



Newsletter

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.KW Registry Managed by CITRA

KUWAIT CITY - The Communication and Information Technology Regulatory Authority (CITRA) in Kuwait announced that it will be responsible for the registration of .KW domains, which was previously managed by KISR. It has been highlighted that Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) would not be responsible for (.KW) domain registration anymore; CITRA would take over this responsibility from now onwards. All new applications will be on hold until the new authority's internal procedures are in place, and delays are expected for pending applications.

Until KISR finalizes the migration process by handing over the servers credentials to CITRA, the Authority would not be able to proceed further with any domain registrations at the time being.

Therefore, we will hold all applications, and we shall certainly submit the applications as soon as the new registry starts functioning.

For more information or inquiries, please contact us at: kuwait@agip.com, info@tag-domains.com

Source: TAG-Domains news

Registration of Accented Domain Names Containing Special Characters in Morocco

RABAT - The National Telecommunication Authority in Morocco announced that registration of accented domain names containing special characters has become possible in Morocco since March 1, 2017.

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Registration of an accented domain name with accented characters such as: â, ç, è, é, ê, ë, î, ï, ô, ù, Û, ü will be carried out in three phases, as follows:

Phase 1: From March 1, 2017 to April 30, 2017: Open for registration to public administrations and enterprises as well as public institutions.

Phase 2: From June 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017: Open to applicants who have a protected trademark in Morocco. The domain name (s) must correspond to the name of the trademark, and the applicant must provide a document proving the registration of this trademark, this document is provided by the legal authorities of Morocco.

Phase 3: From December 1, 2017 to January 31, 2018: Open to holders who have non-accented .ma domain names already registered.

The domain name (s) should correspond to those already registered, and should be done by the same holder.

During this phase, only holders of .ma domain names in registered ASCII characters may submit their requests for pre-registration of .ma domain names with accented characters to the Service Providers of their choice.

The domain names registered in phases 1 and 2 will not be available for preregistration during phase 3.

Source: TAG-Domains news

TRA Signs MoU with Dubai Police General HQ to Cooperate in the Field of Information Security



DUBAI - The Telecommunications Regularity Authority (TRA) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Dubai Police General HQ to enhance

cooperation in the field of information security, and work together to resolve related issues. The agreement was signed by H.E. Hamad Obaid Al Mansoori, TRA General Director and Major General Abdullah Khalifa Al Marri, Commander-in-Chief of Dubai Police.

This agreement includes 13 key subjects, including cooperation and joint action between the two sides in a number of areas related to information security, coordination mechanism for exchanging information and cooperation in resolving issues related to information security crimes within the common areas between the two parties. Also, coordination in the field of spectrum and wireless devices, coordination in the case of harmful interference or trans boundary signals, support by the Dubai Police General HQ in the field of inspection and judicial control, facilitation of TRA functions at border crossings of the country when needed, exchange of expertise in telecommunications and in emergencies and crises.

Commenting on the importance of this agreement, H.E. Hamad Obaid Al Mansoori, TRA Director General said: “We express our deep appreciation for the pivotal role played by the Dubai Police General HQ in establishing stability and security in the country. Information security, protecting virtual borders, websites and the infrastructure of the telecommunications sector is one of the main tasks of mutual interest between the two parties. This reflects the wise leadership’s directions in providing decent living conditions for all residents to ensure the continued use of smart and electronic services around the clock in all circumstances and situations, including emergencies. This agreement strengthens Dubai and the UAE’s position as one of the safest countries in the region and the world. Which enhances the trust in the investment sector in the country.”

Major General Abdullah Khalifa praised the cooperation with TRA and its great role in serving the country and society. He pointed out that the agreement is in the interest of enhancing the security and safety of the society especially in the aspects of electronic and intelligent information security.

The signing of the agreement was attended by Major General Mohammed Saeed Al Marri, Director General of Social Happiness Department, Major General Dr. Al Sallal Saeed Bin Hwaiden Al Falasi, Director General of Administrative Affairs, a number of officers, and by the TRA, Eng. Saif Bin Ghelaita, Director Technology Development Affairs, Ahmad Al Shamsi, Senior Manager - Type Approval Section.

Source: TRA-UAE

Universal Acceptance of Internet Domain Names is a USD 9.8 Billion Opportunity

LONDON - A new study reveals a potential USD 9.8 billion growth opportunity in online revenue through a routine update to Internet systems, including those for speakers of languages that do not use the English script.

The report from technology consulting and research firm Analysys Mason was commissioned by the Universal Acceptance Steering Group (UASG) and clearly demonstrates the economic, social and cultural benefits of Universal Acceptance (UA) of Internet domains.

Universal Acceptance is a foundational requirement for a truly multilingual Internet, one in which users around the world can navigate entirely in local languages. It is also the key to unlocking the potential of new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) to foster competition, consumer choice and innovation in the domain name industry.

The Domain Name System (DNS) has expanded dramatically and now includes more than 1,200 gTLDs. Many of those top-level domains are longer than the legacy three-character domain name (e.g. .com, .edu and .org) or are in non-Latin based scripts (such as Chinese, Arabic or Cyrillic).

People can now choose a domain name that best reflects their sense of identity and language, although many online systems do not recognize these domain names as valid. For example, problems may arise when a user enters a domain name or related email address into an online form on a website and it is rejected. When this happens, it not only frustrates the user and reduces the opportunities for the organization to win a new customer, but it also lessens the cultural, social and economic benefits made possible by the Internet.

“To excel in the long run, organizations should seize the opportunity - and responsibility - to ensure that their systems work with the common infrastructure of the Internet - the domain name system,” said Ram Mohan, Chair of UASG. “Universal Acceptance unlocks a significant economic opportunity and provides a gateway to the next billion Internet users by ensuring a consistent and positive experience for Internet users globally. Additionally, governments and NGOs will be better able to serve their citizens and constituencies if they adopt Universal Acceptance.”

The newly released, independent research conservatively estimates that support for Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs, which allow domain

names in all of the world's languages) could bring 17 million new users online. These include users whose lack of local language services was previously a barrier to a complete online experience.

The report's estimate is based on the examination of just five major languages and language groups that would benefit from IDNs because they use non-Latin scripts (Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Vietnamese and Indic language groups) and the proportion of non-Internet users for whom a lack of local language services is a barrier. The research shows that online spending from these new IDN users could start at USD 6.2 billion per year.

In addition, the report shows the potential increased revenues from existing gTLD users. According to one study, 13 percent of websites reject new domain names with more than three letters - when a simple update of these websites (effectively a "bug fix") could increase online revenues by USD 3.6 billion per year as a result of Universal Acceptance. Combined, there is a potential USD 9.8 billion annual opportunity stemming from software systems working in harmony with the common Internet infrastructure. This is also a conservative metric as this figure does not take into account potential future growth in e-commerce spend, or in the registrations of new domains.

"Our analysis shows that the main impediment to Universal Acceptance is a lack of awareness of the issue, rather than any technical challenges," said Andrew Kloeden, Principal at Analysys Mason. "This is not a heavy lift. The efforts required by software and application owners to implement UA are not particularly onerous; in fact most companies treat UA issues simply as 'bug fixes.'"

Organizations worldwide have made significant progress toward Universal Acceptance, although there is still more work to be done. Case studies in the report show that many large global companies - such as Adobe, Verizon, Wells Fargo and Twitter, among others - have made needed changes to make their customer-facing systems UA-ready. However, the process is not complete, and many applications still do not accept the new domains. Universal Acceptance has progressed less for IDNs than for gTLDs.

Source: Marketwired

How to Get a Domain Name Transferred Under the URS

The Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) is designed to get a domain name suspended, but in some cases this dispute policy can be used to help get a domain name transferred. It's an uncommon result but one that trademark owners may want to keep in mind.

The suspension remedy is often viewed as the greatest limitation of the URS. Trademark owners that want to have a domain name transferred typically file a complaint under the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) instead of the URS — but, the UDRP is more expensive and time-consuming.

Still, in some cases, trademark owners have been able to obtain the transfer of a domain name as the result of a URS proceeding. While the URS itself doesn't provide for a transfer remedy, the issue can arise if a trademark owner and domain name registrant agree to a transfer after a URS complaint has been filed but before a determination has been issued.

In other words, a settlement under the URS can result in the transfer of a disputed domain name.

Settlements under the UDRP are not uncommon, but doing so under the URS is much more unusual and challenging, largely because of the expedited nature of URS proceedings.

While URS case files are not made public, it's interesting to note that a number of URS complaints have been withdrawn and the disputed domain names are now registered by obvious trademark owners - a likely indication that the parties settled their disputes.

A trademark owner that wants to use the URS to encourage a transfer needs to act quickly, given that URS proceedings typically result in a determination within about three weeks of filing a complaint.

The URS rules anticipate the possibility of a settlement between the parties. Rule 16 of the URS states: "If, before the Examiner's Determination, the Parties agree on a settlement, the Examiner shall terminate the URS proceeding." And the Forum's Supplemental Rule 7 outlines a process where the parties can request a one-time stay of up to 45 days - a pause in the URS proceeding that the parties can use to negotiate or perhaps even implement a settlement such as a transfer of the disputed domain name.

Of course, if a trademark owner can obtain the transfer of a disputed domain name as the result of filing a URS complaint, then it likely will have done so less expensively and more quickly than if it had filed a UDRP complaint.

But, given the relatively low number of URS proceedings that have been withdrawn (and not all withdrawals have been accompanied by transfers), the URS is primarily most effective only for its intended purpose, that is, domain name suspensions. Still, a URS-related transfer is an intriguing exception to the rule.

Source:www.GigaLaw.com

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