

## LBDR Compliance with ccTLD Best Practice Model

### Preamble

The management of the LB ccTLD Registry was delegated in 1993 by IANA to Nabil Bukhalid and hosted at the American University of Beirut. Since then the Lebanese Domain Registry (LBDR) is managed as a **close country registry** and offers its services free of charge to the Lebanese Internet community at large.

Later, the delegation of the management of ccTLD Registries was done under RFC 1591 guidelines published by IANA in 1994 followed in 1999 by ICP-1: Internet Domain Name System Structure and Delegation. The LBDR operates under these guidelines complemented by the CENTR best practice guidelines for ccTLD Managers. For that purpose the LBDR developed, documented and published a set of localized policies and procedures fully compliant with the Lebanese legal framework.

### Basic Principles

The LBDR closely follows established Internet principles such as:

- a) self-regulation;
- b) neutrality;
- c) bottom-up authority (the Internet consists of cooperative networks);
- d) consensus (requirement for self-regulation);
- e) transparency (requirement for self-regulation);
- f) cooperation based on trust and fairness (requirement for bottom-up authority);
- g) priority of Lebanese jurisdiction over the recommendations of ICANN, WIPO, etc. (requirement for sovereignty)

Also in close cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce the LBDR establish a registration process aligned with the Lebanese regulatory requirements while preserving independence and neutrality.

Under these best practices guidelines a ccTLD Manager's authority comes from serving the Local Internet Community and from the unremitting affirmation by the Local Internet Community of that authority. The Local Internet Community, including governmental and other authorities, has a responsibility to support and protect the ccTLD Registry, and to assist the ccTLD Manager in serving the community.

Furthermore, a ccTLD Manager is entrusted with the management of a ccTLD Registry, and has no interest in the intellectual or other property rights in domain names. A ccTLD Manager should be equitable and fair to all eligible registrants that request domain names, should be competent and respond to requests in a timely manner, and should operate the database with accuracy, robustness, and resilience.

The authority of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) as a "private, not-for-profit corporation responsible for coordinating specific DNS functions for the benefit of the Internet as a whole" is accepted and supported by ccTLD registries. It is, however, felt necessary to stress the fact that the Internet community of a given territory (if applicable including the responsible governmental bodies of the territory) and local jurisdiction within the territory may be given priority over any recommendations issued by ICANN.

### Operational Objectives

Any specific implementation of the Best Practice model has to be measured to be in accordance with the Basic Objectives and the following main Operational Objectives:

- to ensure stability, accuracy, resilience and robustness of the Domain Name System;
- to perform the function of a trustee for a public service;
- to establish and publish fair and objective registration policies;
- to ensure adherence with local regulation;
- to act efficiently with regard to time and cost;
- to act responsibly and lawfully;
- to operate with technical competence;
- to abide by relevant Privacy and Data Protection laws.