

Internet 2020: how it will be regulated

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Possible trends

- More IP addresses -> 'Internet of Things'
 - Greater interest of the governments towards **IP addresses distribution**
- More top-level domains
 - Unclear **economic consequences**, need for solving **jurisdiction issues**
- More users
 - Bigger pressure on issues like **privacy, data protection, consumer rights** etc.
- More 'fragmentation'
 - **Local** regulation vs. **Global** Internet Governance
- More virtual communities
 - Social networks **2.0**; more hardware-dependent services for billions of users
- *More active participation of multiple stakeholders*
- *Less interest to DNS business because of search techniques development*

Regulating top-level domains: unification or fragmentation?

- Should the legal regime of TLDs be **unified** (both for gTLDs, ‘new gTLDs’, ccTLDs, IDNs etc.), or more **specific**, depending on the nature and type of such domains (geo-, ‘national’, ‘ethnic’ etc.)?

Why TLDs will inevitably be regulated in the **same** manner?

- Common (similar) infrastructure and technical requirements
- Thousands of new TLDs require clear and predictable regulation
 - ‘Traditional ccTLDs’ become less important and visible among others
- Unification of ccTLDs and gTLDs will help to avoid any political complications (everyone will be able to get his/her ‘own’ domain zone)
- Need for better (verified) identification requires equal approach to WHOIS services
- Unified regulation -> no need for discussions on jurisdiction

Why TLDs will inevitably be regulated in **different and specific** ways?

- Difference is beautiful 😊
 - Complexity and diversity of a system makes it more stable and durable
- National states (based on the concept of national sovereignty) will exist in 2020 and even after that
- Fragmentation.
- New different types of gTLD will require different approach in regulation
 - Already seen now (geo-, brands etc.)
- Possibility of a universal international convention

Thanks!