Russian Domain Space 2014: Outcomes and Development Prospects

COORDINATION CENTER
FOR TLD RU/РФ
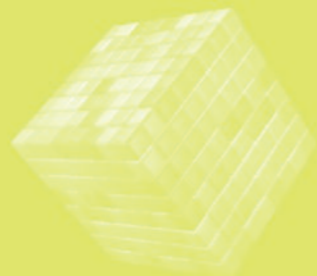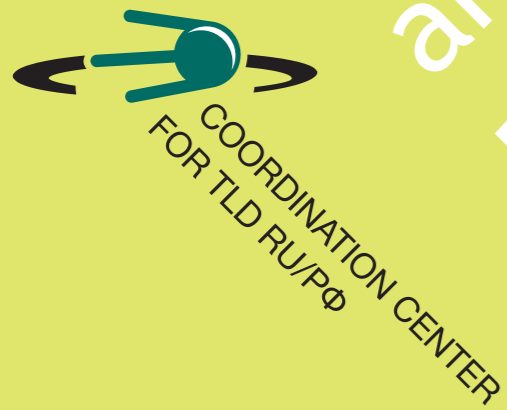
2014 results in figures

40% of the world's population uses the Internet

288 million domain names around the world

3.7 million domain names in new gTLDs

479 new gTLDs delegated

40 40 IDNs in new gTLDs delegated

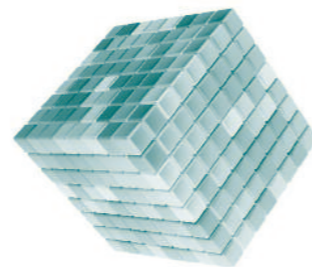**51%** of Russians   18+ use the Internet on a daily basis *

4.9 million domain names in .RU

0.8 million domain names in .РФ

38 national IDNs delegated

7 Russian new gTLDs delegated

*According to the InFOM company as of November 2014

Contents

Denis STAFEEV
Chair of the Coordination Center Council

Andrei KOLESNIKOV
Director of the Coordination Center

Russian domains
in the global domain space

Dear colleagues!

You are reading the sixth issue of the final analytical report, Russian Domain Space 2014: Results and Development Prospects, which was prepared as part of the Coordination Center's promotion and research activities. This issue will inform you about the events that have influenced the development of the Russian and global domain space and the Internet in general.

In this report, we share Russia's experience and also show how our success and achievements influence the overall development of the Internet, and compare what is happening in the Russian Internet space with global trends. I think that our new report will be equally of interest to our Russian and foreign colleagues, and I'm sure that each member of the Internet community will find something useful here.

Best regards,
Denis Stafeyev

Dear friends!

In 2014, we witnessed tremendous changes in the global domain space. ICANN's New gTLD Program went on stream and started to gain momentum. The new generic top-level domains include seven Russian ones: .ДЕТИ, .МОСКВА, .MOSCOW, .TATAR, .YANDEX, .GDN and .РУС.

The Coordination Center does a lot to promote the development of the Internet in Russia for the benefit of our entire society. Our Netoscope project initiated last year involves Russia's largest companies and has confirmed the need and practical benefits of close cooperation between businesses to ensure network security. We believe that only cooperation, data exchange and joint dedicated work can lead to effective results.

Sincerely yours,
Andrei Kolesnikov

The largest ccTLDs (by the end of 2014)

Russian domains in the global domain space

millions

.tk 28.3 33% | .de 15.8 1% | .cn 11.1 2% | .uk 10.5 -0.3% | .nl 5.5 3% | .ru 4.9 -1% | .eu 3.9 5% | .br 3.5 6% | .au 2.9 6% | .fr 2.9 5% | .it 2.8 5% | .pl 2.5 4% | .ca 2.3 8% | .ch 1.9 5% | .us 1.8 -1% | .es 1.8 3% | .co 1.7 | .in 1.5 | .ar 1.5 | .be 1.5 4% | .jp 1.4 2% | .se 1.3 -1% | .dk 1.3 2% | .at 1.2 2% | .cz 1.2 7% | .kr 1.0 -2%

◼ Number of domain names by the end of 2014 (mln)
◯ Year-over-year growth 2014/2013 (%)

Sources: Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, ccTLDs registries
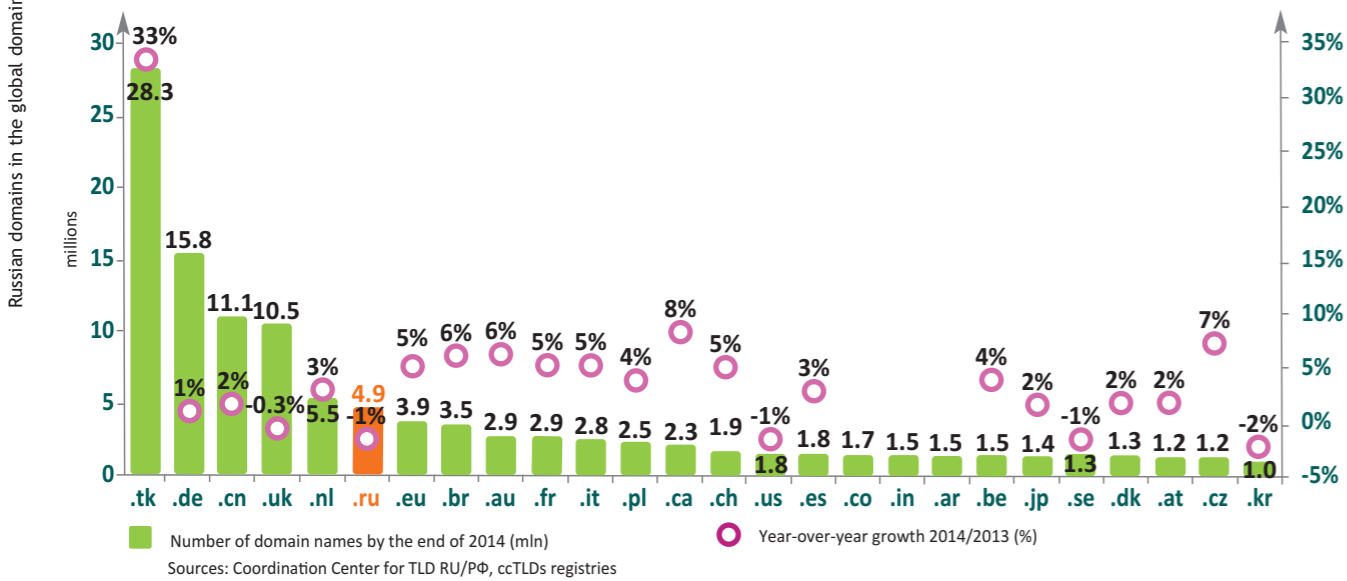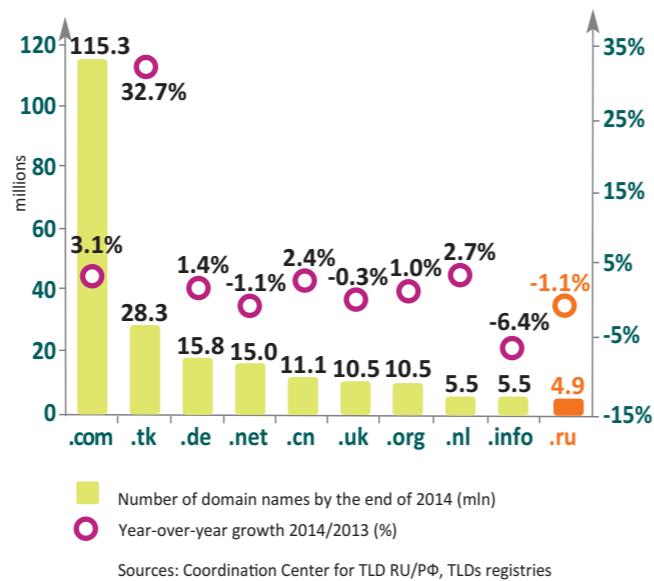
By the end of 2014, the .RU domain had 4,859,458 domain names, which helped it retain 6th place among all national TLDs.

The top five national top-level domains (ccTLDs) maintained the same ranking as last year. The .TK domain showed the biggest annual increase (Tokelau, up 33%). Other domains on this list grew by no more than 8% over the year. Five ccTLDs showed outflow, including .KR (Republic of Korea, down 1.7%), .US (United States, down 1.5%), .RU (Russia, down 1.1%), .SE (Sweden, down 0.9%), and .UK (United Kingdom, down 0.3%).
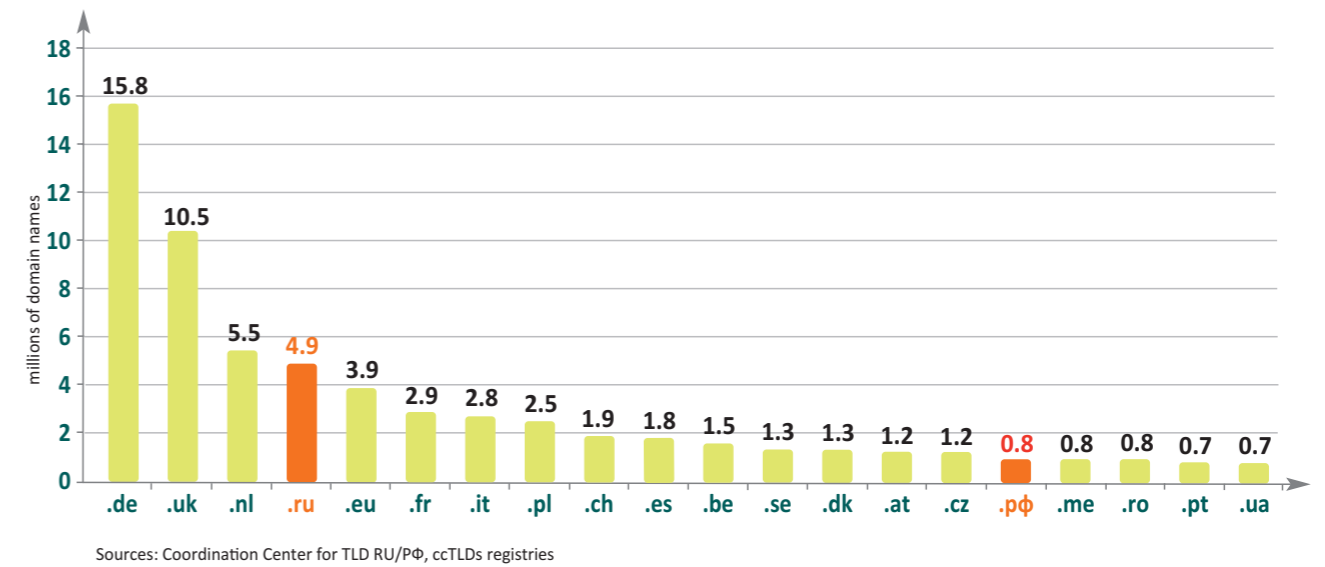
Overall, the number of domain names in all gTLDs reached 288 million by the end of 2014, up 4 million, or 1.3%, in the fourth quarter (according to Verisign). The number of registrations increased by 16.9 million names, or 6.2%, during 2014. The growth was slightly smaller than in the previous year – 18.5 million (7.3%) at the end of 2013. Although the .COM and .NET domains showed aggregate growth last year, that growth was smaller than the year before at 2.7%, down from 5.0%. National domains have slowed growth as well: they added approximately 10.5 million names, equivalent to an additional 8.7%. A year earlier, the respective figures were 13.3 million names and 12.1%.

Top 10 TLDs (by the end of 2014)

millions

.com 115.3 32.7% | .tk 28.3 3.1% | .de 15.8 1.4% | .net 15.0 -1.1% | .cn 11.1 2.4% | .uk 10.5 -0.3% | .org 10.5 1.0% | .nl 5.5 2.7% | .info 5.5 -6.4% | .ru 4.9 -1.1%

◼ Number of domain names by the end of 2014 (mln)
◯ Year-over-year growth 2014/2013 (%)

Sources: Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, TLDs registries

The .COM and .ORG domains were the only two large gTLDs that showed some growth last year, up 3% and up 1%, respectively. The .INFO and .NET domains have had an outflow of domain names. The decline in registrations in traditional gTLDs and largest ccTLDs was mainly due to the strong growth of new TLDs, as the number of domain names registered in new gTLDs rose to 3.7 million at the end of December 2014.

Top 20 European ccTLDs (by the end of 2014)

millions of domain names

.de 15.8 | .uk 10.5 | .nl 5.5 | .ru 4.9 | .eu 3.9 | .fr 2.9 | .it 2.8 | .pl 2.5 | .ch 1.9 | .es 1.8 | .be 1.5 | .se 1.3 | .dk 1.3 | .at 1.2 | .cz 1.2 | .рф 0.8 | .me 0.8 | .ro 0.8 | .pt 0.7 | .ua 0.7

Sources: Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, ccTLDs registries
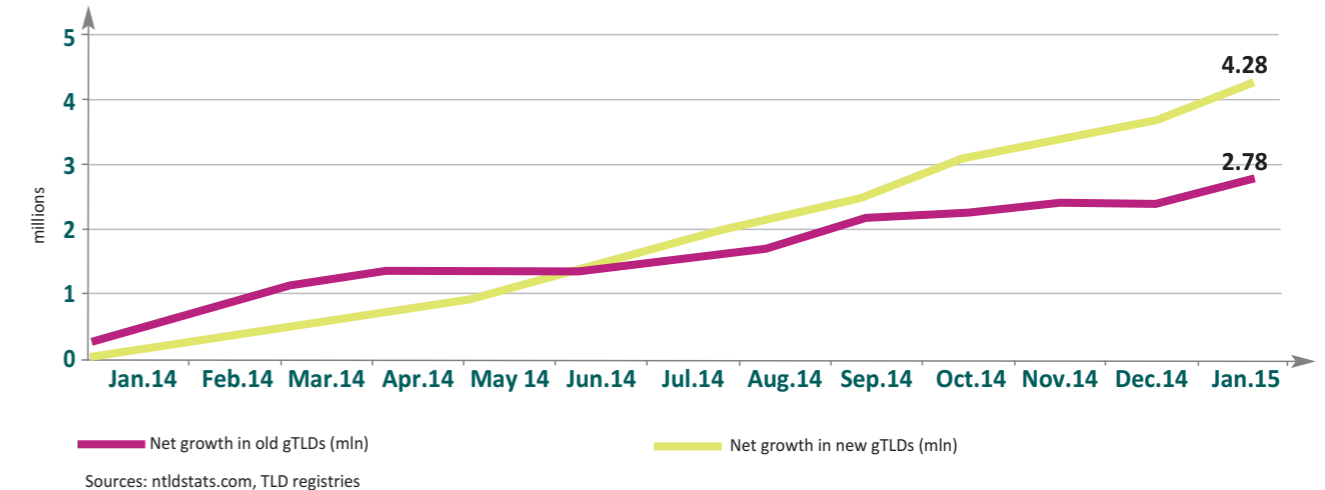
New gTLDs

In 2014, 406 new top-level domains became delegated by ICANN, bringing the total to 479 at the start of this year, and exceeding 500 by early February 2015. Among them were seven Russian domains including: .ДЕТИ, .TATAR, .MOSCOW, .МОСКВА, .YANDEX, .GDN, and .РУС.

At the end of January 2015, as many as 4.3 million domain names had been registered in the new gTLDs. Three Chinese IDNs were in the top 20, and one (. 网址) took second place with 354,700 registered domain names. From January 1, 2014 to January 31, 2015, the number of domain names in new gTLDs increased by 4.28 million, or 50% above the growth in

traditional gTLDs (2.78 million domain names).

2014 was the year of new domains without a doubt – more so to the domain community than to the general public. For example, many registries earlier in the year announced plans to add tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of domain names. In fact, however, few crossed the 10,000 threshold.

The new domains have not yet triggered the interest of the owners of registered trademarks as expected. Even the priority registration periods the new domains offered (Sunrise periods) have not led to robust interest. Few have had more than 300 names registered by brand owners.

Net growth in old and new gTLDs (cumulative total) (January 2014-January 2015)

millions

Jan.14 | Feb.14 | Mar.14 | Apr.14 | May 14 | Jun.14 | Jul.14 | Aug.14 | Sep.14 | Oct.14 | Nov.14 | Dec.14 | Jan.15

4.28
2.78

━ Net growth in old gTLDs (mln)   ━ Net growth in new gTLDs (mln)

Sources: ntldstats.com, TLD registries

Russian domains in the global domain space

Geographical distribution of new gTLDs domain
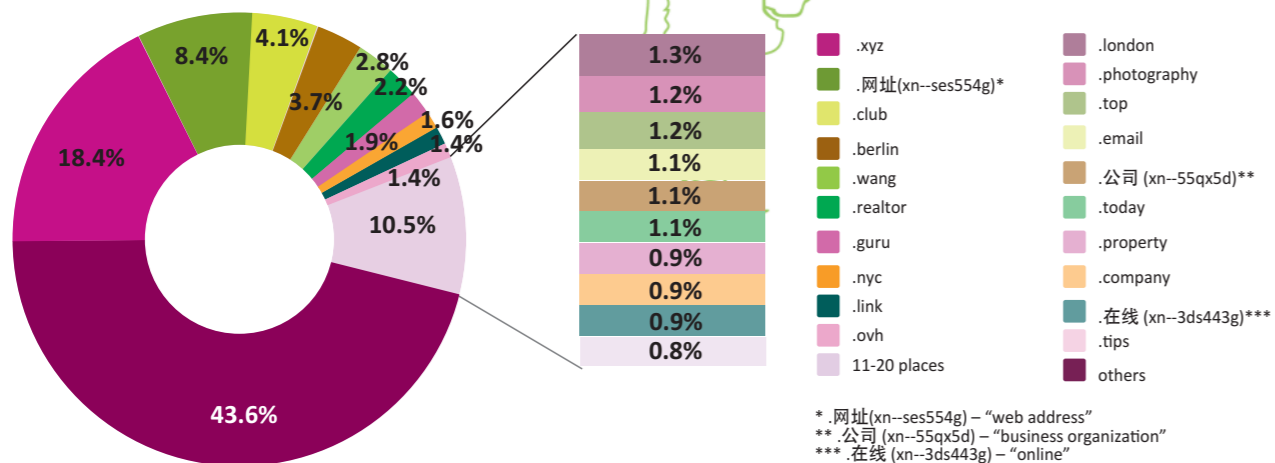
Canada 105 679

USA 1 076 749

Mexico 9 713

Cayman Islands 182 050

Colombia 3 205

Brazil 10 666

Antigua & Barbuda 6 748

Curaçao 4 768

Norway 10 555

Germany 446 922

Netherlands 50 047

Belgium 20 145

Great Britain 214 514

France 111 332

Spain 36 221

Switzerland 35 867

Austria 29 896

Italy 24 708

Poland 11 028

Russia 52 728

Turkey 12 409

Japan 81 020

China 935 411

Republic of Korea 7 534

India 28 268

Hong Kong 7 853

Thailand 5 961

Viet Nam 3 161

United Arab Emirates 6 866

Saudi Arabia 4 644

Israel 7 578

Malaysia 3 262

Singapore 4 446

Indonesia 6 278

South Africa 19 510

Australia 70 880

New Zealand 17 539

Top 20 new gTLDs (January 2015)

18.4%
8.4%
4.1%
2.8%
2.2%
3.7%
1.9%
1.6%
1.4%
1.4%
10.5%
43.6%

1.3%	
1.2%	
1.2%	
1.1%	
1.1%	
1.1%	
0.9%	
0.9%	
0.9%	
0.8%	

- .xyz
- .网址(xn--ses554g)*
- .club
- .berlin
- .wang
- .realtor
- .guru
- .nyc
- .link
- .ovh
- 11-20 places

- .london
- .photography
- .top
- .email
- .公司 (xn--55qx5d)**
- .today
- .property
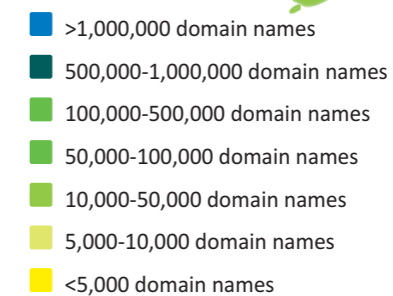- .company
- .在线 (xn--3ds443g)***
- .tips
- others

* .网址(xn--ses554g) – "web address"
** .公司 (xn--55qx5d) – "business organization"
*** .在线 (xn--3ds443g) – "online"
Source: ntldstats.com

European countries with the number of domain names under new gTLDs under 10,000::

Sweden 9,588	Gibraltar 4,667
Denmark 7,772	Czech Republic 4,557
Ireland 7,707	Romania 3,906
Ukraine 6,135	Luxembourg 3,069
Finland 5,441	Hungary 2,684
Greece 5,378	Portugal 2,526

Administrators of 650.618 (14.8%) domain names in new gTLDs hid their data, making it impossible to determine their country of residence..

Source: ntldstats.com

- >1,000,000 domain names
- 500,000-1,000,000 domain names
- 100,000-500,000 domain names
- 50,000-100,000 domain names
- 10,000-50,000 domain names
- 5,000-10,000 domain names
- <5,000 domain names

Internationalized country code top-level domains and their distribution in the world

At the end of 2014, the global domain space had 45 IDN top-level domains in 35 countries. As many as 38 domains in 19 languages, using 15 different scripts, had been delegated by then, while seven more – including Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, and Yemen – were awaiting delegation.

An important fact is that in 2014 IDNs became supported by major Internet services. In August 2014, a leading free e-mail engine, Gmail, allowed its users to e-mail to addresses that use different scripts from the standard basic Latin alphabet. Any user who e-mails from a Gmail account can now send mail to such addresses, although they still cannot open an account like иванпетров@gmail.com.

Even in 2012, the Internet Engineering Task Force developed a new e-mailing protocol that can read internationalized (non-Latin) addresses.

According to Russian experts, Google's support for IDNs is only the beginning of a lot of work toward implementing e-mail using non-Latin characters around the world and in all e-mail engines. The lack of e-mail was a factor hindering the development of non-Latin domains, including the Russian .РФ. That is why the .RU / .РФ Coordination Center has been working so hard for years, fielding support from the global expert community interested in the speedy implementation of IDN, to promote this idea among developers and owners of e-mail engines.

IDN ccTLD	Counrty	Language/Script	Domain names (2014)	Net growth (2014)	Domain names (2013)
рф	Russian Federation	Russian/Cyrillic	835 181	23 394	811 787
中国	China	Chinese/Chinese Simplified	285 395	10 842	274 553
한국	Republic of Korea	Korean/Hangul	48 567	-11 680	60 247
台灣	Taiwan	Chinese/Simplified Chinese	49 490	7 837	41 653
香港	Hong Kong	Chinese/Han Simplified	17 696	778	16 918
укр	Ukraine	Ukrainian /Cyrillic	10 000	–	–
срб	Serbia	Serbian/Cyrillic	3 317	-486	3 803
ایران.	Iran	Persian/Arabic	2 636	–	–
مليسيا.	Malaysia	Malay/Arabic	2 102	73	2 029
ال سعودية	Saudi Arabia	Arabic/Arabic	2 041	83	1 958
қаз	Kazakhstan	Kazakh/Cyrillic	1 450	-151	1 601
تونس.	Tunisia	Arabic /Arabic	232	81	151
சிங்கப்பூர்	Singapore	Chinese/Han	203	-2	205
ලංකා	Sri Lanka	Sinhalese/Sinhala	19	0	19
الجزائر	Algeria	Arabic /Arabic	19	3	16
新加坡	Singapore	Tamil/Tamil	15	0	15
இலங்கை	Sri Lanka	Tamil/Tamil	5	0	5

The registries of IDN-domains that are not included in this table do not make their data publicly available.
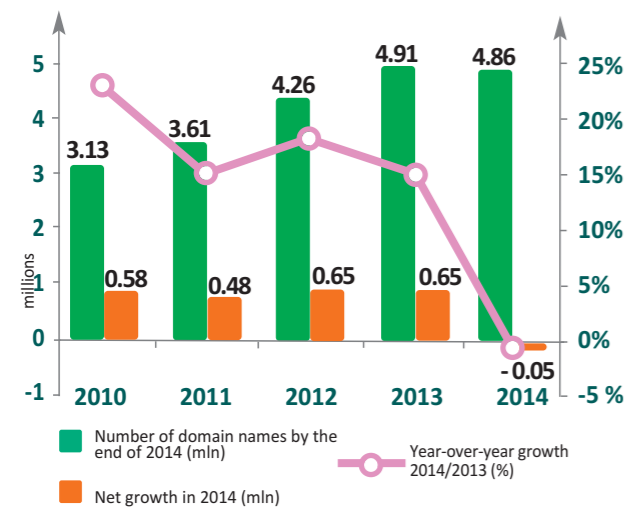
.RU and .РФ ccTLDs and the Internet growth in Russia

.RU and .РФ ccTLDs and the Internet growth in Russia

.RU and .РФ domains and Russian Internet development

By the end of 2014, there were 4,859,458 domain names in the .RU TLD, and 835,181 names in .РФ. During the year, the number of domain names in .RU decreased by 52,667 (down 1.1%), while increasing by 23,393 (up 2.9%) in .РФ.

.RU stats (by the end 2014)

Legend:
- Number of domain names by the end of 2014 (mln)
- Net growth in 2014 (mln)
- Year-over-year growth 2014/2013 (%)

Sources: Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, statdom.ru

.РФ stats (by the end 2014)

Legend:
- Number of domain names by the end of 2014 (mln)
- Net growth in 2014 (mln)
- Year-over-year growth 2014/2013 (%)

Sources: Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, statdom.ru

The .RU TLD remained sixth among the national top-level domains by the number of domain names on its database. The .РФ domain ranked 16th among European ccTLDs, ahead of similar domains in Montenegro, Romania, Hungary, and Ukraine. At the same time .РФ is also the leader among internationalized country code top-level domains (IDN ccTLDs).

The domain name penetration level in Russia is 33 per 1,000 people for .RU and 6 for .РФ.

The distribution of domain names among individuals and legal entities in the domains .RU and .РФ is identical: in .RU, 77.5% of names have been registered by individuals (77.0% in .RF) and 22.5% by legal entities (23.0% for .РФ). In 2014, 1,536,035 new names were registered in the .RU domain, down 262,574 (14.6%) from 2013. In .РФ, the number of new registrations reached 238,095, or 7,527 (3.3%) more than in 2013. The share of registrations renewed during 2014 decreased slightly: to 67% in .RU (from 71% in 2013) and to 73% in .РФ (from 74% in 2013).
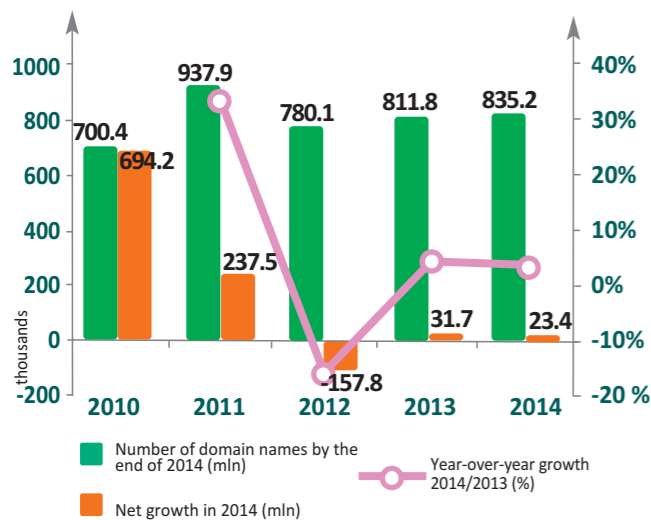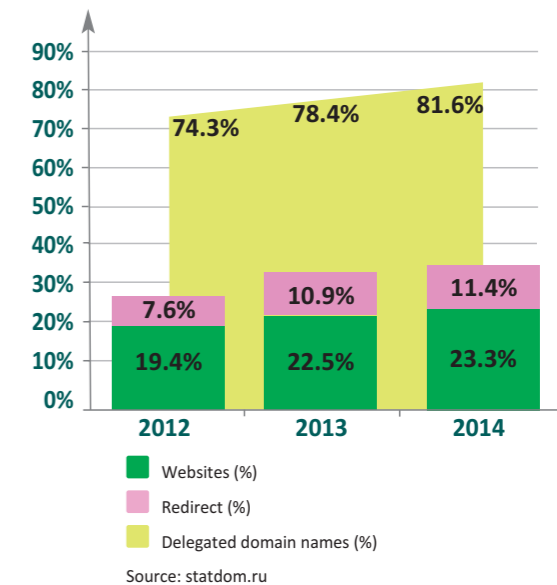
The number of non-residents registering their subdomains under the .РФ domain has grown from 3% at the end of 2010 to 6% in late 2014, most likely because non-resident registration of second-level domains was restricted until November 11, 2011, while Russians were entitled to priority registration during the first year of the new TLD's operation. The number of non-residents in the .RU domain has also grown, from 12% in 2010 to 16% in 2014, indicating an interest in registration under one of the Russian national top-level domains among foreign nationals.

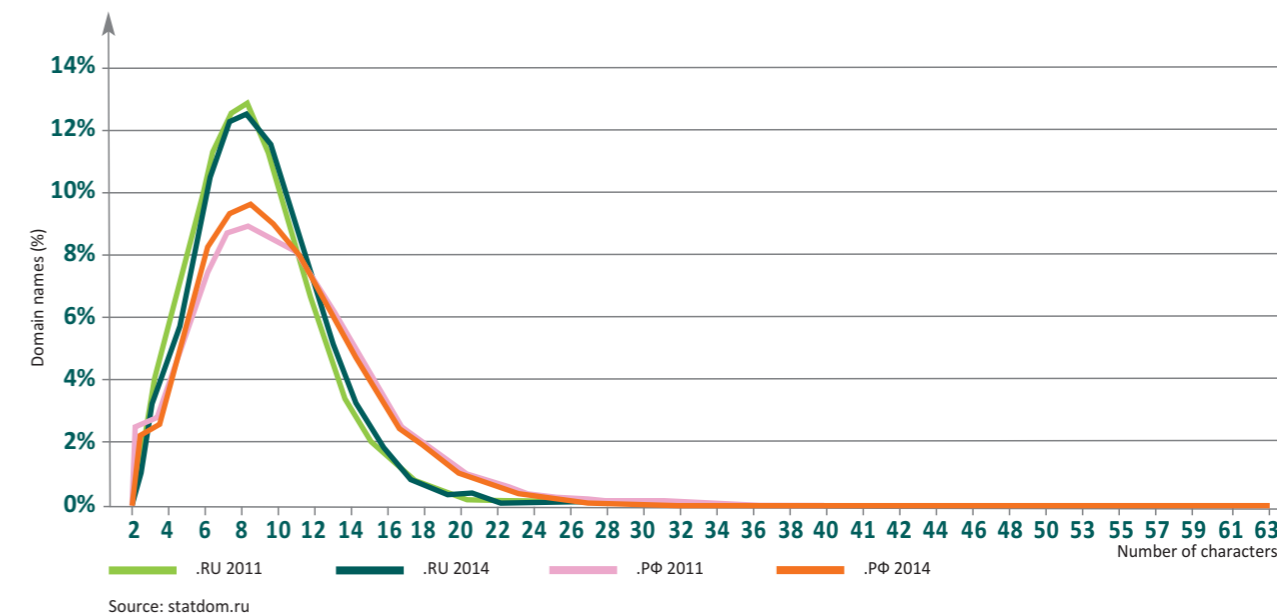## .RU and .РФ domains and Russian Internet development

According to the Rules for the Registration of Domain Names in .RU and .РФ, a domain name should be 2-63 characters long. It should begin and end with a Latin (for .RU) or Russian (for .РФ) character or a number, with letters (Latin and Russian, respectively), numbers, or hyphens in between.

The average length of a domain name at the end of 2014 was 9.6 characters in .RU and 11.2 characters in .РФ. A trend to shorter domain names in .РФ has settled in over the past three years, as the share of shorter names has grown. However, average .РФ domain names are still longer than those in .RU, probably due to the linguistic specifics of the Russian language – the average length of Russian words is 7.2 characters (5.2 for English). In 2014, .РФ users continued to get rid of very long domain names (consisting of over 20 characters), possibly because they were not convenient to use. Over the past three years, the share of long names in .РФ decreased by 0.9 percentage points (from 7.1% in 2011 to 6.2% in 2014). In .RU, on the other hand, their proportion rose by 0.4 percentage points (from 0.9% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2014).
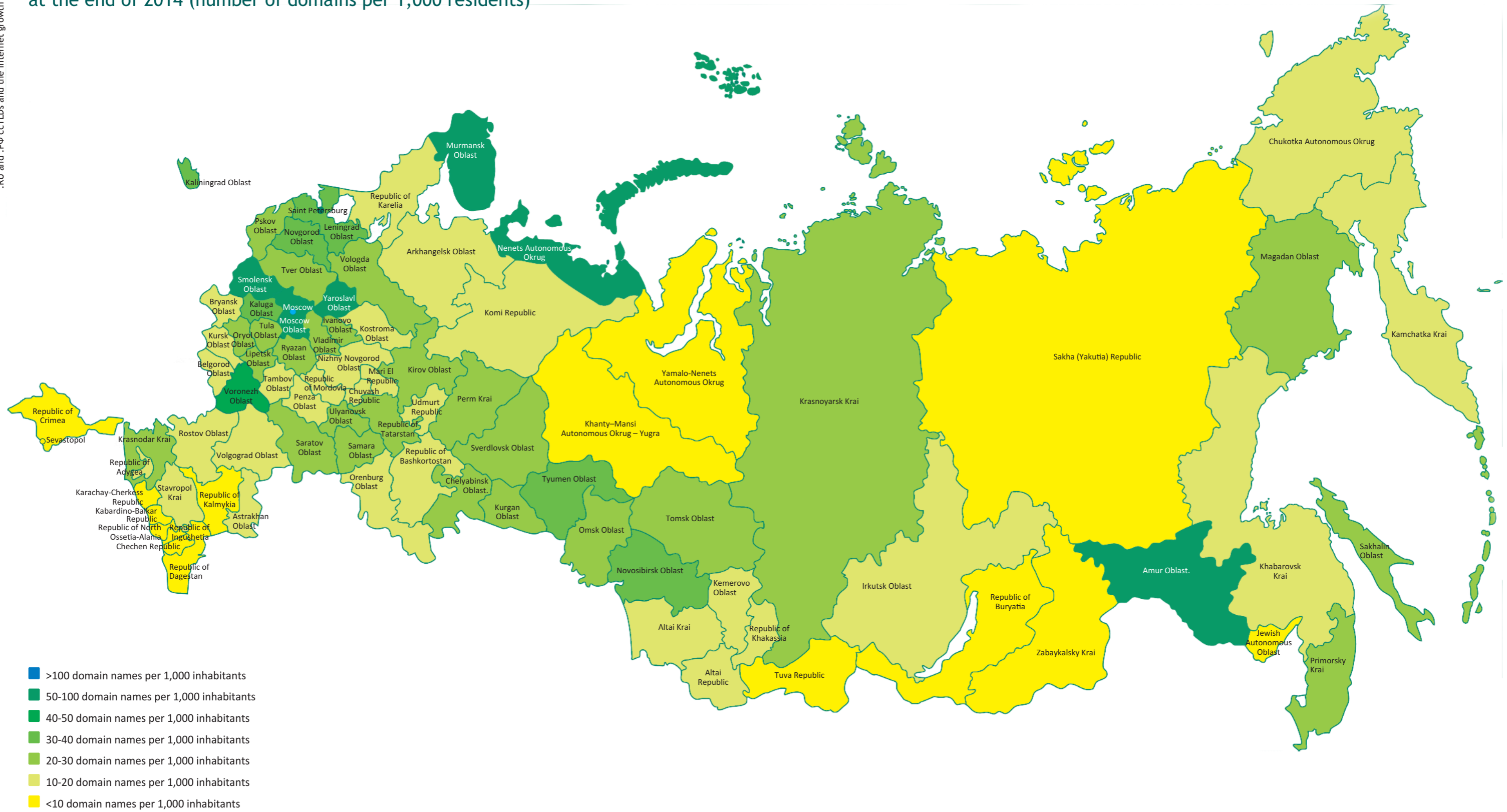
Usage of domain names in .РФ (2012-2014)

Legend:
- Websites (%)
- Redirect (%)
- Delegated domain names (%)

Source: statdom.ru

Length of .RU and .РФ domain names

Legend:
- .RU 2011
- .RU 2014
- .РФ 2011
- .РФ 2014

Source: statdom.ru

.RU and .РФ ccTLDs and the Internet growth in Russia
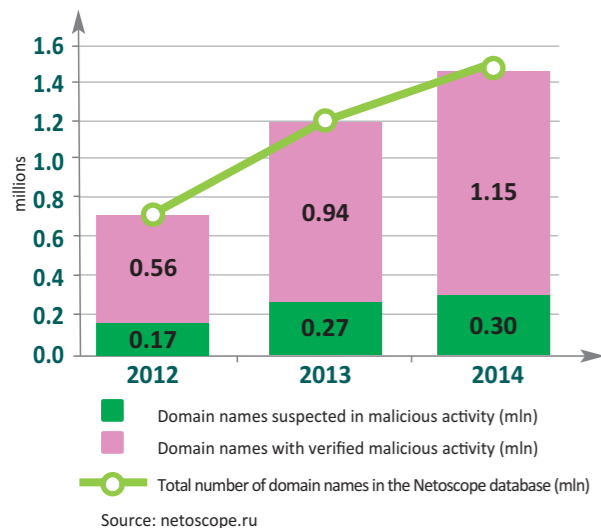
Distribution of domain names under .RU and .РФ across Russian regions at the end of 2014 (number of domains per 1,000 residents)

Chukotka Autonomous Okrug

Murmansk Oblast

Kaliningrad Oblast

Republic of Karelia

Saint Petersburg

Pskov Oblast

Novgorod Oblast

Leningrad Oblast

Arkhangelsk Oblast

Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Magadan Oblast

Tver Oblast

Vologda Oblast

Smolensk Oblast

Komi Republic

Bryansk Oblast

Kaluga Oblast

Moscow

Yaroslavl Oblast

Kamchatka Krai

Tula Oblast

Moscow Oblast

Ivanovo Oblast

Kostroma Oblast

Kursk Oblast

Oryol Oblast

Vladimir Oblast

Sakha (Yakutia) Republic

Ryazan Oblast

Lipetsk Oblast

Nizhny Novgorod Oblast

Belgorod Oblast

Tambov Oblast

Mari El Republic

Kirov Oblast

Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Krasnoyarsk Krai

Voronezh Oblast

Penza Oblast

Republic of Mordovia

Chuvash Republic

Perm Krai

Republic of Crimea

Ulyanovsk Oblast

Udmurt Republic

Republic of Tatarstan

Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra

Sevastopol

Krasnodar Krai

Rostov Oblast

Saratov Oblast

Samara Oblast

Republic of Bashkortostan

Sverdlovsk Oblast

Republic of Adygea

Volgograd Oblast

Orenburg Oblast

Karachay-Cherkess Republic

Stavropol Krai

Republic of Kalmykia

Chelyabinsk Oblast

Tyumen Oblast

Kabardino-Balkar Republic

Astrakhan Oblast

Kurgan Oblast

Republic of North Ossetia-Alania

Republic of Ingushetia

Chechen Republic

Republic of Dagestan

Tomsk Oblast

Amur Oblast.

Khabarovsk Krai

Omsk Oblast

Novosibirsk Oblast

Kemerovo Oblast

Irkutsk Oblast

Republic of Buryatia

Sakhalin Oblast

Jewish Autonomous Oblast

Primorsky Krai

Altai Krai

Republic of Khakassia

Zabaykalsky Krai

Altai Republic

Tuva Republic

- ⬛ >100 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants
- ⬛ 50-100 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants
- ⬛ 40-50 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants
- ⬛ 30-40 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants
- ⬛ 20-30 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants
- ⬛ 10-20 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants
- ⬛ <10 domain names per 1,000 inhabitants

Information security in .RU and .РФ domains

Growth of the Netoscope database

millions

- Domain names suspected in malicious activity (mln)
- Domain names with verified malicious activity (mln)
- Total number of domain names in the Netoscope database (mln)

Source: netoscope.ru

Second-level domain names in the Netoscope database

- deleted from the ccTLD registry database
- still in the ccTLD registry database

Source: netoscope.ru

Malicious domain names in .RU and .РФ by category (by the end of 2014)

- Spam
- Phishing
- Malware

Source: netoscope.ru

By the end of 2014, the Netoscope project database contained 1,449,205 domain names suspected of undesirable activity at least once. All the domain names included in the database were supplied by project participants. Currently, 21.0% of the domains in the database (303,755 domains) are recognized as presenting some risk, based on certain criteria, and requiring closer monitoring, although no serious activities such as malware proliferation, phishing and spam have been confirmed. Overall, in 2014, the database grew by 244,623 domain names, or 50% of the 2013 increase (482,060).

An analysis of the suspicious domains included in 2014 shows that the most popular type of offense last year involved placing malicious code on websites.

The ratio of real and non-existent second level domains (removed from the TLD register after their administrators failed to respond to suspicious activity charges) changed as more suspicious domains were removed from their respective TLD registers (40.5% non-existent domain names on the Netoscope database in December 2014, up from 27.5% in late 2013 and 21.5% in September 2013). By the end of 2014, the number of real domains previously suspected of undesirable activity in the database has decreased in absolute value as well as in percentage of the total, compared with the respective 2013 figures. The change suggests that the ongoing effort to clear the Russian Internet of malware is gradually yielding results.
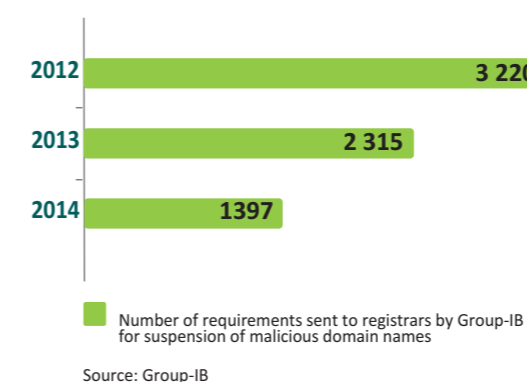
At the same time, most domains in the database have been caught propagating malware. The offending domains under the.RU domain are mostly suspected of propagating malware, while those under .РФ are more often associated with phishing.

Информационная безопасность в доменах .RU и .РФ

The biggest improvement from 2013 and 2014 concerned the websites on the Netoscope database associated with the spread of malicious software in the .RU domain. Over 30% of these websites (47,476 domains) ceased to exist by the end of 2014. The increase in the number of spam-associated domains was due to a new member joining the project, Mail.Ru Group, which specializes in fighting this kind of malicious activity. In

Collaboration between registrars and Group-IB

- Number of requirements sent to registrars by Group-IB for suspension of malicious domain names

Source: Group-IB

Another Netoscope participant, Group-IB, works to identify offending domains under an agreement with the Coordination Center, fighting unauthorized use of domain names in .RU and .РФ for illegal purposes. These include, in particular, phishing, unauthorized access to information systems, the propagation of malware, and controlling networks of infected computers.

In the twelve months of 2014 alone, registrars received 1,397 complaints from Group-IB. The delegation of 1,160 domain names was reversed, covering 83% of the complaints. However, 153 domains were unblocked at the CERT-GIB request (11%). In 74 cases (5%), no action followed as they promptly

general, we can say that the Russian Internet space has become clearer. The Netoscope project participants remain committed to maintain this trend during the next year.
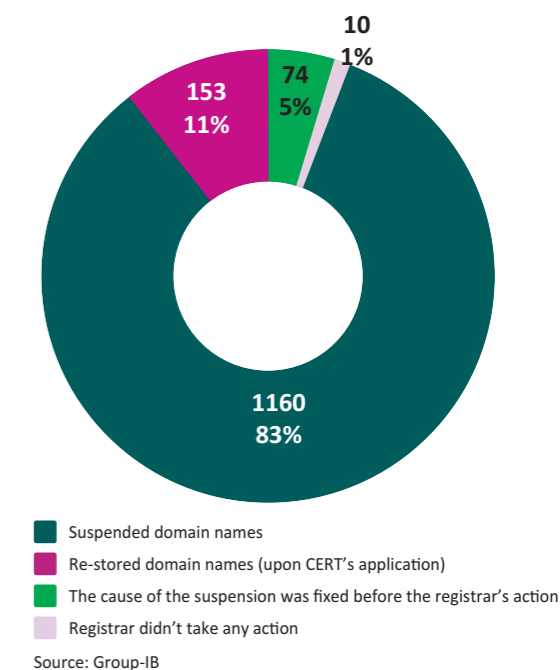
Fighting cybercrime in Russian domains in 2014

- Suspended domain names
- Re-stored domain names (upon CERT's application)
- The cause of the suspension was fixed before the registrar's action
- Registrar didn't take any action

Source: Group-IB

and successfully dealt with the problems that caused the complaints and shutdowns in the first place. In under 10 cases (1%), there was no response from the registrars at all. Most of the offending websites Group-IB detected in 2014 were caught spreading malicious software (60%); the smallest number of offenders were botnet controllers (11%).

.RU and .РФ ccTLDs and the Internet growth in Russia

Technical Center of Internet as technical platform of Russian domain space

The number of domain names served by TCI is constantly growing, now approaching 6 million, while TCI's capacity is sufficient to serve 50 million domain names. The number of Russian top-level domains served by the TCI is also on the rise. Seven are already operational, including .RU, .РФ, .SU, .ДЕТИ, .TATAR, .MOSCOW and .МОСКВА. The nineteenth DNS Node in the Russian backbone system went online in 2014 to serve the Russian national domains .RU, .РФ and .SU. A Russian DNS-server was installed at KazNIC, in the data-center of Kazakhstan's State Technical Service in Astana, with the assistance of the Association of IT Companies of Kazakhstan (the administrator of .KZ and .ҚАЗ).

In addition to the new DNS Node serving Russian national domains that went live in Kazakhstan, another DNS Node for Kazakhstan's national domains .KZ and .ҚАЗ went live in Moscow. The new DNS Node is located at MSK-IX technical site and is connected to the MSK-IX traffic exchange point. Information from the DNS Node serving .KZ and .ҚАЗ in Moscow is available to all leading Russian providers. This node is available via both IPv4 and IPv6 protocols.

In spring 2014, Russia's Technical Center of Internet (TCI) and the ICANN corporation launched a new mirror for the L-root DNS server, one of the world's 13 name server clusters. The new server is located at the data center of the Orange BS operator in Rostov-on-Don as part of the MSK-IX Internet Exchange Point.
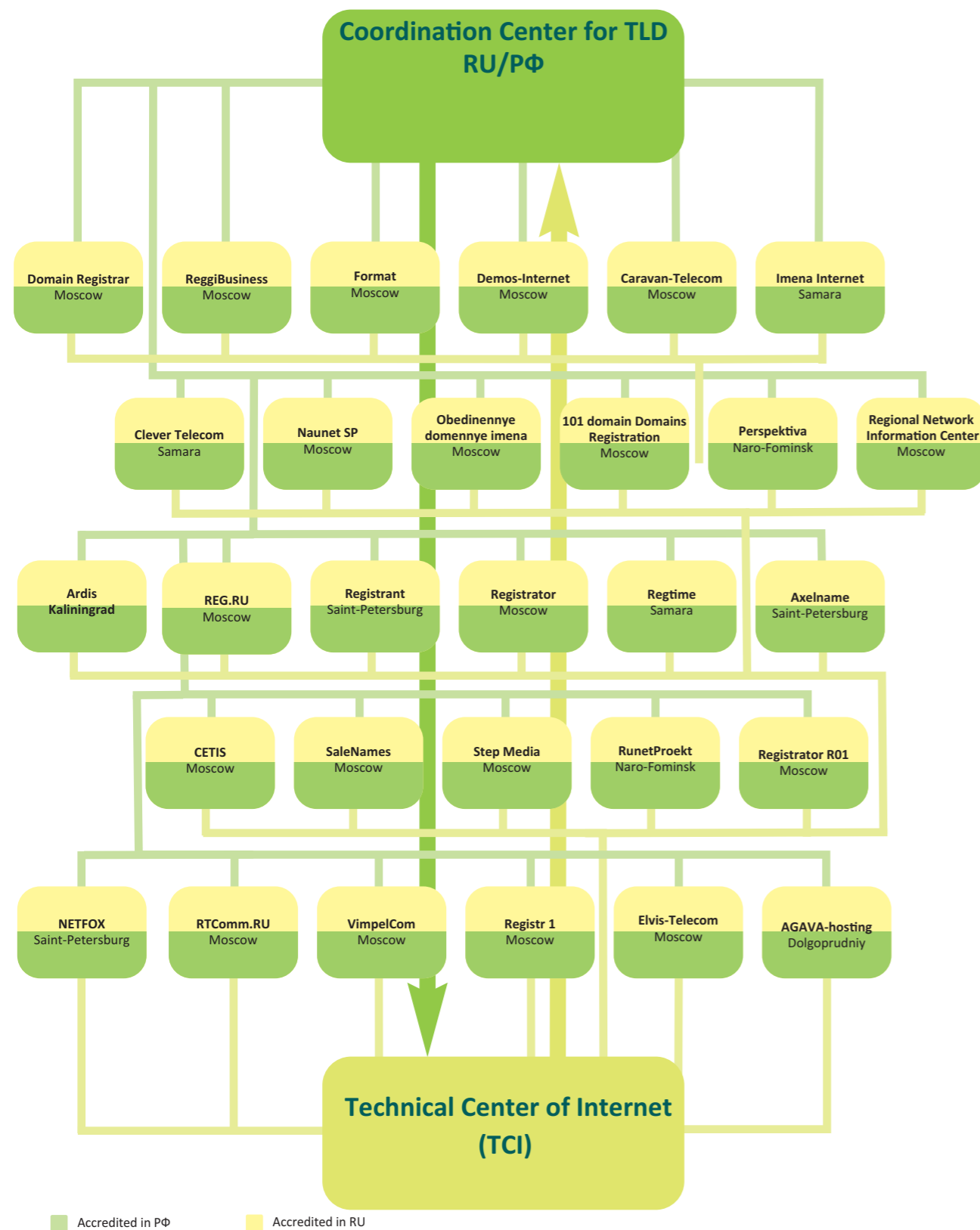
TCI's Information Security Management System (ISMS) was successfully certified to comply with the ISO/IEC 27001 standard last year. The preparation for the TCI ISMS certification was conducted together with AMT Group experts. The certification audit was conducted by the BSI (British Standards Institute).
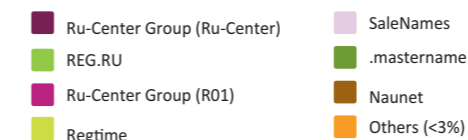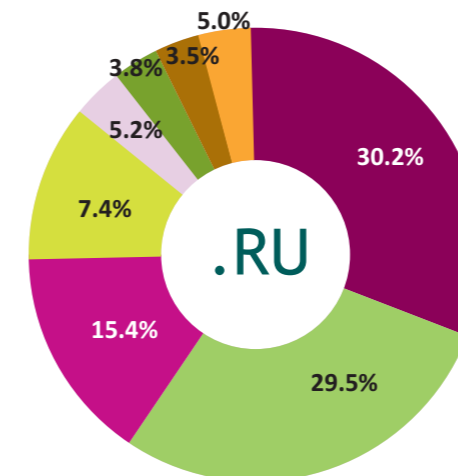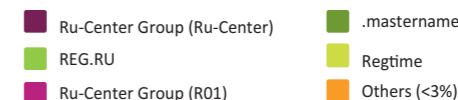
Saint Petersburg
Amsterdam
Moscow Kazan
Yekaterinburg
Prague Samara Astana Novosibirsk
Frankfurt Kharkov
am Main Rostov-on-Don
Stavropol
New York Vladivostok
Los Angeles
Hong Kong
Singapore
São Paulo

Russian domain name registrars

Structure of the National Registry

Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ

Domain Registrar
Moscow

ReggiBusiness
Moscow

Format
Moscow

Demos-Internet
Moscow

Caravan-Telecom
Moscow

Imena Internet
Samara

Clever Telecom
Samara

Naunet SP
Moscow

Obedinennye domennye imena
Moscow

101 domain Domains Registration
Moscow

Perspektiva
Naro-Fominsk

Regional Network Information Center
Moscow

Ardis
Kaliningrad

REG.RU
Moscow

Registrant
Saint-Petersburg

Registrator
Moscow

Regtime
Samara

Axelname
Saint-Petersburg

CETIS
Moscow

SaleNames
Moscow

Step Media
Moscow

RunetProekt
Naro-Fominsk

Registrator R01
Moscow

NETFOX
Saint-Petersburg

RTComm.RU
Moscow

VimpelCom
Moscow

Registr 1
Moscow

Elvis-Telecom
Moscow

AGAVA-hosting
Dolgoprudniy

Technical Center of Internet (TCI)

Accredited in РФ   Accredited in RU

.RU and .РФ domain names by registrar (by the end of 2014)

.RU

30.2%
29.5%
15.4%
7.4%
5.2%
3.8%
3.5%
5.0%

- Ru-Center Group (Ru-Center)
- REG.RU
- Ru-Center Group (R01)
- Regtime
- SaleNames
- .mastername
- Naunet
- Others (<3%)

.РФ

35.7%
29.0%
12.9%
5.8%
5.5%
11.1%

- Ru-Center Group (Ru-Center)
- REG.RU
- Ru-Center Group (R01)
- .mastername
- Regtime
- Others (<3%)

Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, statdom.ru
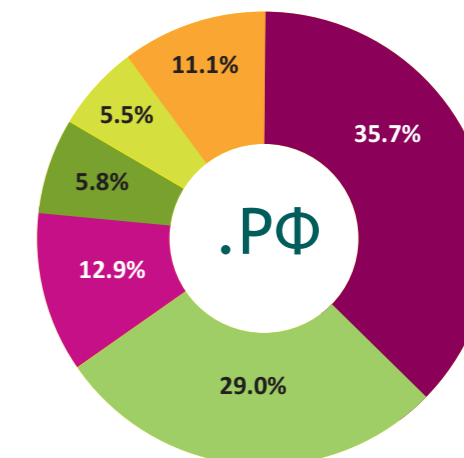
As of December 31, 2014, 29 registrars were accredited in the .RU and .РФ domains. All accredited registrars provide services in both Russian domains. In 2014, three new registrars were accredited in the .RU and .РФ domains: Cetis, Step Media and Runet Project. All the new registrars are based in Moscow or the Moscow region.

In 2014, the five biggest registrars accounted for 87.7 percent of domain names registered in the .RU domain and 88.9 percent of domain names registered in the .РФ domain. Compared to 2013, the share of small registrars (each with a market share below 3 percent) in the .RU domain remained unchanged. By contrast, the .РФ domain has been seeing a gradual increase in the share of small registrars. In 2014 this share was up 2.6 percent from 8.5 percent to 11.1 percent. This is part of the trend observed throughout the existence of the .РФ domain.

The leader in the number of managed domains is the Ru-Center registrar (30.2 percent in .RU and 35.7 percent in .РФ); REG.RU holds second place (29.5 percent in.RU and и 29.0 percent in .РФ) and R01 holds third place (15.4 percent in .RU and 12.9 percent in .РФ). Ru-Center Group controls 46.3 percent of the domain names market in .RU and 49.8 percent in .РФ. This points to the continuing redistribution of the market between the largest registrars with a trend towards a reduction in the concentration of .RU domain names in a single company.

The year 2014 witnessed a rising trend in the number of accredited registrars. During the year, their number increased by three, or 11 percent. Although new registrars are still unable to offer serious competition to registrars "with an established track record" the emergence of new players on the market will sooner or later impact the development of Russia's entire domain space.
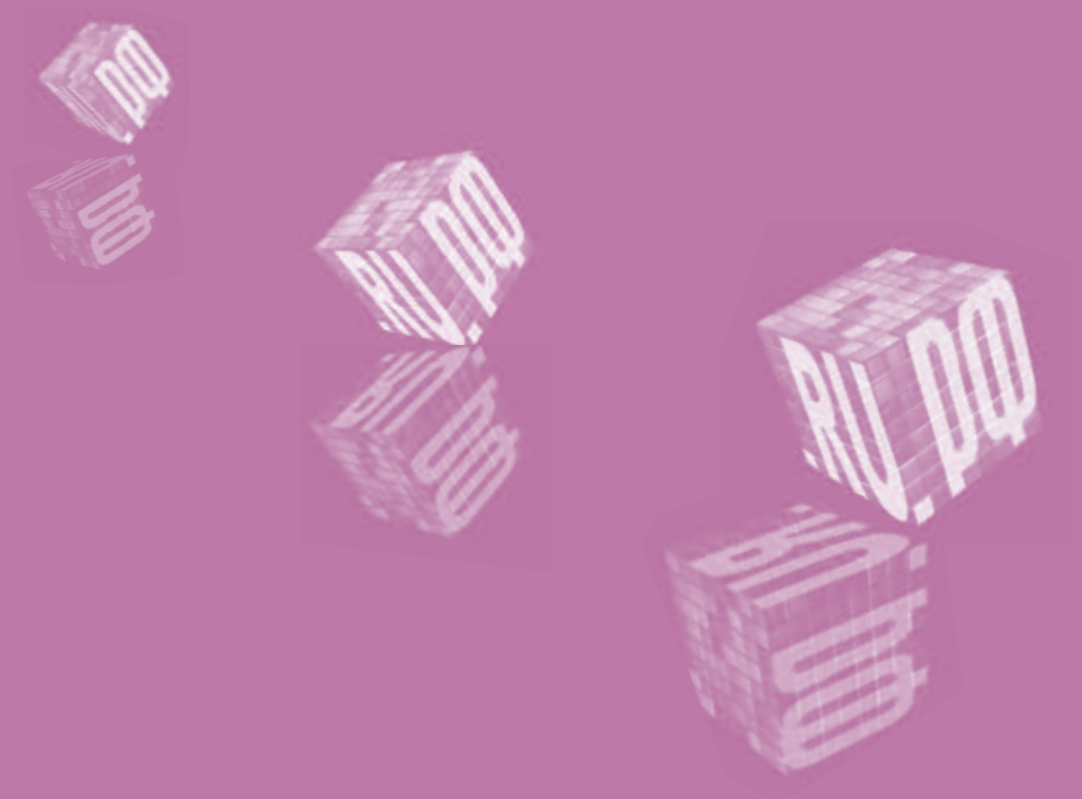
Distributed registration system at large ccTLD and new gTLD

The leaders in the average number of domain names managed by a single registrar are Russia (.RU), China (.CN), Australia (.AU) and Germany (.DE) with about 168,000, 98,000, 69,000 and 51,000 domain names, respectively. The most significant reduction in 2014 occurred in Russia, where the number of domain names per registrar fell by 21,000. This happened as a result of a substantial increase in the number of accredited registrars, as well as the slowing down of domain growth. In the majority of national domains this indicator does not exceed 15,000 domain names.

The largest number of registrars operate in the national domains of the UK, the Netherlands and Italy. The largest number of companies involved in domain name registration are in South Korea, Russia and Japan.

Domain names per registrar in the largest ccTLDs (2014)

Number of registrars in ccTLD
Average number of domain names per registrar
Sources: Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ, ccTLDs registries
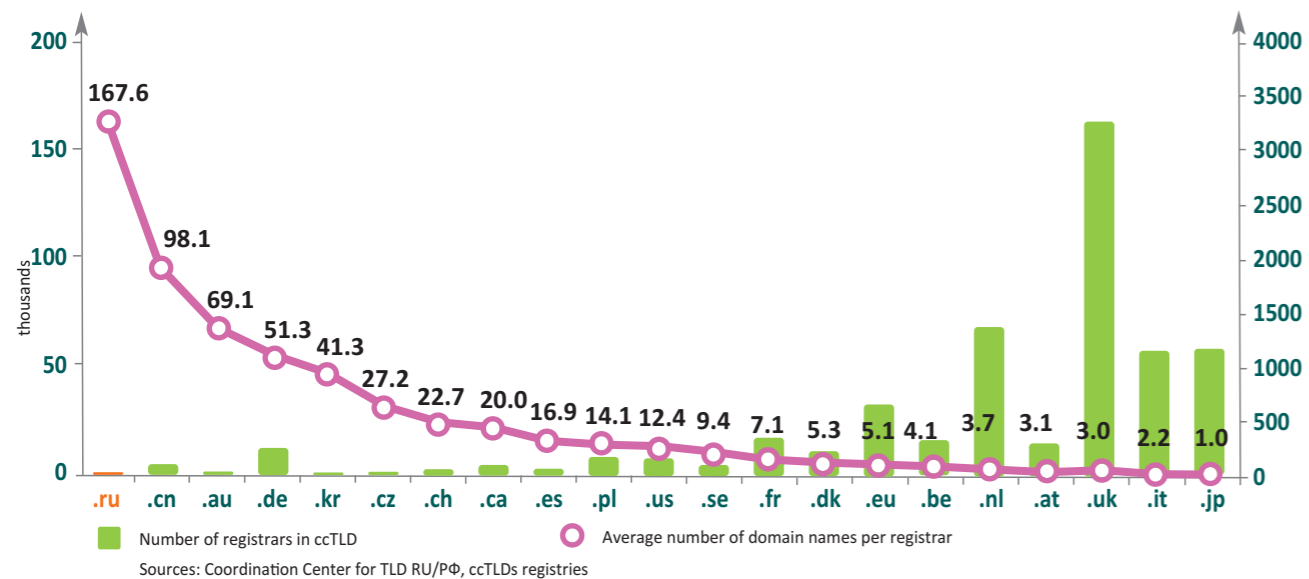
Top 10 registrars in new gTLDs
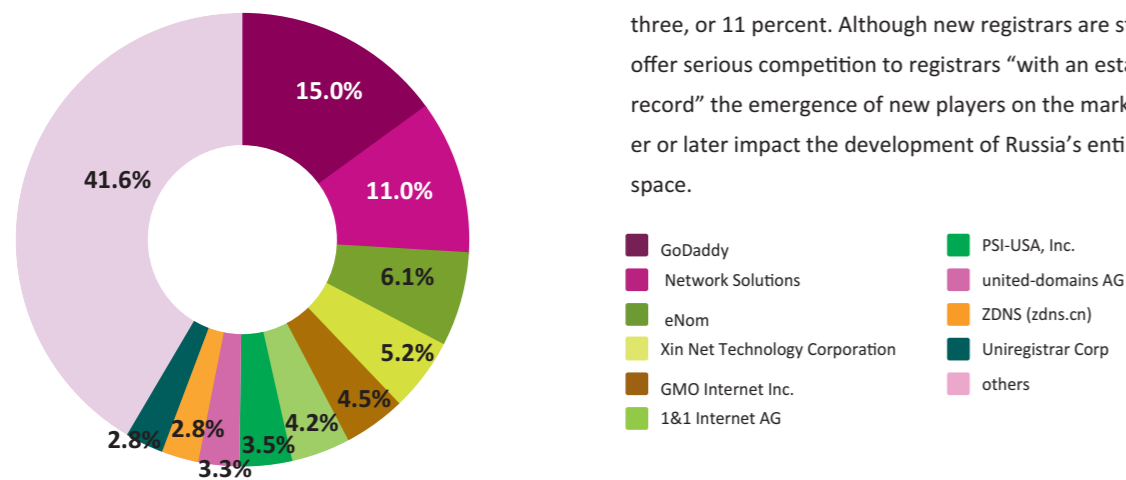
The year 2014 witnessed a rising trend in the number of accredited registrars. During the year, their number increased by three, or 11 percent. Although new registrars are still unable to offer serious competition to registrars "with an established track record" the emergence of new players on the market will sooner or later impact the development of Russia's entire domain space.

- GoDaddy
- Network Solutions
- eNom
- Xin Net Technology Corporation
- GMO Internet Inc.
- 1&1 Internet AG
- PSI-USA, Inc.
- united-domains AG
- ZDNS (zdns.cn)
- Uniregistrar Corp
- others

Coordination Center's social and marketing programs

April 23–25, 2014.

RIF+CYB 2014

The Coordination Center supported the RIF+CYB Conference, becoming its official partner. Opening the conference, Coordination Center Director Andrei Kolesnikov focused on trends in the development of the Russian national domains .RU and .РФ, as well as the introduction and development of cyber security technologies. RIF+CYB events were also attended by Mikhail Yakushev, ICANN vice president for Russia, the CIS and Eastern Europe and member of the Coordination Center Council.

April 7, 2014.

RIGF 2014

The central theme of the jubilee forum was the multiplicity of forms of Internet governance policies in different countries. RIGF 2014 kicked off on the 20th anniversary of the .RU domain, as well as the first day of registration in the new Cyrillic domain .ДЕТИ, which was reflected in the forum's work. A special session and a news conference were devoted to the 20th anniversary of the .RU domain.

September 10–12, 2014. TLDCON 2014

The Seventh International Conference of National Domain Registrars and Administrators of the CIS, Central and Eastern Europe took place in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. The conference was held right after ENOG 8, which made it possible to get representatives of foreign Internet organizations, technical experts and specialists to attend the conference. The conference brought together over 100 representatives of national registration organizations and registrars from 22 countries.

November 12–14, 2014.

RIW 2014

The Coordination Center took part in the Russian Interactive Week (RIW–2014) and became a business zone partner. In 2014, the RIW Internet forum for the first time became a platform bringing together experts from three branches – telecoms, the media and the Internet. It was attended by over 20,000 participants. The Coordination Center praised the new RIW format, which is a major step forward for the entire industry and helps the integration of the three branches and their further joint development.

January 25, 2014.

Runet 2014 Award

The Coordination Center was a co-organizer of the 11th National Awards Ceremony – the Runet 2014 Award for the Contribution to the Development of the Russian Segment of the Internet, and a co-founder of the special category, For Contributions to the Development of Russian Internet Infrastructure, which is awarded to companies that have played the most significant role in developing the physical foundation of the Russian segment of the network. Andrei Kolesnikov presented the award to the winners: MSK-IX, the Russian Scientific Research Institute for the Development of Social Media and Rostelecom

Runet Turns 20

On April 7, 2014, the .RU domain marked its 20th anniversary. The Coordination Center, in conjunction with the Russian Association for Electronic Communications (RAEC), organized the Runet Turns 20! project, which kicked off in late 2013 and ran for six months, until April 7, 2014. The project was designed to show that Russia today has everything it takes to develop innovative products and ecosystems.

The Runet Turns 20! exhibition recreated the chronology and Runet's principal events throughout its history. The exhibition was displayed at various venues and was constantly supplemented with real and virtual historical artifacts with the active participation of Internet users, experts and Runet's current players. During the celebrations, a great number of new projects were launched, helping restore the chronology of events and mark the key dates in the development of the Internet industry, including the Online Encyclopedia and the Runet Chronicle, a video project.

The celebrations culminated with the Fifth Russian Internet Governance Forum (RIGF-2014) on April 7. In a video address, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev sent the forum participants his best wishes on the 20th anniversary of Runet and the .RU domain. He summed up the results of Runet's 20-year development and shared his plans for its further development.

Later in the evening, a show devoted to the 20th anniversary of Runet, called 20 Years Online, took place at the Ray Just Arena club, featuring Vasya Oblomov, Bravo, Sansara, Smyslovye gallyutsinatsii and Lyapis Turbetskoi. The event was accompanied by the screening of special video clips devoted to the origin of Runet and its evolution from 1994 to 2014. The event was attended by top Runet figures, major Internet business players, representatives of government agencies and all those who felt involved in the event. Over 2,500 guests attended the concert.

Promotion of .RU and .РФ domains

In the fourth quarter of 2014, an advertising campaign was launched to popularize and promote the .RU domain. Contextual advertising in the Yandex and Google search engines, as well as in partner networks, redirected users to the websites of accredited registrars, who made special preparations for the event. A total of 15 registrars participated in the campaign. There were over 80 million ad displays on relevant queries and over 300,000 redirections to registrar websites. The ad campaign was designed to revitalize the domain market and boost the number of domain name registrations. The Coordination Center also worked systematically to enhance national domain brand recognition. In early 2014, the Federal Service for Intellectual Property registered the .РФ trademark upon application from the Coordination Center. The dot РФ logo was developed in early 2012. Today, it is widely used on the Internet, in the media and outdoor advertising. It is a key element of the center's campaign to popularize the .РФ top-level national Cyrillic domain among Russian citizens.

Совет Координационного центра

Denis STAFEEV
Chair of the Coordination Center Council

СТАФЕЕВ
Денис Владиславович
Председатель Совета Координационного центра

Since 1999, he has been working in various management positions in the telecommunications industry. Since 2002, Denis Stafeev has been working at RTCOMM.RU. He is a member of various boards of directors at RTCOMM, and had been a member of the Coordination Center since March 2009.

С 1999 года занимал различные руководящие должности в московских телекоммуникационных компаниях. С 2002 года работает в ОАО «РТКомм.РУ». Член советов директоров ООО «РТКомм-Юг», ЗАО «РТКомм-Сибирь», член Правления ООО «РТКомм-Волга-Урал». В 2010-2012 годах входил в совет КЦ.

Andrei KOLESNIKOV
Director of the Coordination Center

КОЛЕСНИКОВ
Андрей Вячеславович
Директор Координационного центра

He started his career in telecommunications in 1988, being one of the 8 ISP delegates to sign the agreement that led to delegation of .RU, Russia's ccTLD. From 2005 to 2009, he was a member of the Coordination Center Council, and is a director of the Coordination Center since March 2009.

Начал свою работу в области телекоммуникаций в 1988 году. В 1993 был среди 8 представителей интернет-провайдеров, которые подписали соглашение, на основе которого был делегирован национальный домен RU. С 2005 по 2009 год был членом Совета Координационного центра, с марта 2009 года занимает должность директора Координационного центра.

Члены Совета Координационного центра

Yelena VORONINA
Chief Technology Officer at CISC Technical Center of Internet

ВОРОНИНА
Елена Павловна
Технический директор ЗАО «ТЦИ»

She has been working in the Internet industry since 1994 when she was the head of the administrative and technical team. She was a member of the Coordination group of domain .RU (1998-1999). From 1999 she has been employed as the head of MSK-IX project, deputy director at RIPN for network matters. Since 2001 she is a director at MSK-IX Computer network interaction center. A member of ENOG organizing committee.

Деятельность в интернет-отрасли начала в 1994 году в качестве руководителя административно-технической группы. Член Координационной группы домена .RU (1998-1999). С 1999 года – руководитель проекта MSK-IX, заместитель директора РосНИИРОС по сетевому направлению. С 2001 года – директор Центра взаимодействия компьютерных сетей MSK-IX. Член организационного комитета ENOG.

Sergey GREBENNIKOV
Deputy director, RAEC

ГРЕБЕННИКОВ
Сергей Владимирович
Заместитель директора РАЭК

Industry member since 2007. A renowned expert, Sergey has been organizing various industry events and awards such as RIF+CIB, Russian Internet Week, Runet Award and others.

Работает в интернет-отрасли с 2007 года, является признанным экспертом отрасли. На протяжении многих лет выступает организатором российских интернет-конференций, форумов и наград Рунета: РИФ+КИБ, Russian Internet Week, Премия Рунета и других.

Olga MAKAROVA
Department head at JSC MTS

МАКАРОВА
Ольга Вячеславовна
Директор департамента ОАО МТС

From 1999 to 2006 she participated in RANS working groups on issues related to the development of Federal Law-127 "On Communications". In 2007-2008 she took part in the working groups of the Russian Federation Ministry of Communications and Mass Media related to the development of Internet in Russia and construction of data transmission networks. Now she is actively involved in the shaping and discussion of comments to the main bills that affect development of the Internet in Russia.

С 1999 по 2006 годах участвовала в рабочих группах АДЭ по вопросам, связанным с разработкой положений ФЗ-127 «О связи». В 2007-2008 годах участвовала в рабочих группах Мининформсвязи РФ по вопросам развития интернета в России и построения сетей передачи данных. Сейчас принимает активное участие в формировании и обсуждении замечаний по основным законопроектам, затрагивающим развитие интернета в России.

Marina NIKEROVA
Deputy Director, the Technical Center of Internet

НИКЕРОВА
Марина Васильевна
Первый заместитель Генерального директора ЗАО «Технический центр Интернет»

She has a math engineer degree from Moscow Physics and Technology Institute. Marina started her career as an ordinary employee and went up to executive positions in various telecom companies and ISPs (Glasnet, Golden Telecom, Masterhost and others). She was a member of CC Council in 2009-2011 and the Council Chair in 2011.

Окончила МИФИ по специальности инженер-математик. Прошла путь от рядового сотрудника до поста руководителя в различных телекоммуникационных компаниях, операторах связи («Гласнет», «Голден Телеком», «Мастерхост» и др.). Была членом Совета КЦ в 2009-2011 годах, председателем Совета КЦ в 2011 году.

Igor SEMENYUK
Senior engineer, Mail.Ru

СЕМЕНЮК
Игорь Викторович
Старший инженер ООО «Мэйл.Ру»

A graduate of the Physics Department of Moscow State University, he worked in NIICEVT, IAS, Argonavt, Sovam Teleport, Teleross, Golden Telecom, Vympelcom. Since 1992 his work was closely connected with the Internet. He had input in Russian Internet addressing and routing policies. Has a honorary certificate from the Minister of Telecommunications and Mass media of RF.

В 1984 году закончил физфак МГУ, работал в НИЦЭВТ, ИАС, Аргонавт, Совам Телепорт, Телеросс, Голден Телеком, Вымпелком. С 1992 года работа связана исключительно с интернетом. Принимал активное участие в формировании политик российской интернет-адресации и роутинга. Награжден грамотой Министра связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ.

Alexey Sokolov
PhD, network infrastructure development director, Yandex

СОКОЛОВ
Алексей Юрьевич
Директор по развитию сетевой инфраструктуры компании «Яндекс»

A graduate of Moscow Physics and Technology Institute, faculty of Physics and Power Engineering, he has a candidate degree. Since 1982, he had been working in IKI RAS, and has been occupying executive positions in major Russian telecom companies since 1994. He actively participates in various Internet projects and was a member of the CC Council in 2009-2011.

Закончил МФТИ, факультет проблем физики и энергетики. Защитил кандидатскую диссертацию. С 1982 года работал в ИКИ РАН. С 1994 г. работает на руководящих постах в крупных российских телекоммуникационных компаниях, принимает участие в различных проектах в области интернет-технологий. Был членом Совета КЦ в 2009-2011 годах.

Члены Совета Координационного центра

Alexander PANOV
General counsil for Internet technologies in the LLC Contact-Expert

ПАНОВ
Александр Валериевич
Генеральный консультант по интернет-технологиям ООО «Контакт-эксперт».

He graduated from Moscow State University majoring in physics. Also he graduated from the Russian Academy of National Economy. He has an MBA degree in entrepreneurship and company management. He started working in telecom industry in 1993. From 1995 he worked in Garant-Park-Telecom Ltd. where the started as a systems engineer and was eventually promoted to the position of the CEO. He also worked as managing partner at RU-CENTER Group.

Окончил физический факультет МГУ им. М. В. Ломоносова и Российскую академию народного хозяйства. Имеет степень МБА по направлению «Предпринимательство и управление компаний». Свою деятельность в телекоммуникационной отрасли начал в 1993 году. С 1995 года работая в ООО «Гарант-Парк-Телеком», прошел путь от системного инженера до генерального директора. Занимал должность управляющего партнера Ru-Center Group. В 2011-2013 годах был членом совета КЦ.
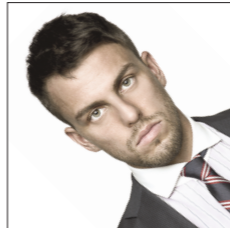

Ilya SACHKOV
CEO, Group-IB

САЧКОВ
Илья Константинович
глава компании Group-IB

He graduated from Moscow State Technical University, faculty of Informatics and management systems, department of information security. He founded Group-IB, leader of the Russian market in the investigation of computer crimes and incidents. He is the head of the company since 2003. He is a member of many Russian and international information security associations and organizations.

Окончил МГТУ имени Н. Э. Баумана, факультет информатики и систем управления, кафедра информационной безопасности. Основатель Group-IB, российского лидера рынка расследования компьютерных преступлений и инцидентов. Возглавляет компанию с 2003 года. Является членом многих ассоциаций и организаций в области информационной безопасности.

Vartan KHACHATUROV
Deputy Head of the Department of Infrastructure Projects, Ministry of Communications and Mass Media

ХАЧАТУРОВ
Вартан Микаэлович
Заместитель директора Департамента инфраструктурных проектов, Минкомсвязь РФ.

Vartan Khachaturov graduated from St. Petersburg State University. He began his career as a Unix helpdesk analyst at LANIT-Tercom. Later, he worked for Siemens AG, ALT Linux and Skartel (Yota). In September 2012, he was appointed Deputy Head of the Department of Infrastructure Projects at the Ministry of Communications and Mass Media.

Закончил Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет. Начал свою карьеру в качестве системного администратора Unix-систем в ЗАО «Ланит-Терком». Позже работал в компаниях Siemens AG, ЗАО «Альт Линукс», ООО «Скартел». В сентябре 2012 г. был назначен на должность заместителя директора Департамента инфраструктурных проектов Министерства связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ.

Oleg TABAROVSKY
Advisor to the president of AMT Group CJSC

ТАБАРОВСКИЙ
Олег Игоревич
Советник президента ЗАО «АМТ-ГРУП»

Since 1992, he has been developing and implementing first experimental parts of the Russian IP-based networks. Has been working as a head of the network management center at Relcom JSC. Has been at the roots of .RU and its backbone infrastructure, as well as of MSK-IX (Internet Exchange Point). In 2010-2012, Oleg Tabarovsky had been a CC Council member, and had chaired the Council in 2012.

С 1992 г. занимался разработкой и внедрением первых опытных участков российских сетей на базе протокола IP. Работал руководителем центра управлению сетью АО «Релком». Участвовал в создании домена .RU и технологической инфраструктуры для его обслуживания, в создании московского узла обмена интернет-трафиком - MSK-IX. В 2010-2012 годах входил в совет КЦ, в 2012 году был председателем совета КЦ.

Alexander SCHERBAKOV
CEO, International Network Technical Center CJSC.

ЩЕРБАКОВ
Александр Евгеньевич
Генеральный директор ЗАО «Международный Сетевой Технический Центр».

Alexander Scherbakov had started his career in the industry in 1989. Has worked on creating MSK-IX, the first Internet Exchange Point in Russia. He has also managed various technical projects in the TCI, and has been leading the development of the domain name registration system. He is the crypto-officer for signing the .RU, .РФ and .SU using DNSSEC.

Начал свою деятельность в интернет-отрасли в 1989 году. Принимал участие в организации и разработке первой в России точки обмена трафиком MSK-IX. Занимал должность руководителя технических проектов ТЦИ, руководил разработкой системы регистрации доменных имен. Является криптоофицером при подписании файлов зон доменов .RU, .РФ, .SU с использованием процедуры DNSSEC.

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