLD's must cooperate and find a common understanding on how we can regulate in the best way possible. Some things just work better directly in the law, and some things belong in the registry terms for registering domain names.

I'm sure most governments and ccTLD's have a common goal for a secure and stable internet.

ccTLD's have expert knowledge

We together must make sure not to create unintended consequences of regulation.



GDPR

What happened to whois and did EU completely missed this when they passed their regulation?

gTLD transfers “stopped working”, but most ccTLD’s were ready.



NIS2

Is about cybersecurity and in that sense article 28 can seem a bit odd. It almost seem as a GDPR fix with added details in the mix.

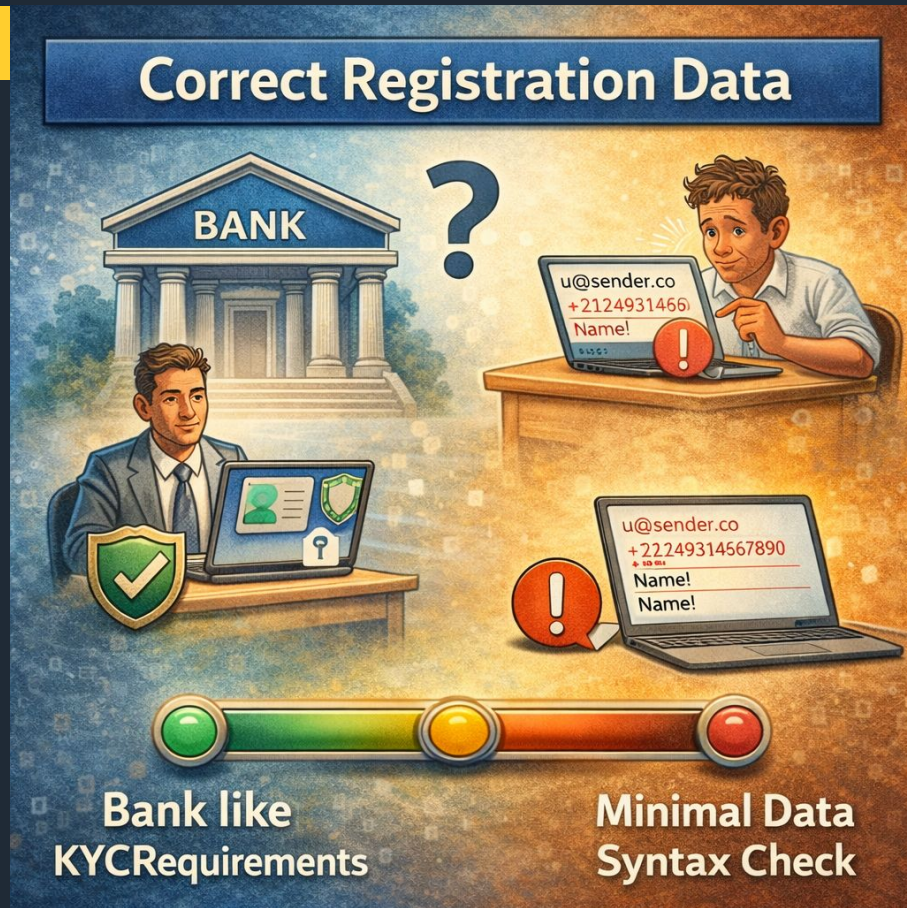
It requires us to collect correct registration data for name/company, phone and e-mail.

It also requires us to disclose this data within 72 hours to requesters with a lawful request.



Correct registration data

At what level is verification satisfactory? Some people do bank like KYC requirements and some almost don't even syntax check their data



Postal addresses

EU didn't include postal addresses in their NIS2 requirements.

Do you need them? How many % is correct in your database today?

In Sweden, the postal address requirement in the law has been removed. We have quickly followed up and have removed the requirement in our registration terms as well.

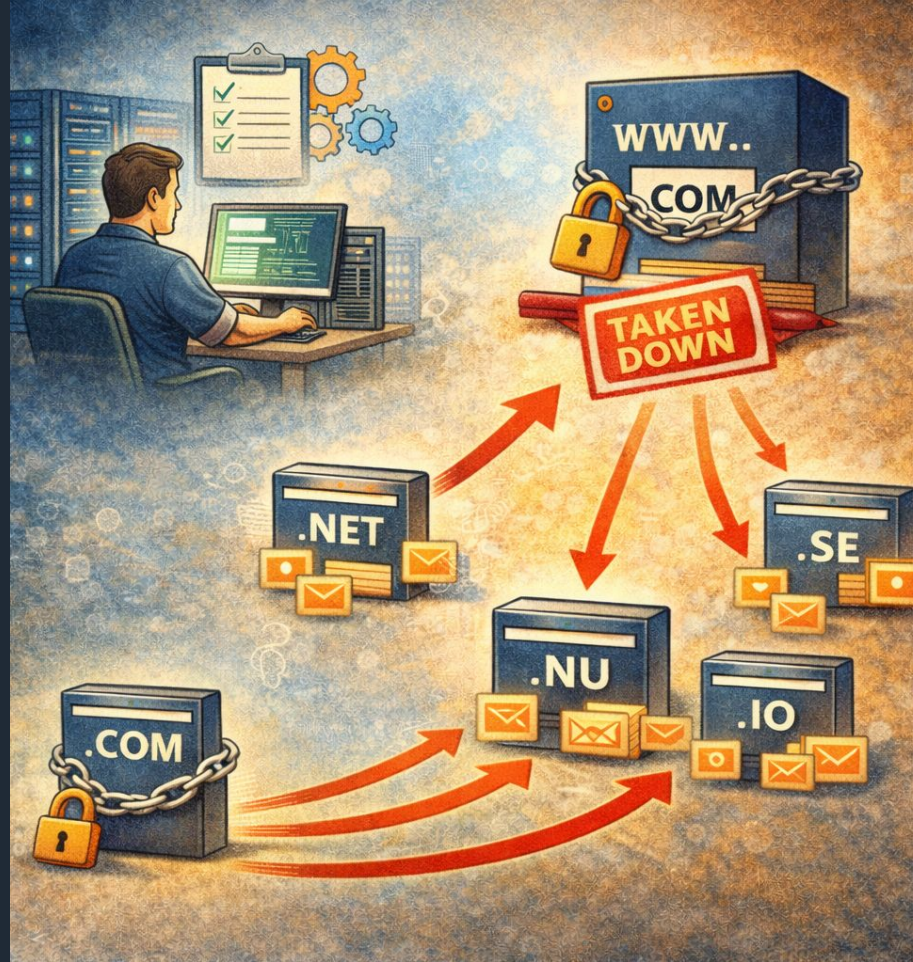
We have however allowed registrars to continue to send in the data, but in June we will start ignoring the data if they keep sending it. We have done it like this to make sure registrars EPP client doesn't just stop working with short notice.



Abuse

Our role is not to be the internet police and we don't want legislation requiring us to take down domains without a good process around it.

Content moves around from tld to tld, so even taking down a domain doesn't solve the issue, since it often happens that the content moves to a new domain, sometimes even in another TLD.



Deactivations and deletions

It's too easy to add domain deactivation and deletions in law. The consequences go much further than what was thought. We must educate our lawmakers on the differences between domains and content.

A social media site, an online public notes system, a file site etc. will all at some point host illegal content, but if you take down the domain, you take down a lot of legal content as well.

Deactivations and deletions



VI INTERNET

The Swedish Internet Foundation is an independent, private foundation that works for the positive development of the internet.

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How auDA helps to shape Australia's regulatory environment

Jordan Carter, Internet Governance & Policy Director

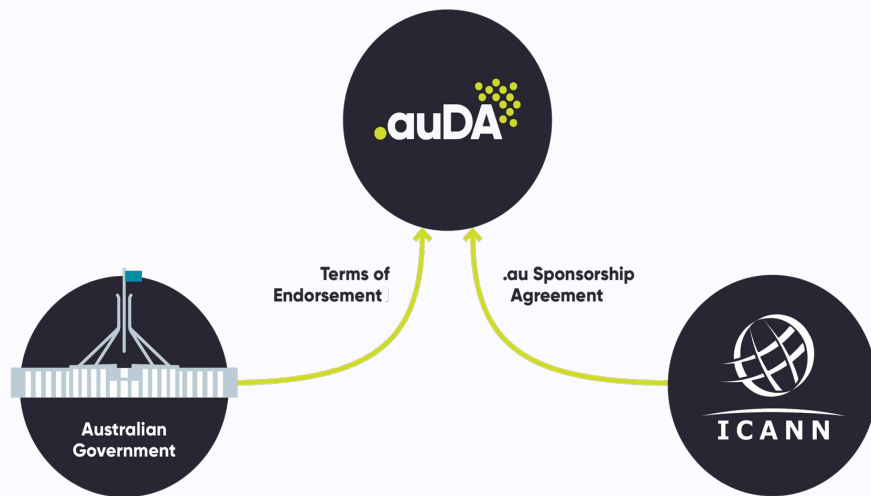
March 2026

.au Domain
Administration
Ltd



About auDA

- Approx 4.3 million names
- Not for profit
- Endorsed by Australian Government since 2000
 - Operational autonomy
 - Reserve legislative powers
- .au designated critical infrastructure in legislation in 2021



Australian regulatory environment

- Strong bipartisan political focus on online harms
- Strong community support for regulatory intervention (especially for protecting children)
- Comprehensive online safety regime
 - Online Safety Act; independent regulator
- Focus on uplifting cyber security across the whole economy
 - Strengthened critical infrastructure laws
 - National cyber security strategy focusing on resilience, skills & public-private cooperation



auDA's approach

- Be proactive – don't wait until there's a problem
- Engage early, directly & with a focus on improving policy outcomes
- Seek to understand the problem
- Offer constructive advice
- Frame messaging around results
- The best time to influence is **before** a decision is made



auda.org.au

About IGLC

Annaliese Williams, .au | Chair, Marta Dias, .pt | Vice Chair

Purpose

Coordinate, facilitate, and strengthen the participation of ccTLD managers in Internet Governance discussions and processes.

Key Actions

- Monitor policy trends and regulatory developments impacting ccTLDs
- Inform & Engage the ccTLD community through:
 - Written updates in the ccNSO Newsletter
 - Sessions at ICANN Public Meetings
 - Intersessional webinars and roundtables
- Coordinate with ccNSO working groups and committees: cross-community perspectives on key issues

IGLC at ICANN in 2025

ICANN83

20 Years of WSIS Implementation by ccTLDs
and the Road Ahead

Session chair: Marta Moreira Dias, .pt

- Chris Buckridge, ICANN Board
- Suzete Centeio, .cv
- Pierre Bonis, .fr
- Jo-Fan Yu, .tw



ICANN84

WSIS+20 and Beyond: A Future Built by ccTLDs



Annaliese Williams (.au), Specialist Policy Advisor auDA, IGLC Chair

- **Review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS)** | H.E. Ambassador Ekitela Lokaale, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN
- **How the Technical Community Can Strengthen Multistakeholderism** | Byron Holland (.ca), CIRA CEO and ccNSO Appointee to the ICANN Board
- **Digital governance versus Internet governance?** | Olga Cavalli, ccNSO Council member appointed by the ICANN NomCom
- **The importance of the IGF and community participation** | Vint Cerf, IGF Leadership Panel



IGLC Action Plan 2026

Future of Internet Governance

Sovereignty

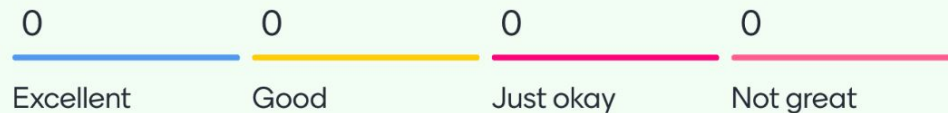
Online Harms

Resilience



ICANN85 Regulations impacting ccTLDs

How would you rate this session?



menti.com
1994 4369

Waiting for participants

Thank you!

Next: ccNSO Working Groups and Committees Session