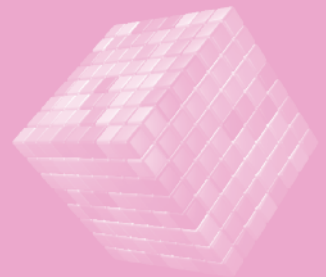


Russian Domain Space 2013: Outcomes and Development Prospects



COORDINATION CENTER
FOR TLD RU/PФ



Russian domains .RU and .PФ in 2013

.RU domain

There are **4.9** million domain names in .RU domain

In 2013 domain RU increased by **651.7** thousand domain names, a growth of **+15.3%**

1.8 million domain names were registered in 2013

.RU domain is **6**th in the world (among national TLDs)

.RU domain is **4**th in Europe (among national TLDs)

34 domain names per 1000 citizens – penetration of .RU domain

.PФ domain

There are **0.8** million domain names in .PФ domain

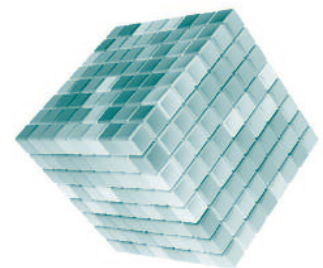
In 2013 domain PФ increased by **31.7** thousand domain names, a growth of **+4.1%**

230.6 thousand domain names were registered in 2013

.PФ domain is the **1**st in the world (among IDN ccTLDs)

.PФ domain is **16**th in Europe (among national TLDs)

6 domain names per 1000 citizens – penetration of .PФ domain



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- 9 .RU and .РФ ccTLDs and the Internet growth in Russia
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- 21 Coordination Center's social and marketing programs





Mikhail MEDRISH
Chair of the Coordination Center Council

Dear colleagues!

You are holding in your hands the fifth edition of final analytical report “Russian Domain Space 2013: Outcomes and Development Prospects” prepared as part of the Coordination Center’s promotion and research activities. As usual we would like to share with you the information we gathered, tell you about our observations and conclusions, offer our point of view on what is happening in the world and Russian Internet.

Many events took place in 2013 that influenced development of Russian and world domain space and Internet in general. All of them are included in our report. I’m sure that the report will be of interest to our audience and everyone will be able to find something useful and important.

Best Regards,
Mikhail Medrish



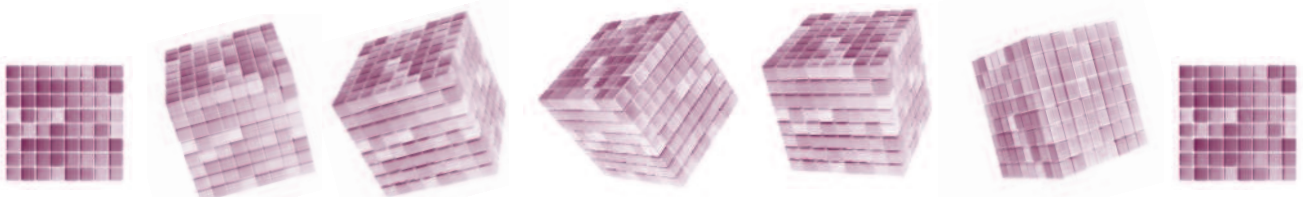
Andrei KOLESNIKOV
Director of the Coordination Center

Dear friends!

For the domain industry all over the world 2013 was a year of big changes: the program of new top-level domains, suggested by ICANN, has begun its functioning in the real domain space. An important result of the year for all of us is the participation in the program of one more Cyrillic domain .ДЕТИ (“children”). Domain has successfully passed all stages of the evaluation and is expected to start functioning in 2014.

Over recent years, Coordination Center has paid a lot of attention to the problems of information security, formation of favorable Internet environment, tackling the cyberthreats. Our new project “Netoscope” has become one of the reliable tools in this fight; largest Runet companies are involved in its function today.

Sincerely yours,
Andrei Kolesnikov



Russian domains in the global domain space





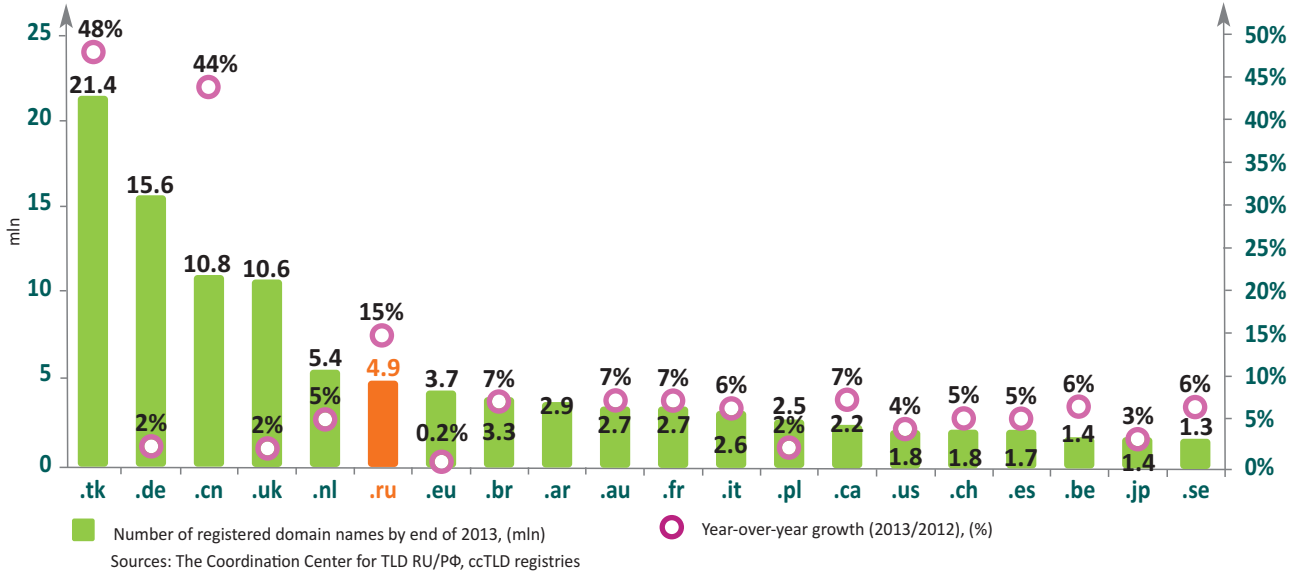
Russian domains in the global domain space

Russian domains in global rankings

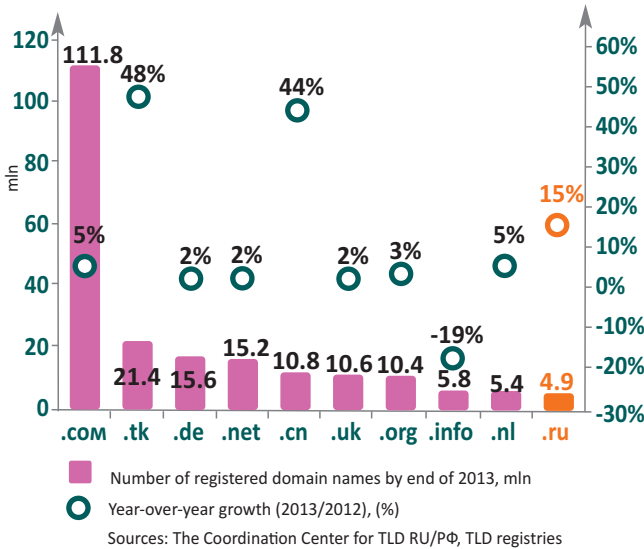
In 2013, the .RU domain held its sixth place in terms of the number of registered country code top-level domains (ccTLDs). But its growth rate was the third largest, which is a

very good result, because 2013 was not the best year for the majority of TLDs: Even the global leaders reported a dramatic decrease in growth

Top 20 ccTLDs by end of 2013



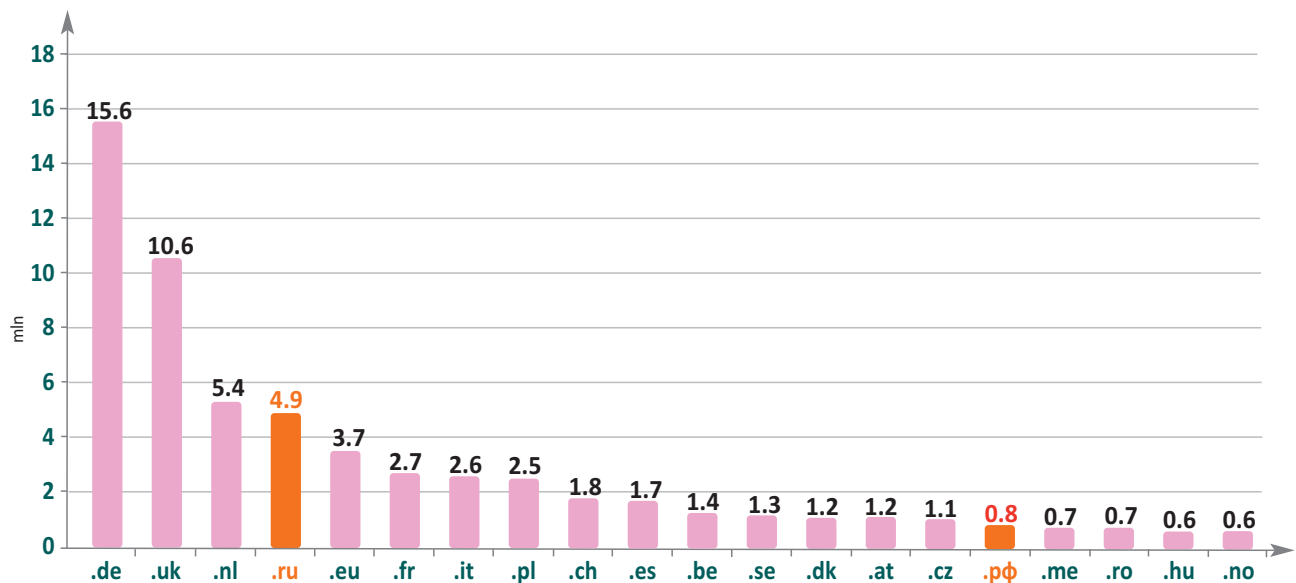
Top 10 TLDs by end of 2013



.RU continued to hold its place in the top 10 of the world's largest TLDs and is currently #10 in the world ranking. The penetration of .RU domain names is not very high (34 per 1,000 population), but it is higher than the year before (30).

.RU holds fourth place among country code domain names in Europe, where .DE has held the leading place for years. PФ retained 16th place in the European leaderboards, behind the Czech Republic but ahead of Montenegro, where .ME domains position themselves as public rather than country code domains.

Top 20 European ccTLDs by end of 2013

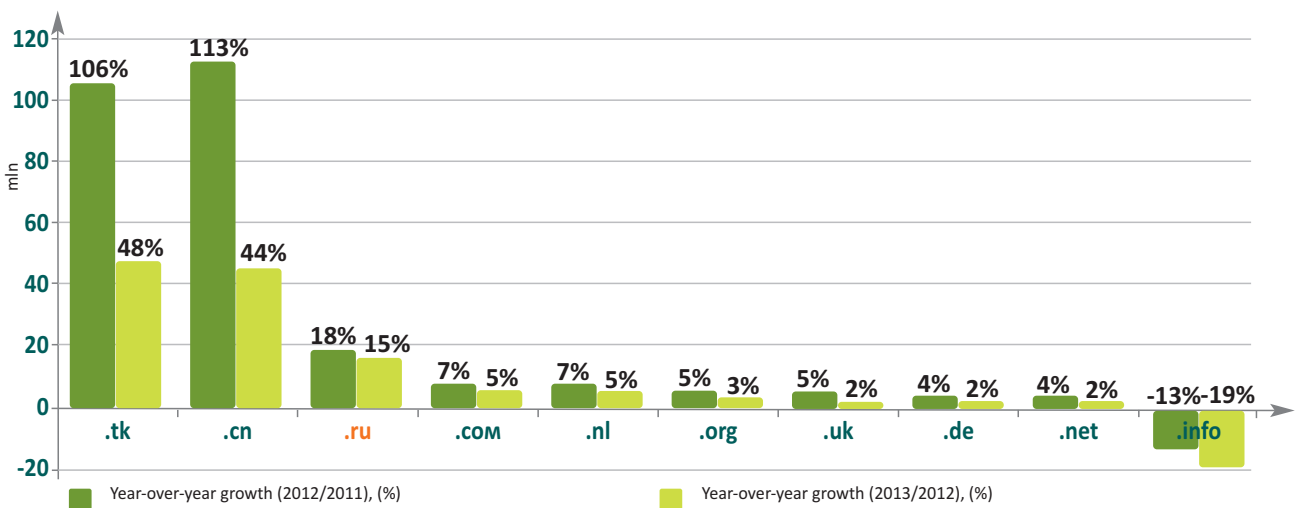


Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/Pφ, ccTLD registries

Absolutely all of the largest domains reported declining growth in 2013 compared to 2012, and .INFO showed a very steep decline in the number of domain names for a second straight year. The year 2014 will be a very risky period for many traditional domains, but especially so for public do-

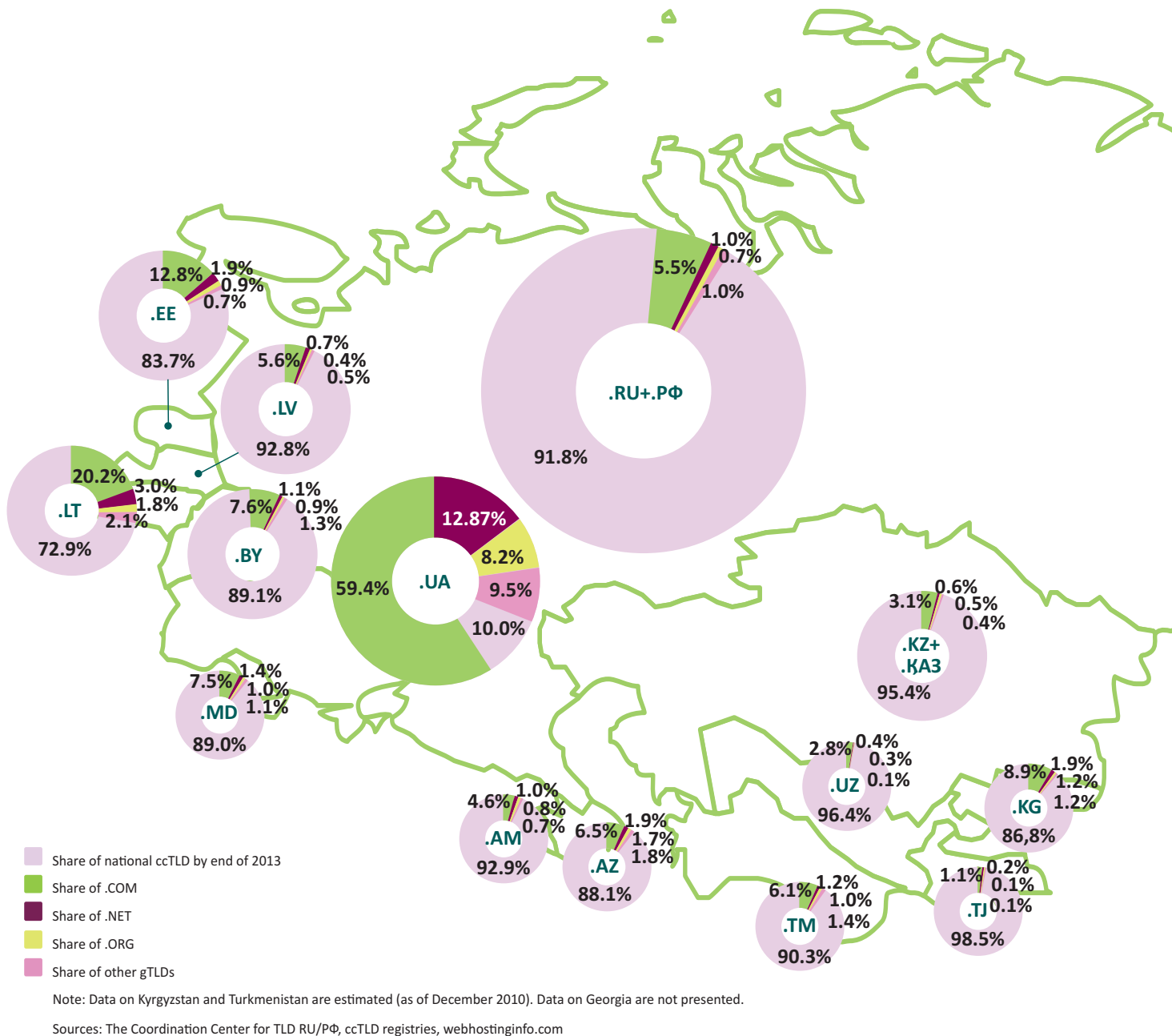
mains. Starting in January 2014, new TLDs registered within ICANN's New gTLD Program will launch open registration. Users will be able to choose between more domain zones, and there is no guarantee that most of them will register with the traditional domains.

Year-over-year growth in the largest TLDs



Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/Pφ, TLD registries, <http://hosterstats.com>

Registrations in generic TLDs in CIS and Baltic countries

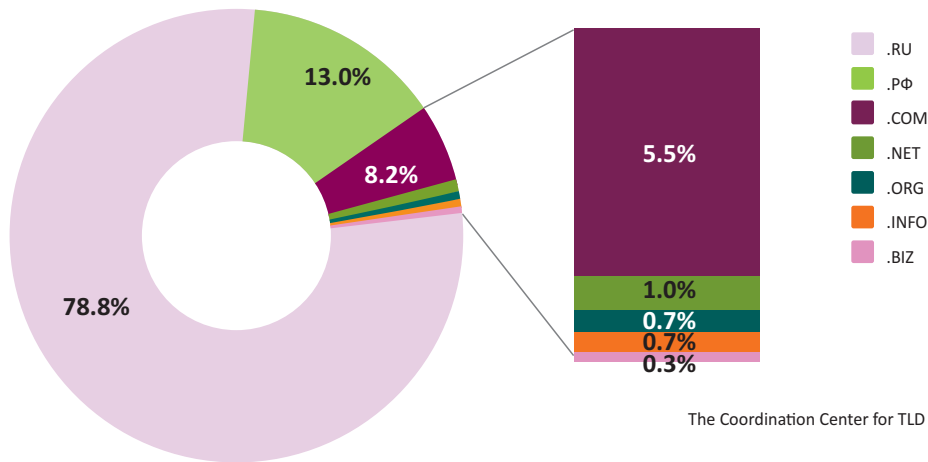


In all ex-Soviet countries, major part of the domain names are registered in the country's own ccTLD, with Ukraine being the only exception. Until quite recently, Ukrainian ccTLD registry did not allow second-level registrations except for trademark owners and body corporates. The major part of users were only able to select a third-level domain name - e.g. in

.com.ua, .org.ua, .kiev.ua; there were 665,380 third-level domain names in Ukraine's UA by the end of 2013. This means that, while Ukrainian TLD is, in fact, second largest in CIS and Baltic countries, over 80% of its domains are registered at the third level.

Largest generic TLDs in Russia and worldwide

How domain registrations in Russia are divided between TLDs in 2013

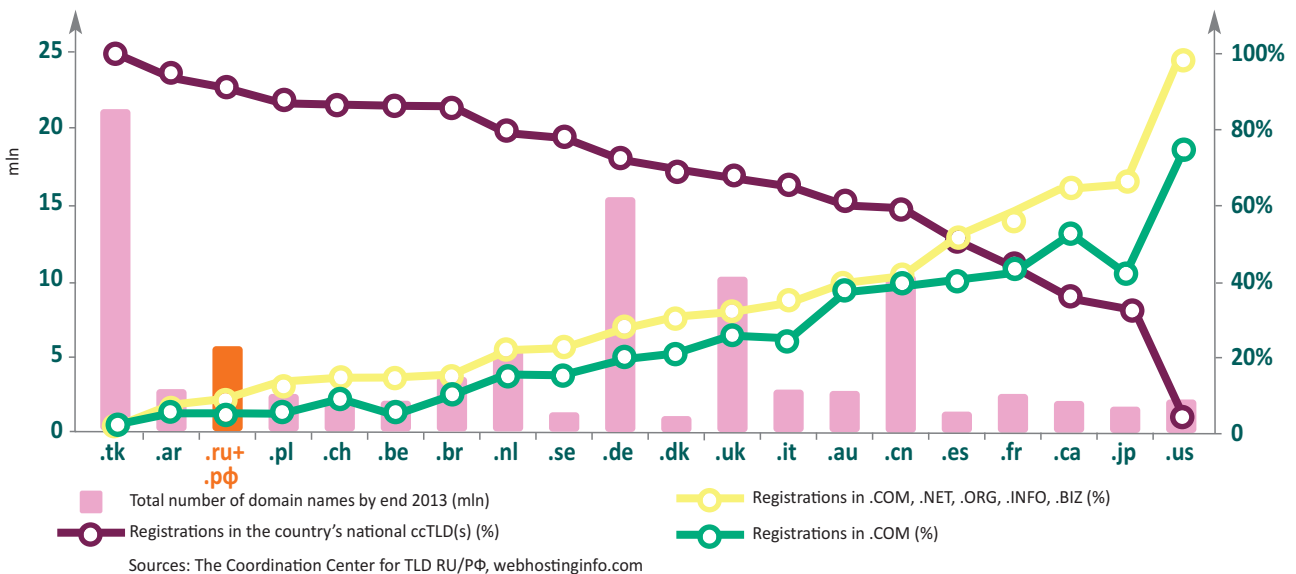


The Coordination Center for TLD RU/PФ, webhostinginfo.com

The number of Russian registrations in other gTLDs that are present in Russia is low, at slightly more than 8%. This is attributed mostly to the fact that users can choose between two country code domains, .RU и .PФ, and a growing number of Russian users opt for one of these ccTLDs rather than a foreign one.

The most popular generic TLD in Russia is .COM (5.5%), which is fully in line with the global trend: .COM has been the largest TLD in the world for years, with 111.8 million registered domains by the end of 2013.

Percentage of registrations in ccTLDs and gTLDs by countries in 2013





Internationalized TLDs worldwide

A notable event took place in 2013: The first non-Latin domain names joined the group of internationalized country code top-level domains (IDN ccTLDs), which were the first step toward creating a new global domain space, within ICANN’s New gTLD Program. By the end of 2013, there were 11 such domains, including two Cyrillic ones: .САЙТ and .ОНЛАЙН. They are designed for Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Bulgarian and other

users of the Cyrillic script. In all, there are 51 IDNs in the world, including 41 IDN ccTLDs.

Iran, Ukraine and Mongolia registered three new IDNs using their native language scripts (two of them use the Cyrillic script) in 2013. Four domains of Bangladesh, Georgia, Pakistan and Sudan are awaiting delegation in 2014.

TLD	Country	Language/Script	2012	Annual growth	2013
рф	Russia	Russian/Cyrillic	780 084	31 705	811 789
中国	China	Chinese/Chinese Simplified	283 484	-8 931	274 553
台灣	Taiwan	Chinese/Chinese Simplified	84 108	82 741	166 849
한국	Republic of Korea	Korean/Hangul	91 408	-31 161	60 247
香港	Hong Kong	Chinese/Han Simplified	16 903	15	16 918
رطق	Qatar	Arabic/Arabic		16 728	16 728
срб	Serbia	Serbian/Cyrillic	6 841	-3 038	3 803
ايسيلم	Malaysia	Arabic/Arabic	1 998	31	2 029
السعودية	Saudi Arabia	Arabic/Arabic	1 870	88	1 958
қаз	Kazakhstan	Kazakh/Cyrillic	1 943	-342	1 601
சிங்கப்பூர்	Singapore	Chinese/Han	244	-39	205
ලංකා	Sri Lanka	Sinhala/Sinhala	19	0	19
الجزائر	Algeria	Arabic/Arabic	9	7	16
新加坡	Singapore	Tamil/Tamil	14	1	15
இலங்கை	Sri Lanka	Tamil/Tamil	5	0	5

Use of national languages on the Internet

An interesting fact that was not directly connected to domain space development was reported in 2013: According to W3Techs, a company that presents statistics and trends in the usage of content languages, Russian surged ahead of German in online use in March 2013, becoming the second most used language on the Web (after English). The company has com-

pleted these surveys since 2011 and has dispelled many myths, in particular, about the alleged popularity of Chinese as a content language. As of December 31, 2013, Russian was used by 6.1% of the total number of surveyed websites and Chinese by 3.4%.

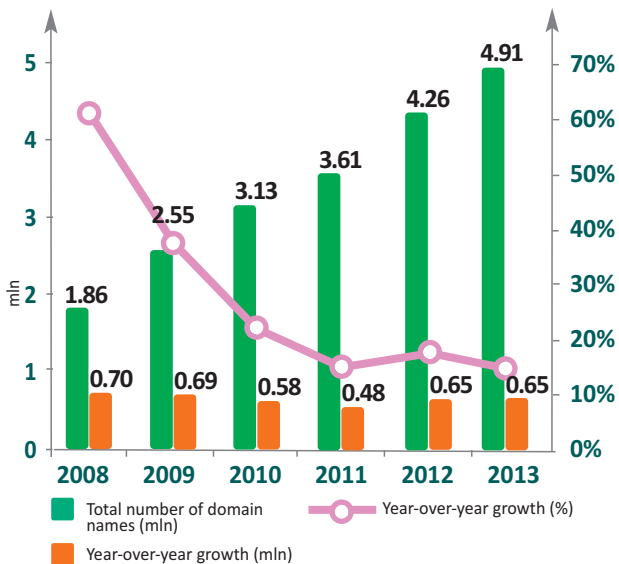
.RU and .РФ ccTLDs and the Internet growth in Russia





.RU TLD

Growth in .RU



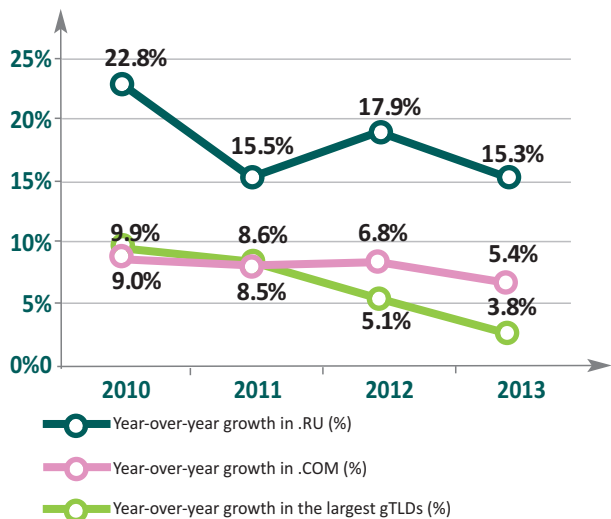
Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/PФ, statdom.ru

By the end of 2013, .RU had 4,912,125 domain names, an increase of 651,724, or 15.3%, year on year. The absolute growth figure is almost the same as in 2012 (647,389), but it is 2.6 percentage points smaller percentage point-wise.

The growth rate of .RU is among the highest for both the largest ccTLDs and gTLDs. The growth rate of the global domain space has slowed. For example, the growth of .COM slackened by almost 1.5 percentage points compared to 2012, and the total growth rate of all generic domains fell 1.3 percentage points.

By 15 April, 2013, .RU had 4,500,000 domain names. The previous landmark – 4,000,000 domain names – was reached on September 17, 2012. In 1994 to 2007, .RU registered 1,000,000 domain names. The figure doubled in the next two years, from 1,500,000 on June 24, 2008, to 2,000,000 on March 22, 2009. In September 2010, .RU had 3,000,000 domain names.

Growth in .RU and the largest gTLDs



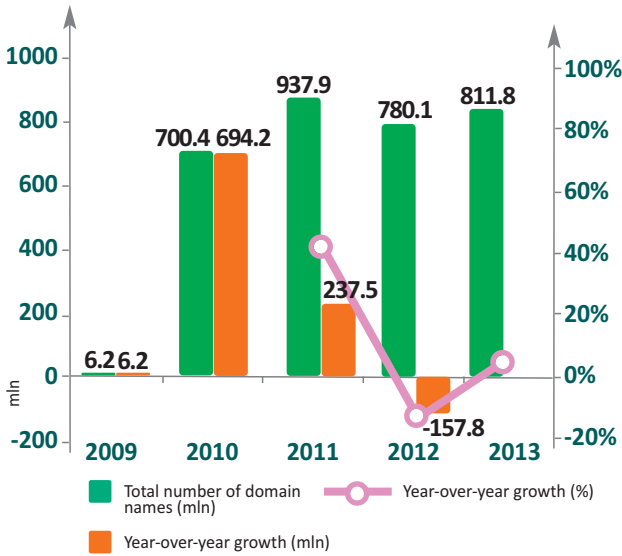
Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/PФ, statdom.ru, verisign.com

The combined figure for .RU and .PФ reached nearly 6,000,000 in late 2013. This means that country code domain names are popular with national users, and also points to a high rate of Internet development and penetration in Russia.

Despite a minor decrease in the growth rate, the number of delegated domains has grown from 90.8% of the total in late 2012 to 92.4% on December 31, 2013. In all, 4,540,244 .RU domain names were delegated in 2013. Of these, 45.3% were working websites, with 24.2% of domain names either parked or hosting websites currently under construction. Only 5.8% of .RU domain names were used for redirecting purposes.

.PΦ TLD

Growth in .PΦ

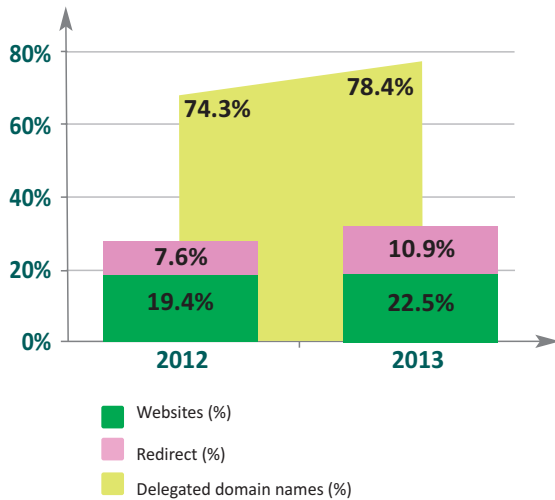


Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/PΦ, statdom.ru

In 2013, .PΦ increased by 31,704 domain names and reached 811,788 by December 31. This rather unimpressive growth rate was compensated for by a substantial increase in the number of delegated domain names (by over 4 percentage points). Moreover, the deletion of .PΦ domain names that were registered during the rush demand in the first two months of registration (November and December 2010) did not affect the domain for the first time in its history: The growth rate remained positive throughout the year.

This means that .PΦ is stabilizing. On the one hand, the deletion of the domain names registered during the rush demand in 2010 is almost complete, and the 2013 deletions have not affected the stabilized growth rate of the domain. On the other hand, the number of delegated domain names has been growing very fast, which points to a growing demand for the .PΦ domain and its more frequent use.

Usage of domain names in .RU



.PΦ holds 16th place among the European ccTLD leaders.

Of the total, 78% of .PΦ domain names were registered by private individuals and 22% by legal entities; 51% of .PΦ domain names were registered two or more years ago (44.6% for .RU domain names).

.PΦ is almost totally free of malicious activity, whereas over 300,000 .RU sites are potentially dangerous. Unexpectedly, the reason is that the .PΦ domain does not support email service, which is the main carrier of malware and phishing letters. However, the Coordination Center for TLD .RU/.PΦ has been negotiating the introduction of email service on .PΦ with major email clients and service providers. Support for email addresses in .PΦ would boost its volume by 20%.

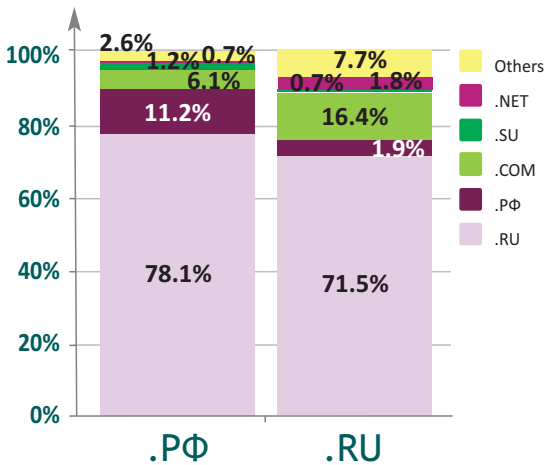


.RU and .PФ in Russian Domain Space

A comparison of the .PФ and .RU domains shows that .PФ has fewer working websites than .RU, but the gap is decreasing. .PФ websites are becoming more popular in Russia and are likely to be used even more frequently when several new Cyrillic domain zones are registered in 2014.

The proportion of domains with working websites in PФ is two times smaller than in .RU, primarily because .PФ was only launched a few years ago. The proportion of domains with websites currently under construction is almost the same on .PФ as on .RU, but .PФ domain names are used for redirecting purposes more often than .RU domains (10.9% versus 5.8%).

Distribution of domain names .RU and .PФ used for redirect by TLDs

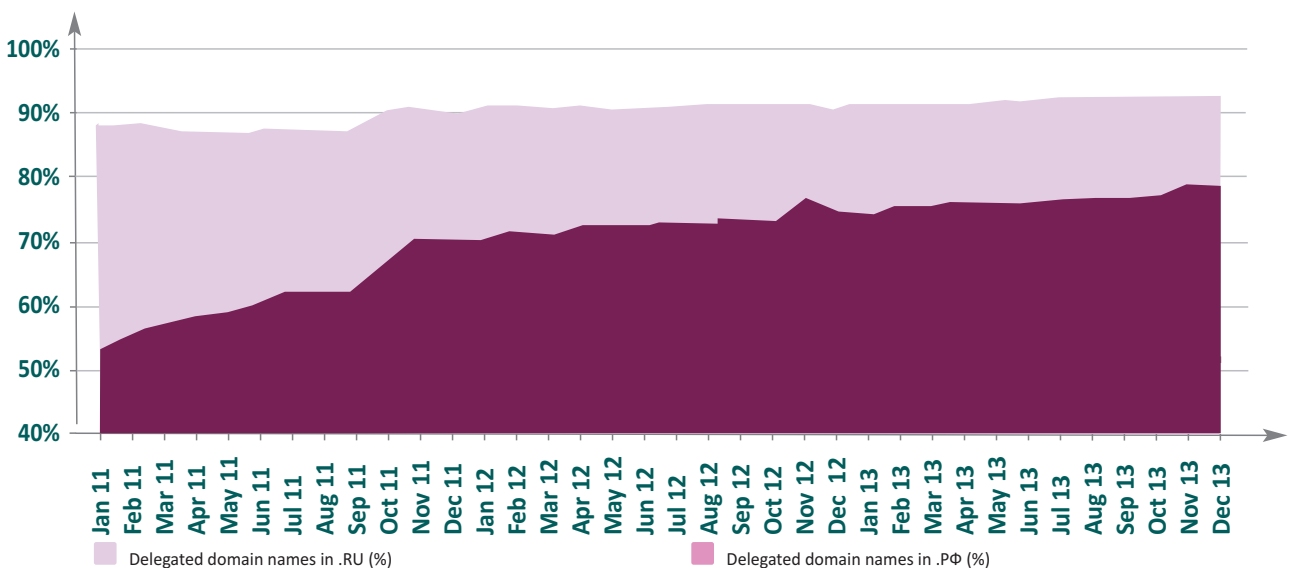


Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/PФ, statdom.ru

The number (and the proportion) of delegated domain names grew in .PФ over the past year, along with the number of domain names with working websites, which increased from 151,306 to 183,130 (up 31,804) or from 19.4% to 22.5% (up 3.1 percentage points). This is fresh proof of the growing popularity and use of Cyrillic domains. The popularity of .RU by category of names has not changed compared to 2012.

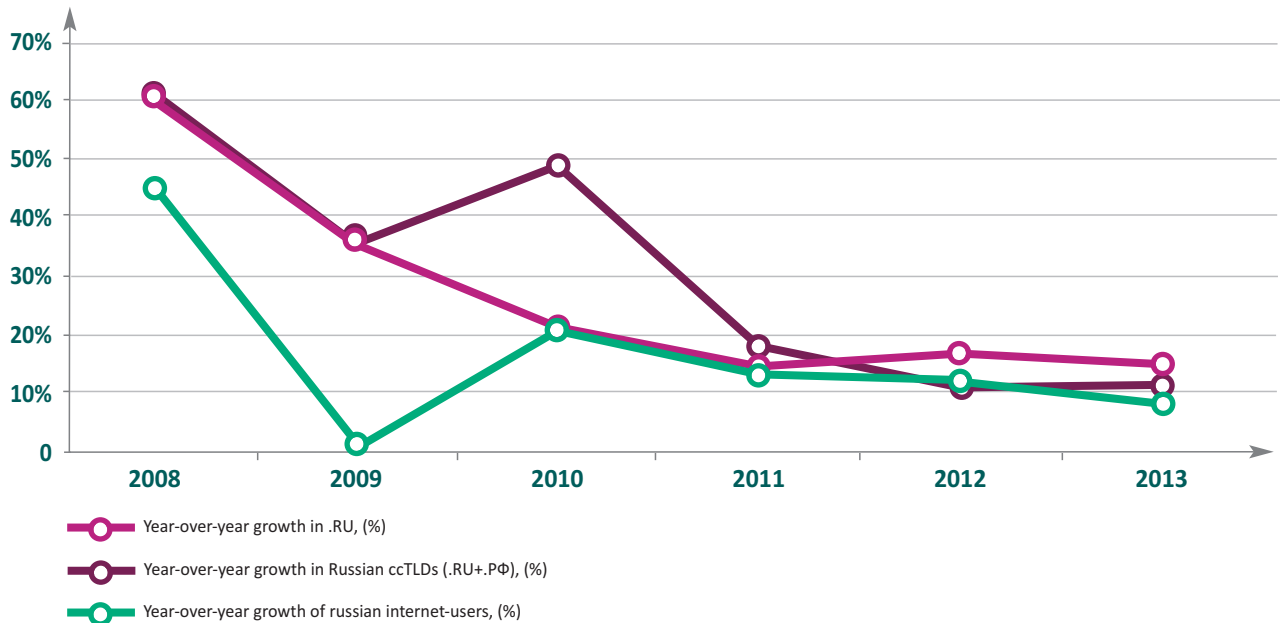
Many of the .PФ domain names registered during the rush demand in November and December 2010 were later deleted. Only 244,424, or 40.9%, of the 597,669 names registered in November have been renewed. Of the 86,526 names registered in December, only 27,391, or 31.7%, have been renewed. In all, 684,195 domain names were registered in November and December 2010, but only 271,815 (39.7%) have been renewed.

Delegated domain names in RU and .PФ



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

Growth: internet-users and domain names in Russia

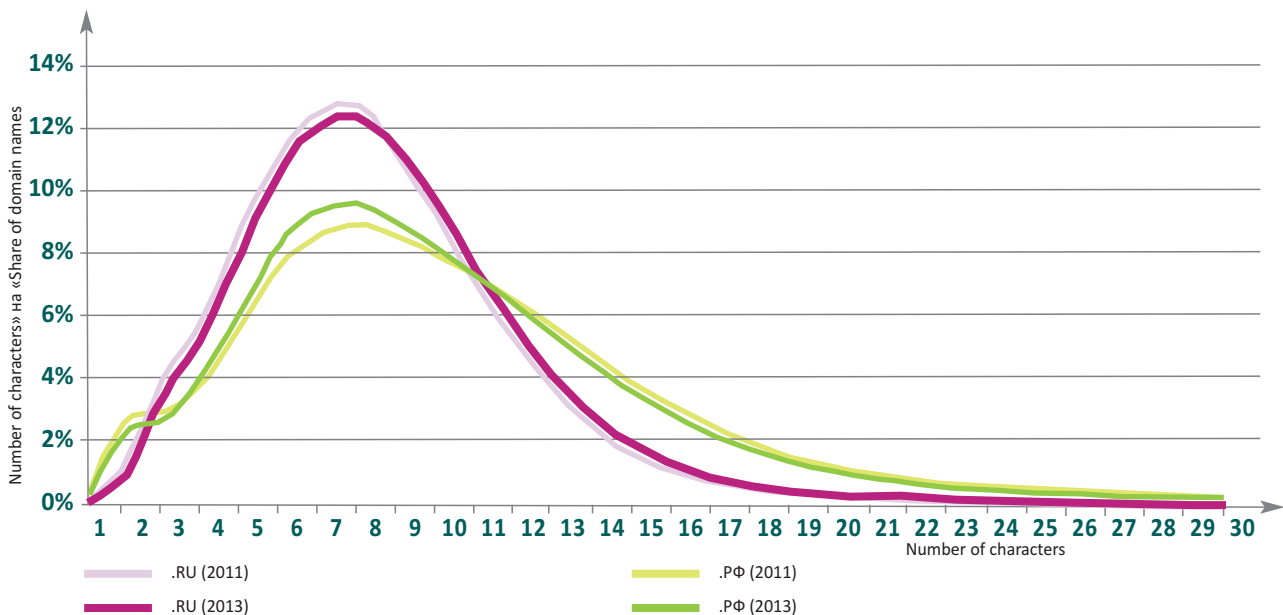


Sources: The Coordination Center for TLD RU/PФ, statdom.ru, Public Opinion Foundation

The growth rate of Internet audiences in Russia took a plunge in 2012. All Russian regions that had the conditions for Internet penetration now have access to online resources, but penetration in the other regions will take longer. Analysts agree that the growth of Internet usage is directly connected

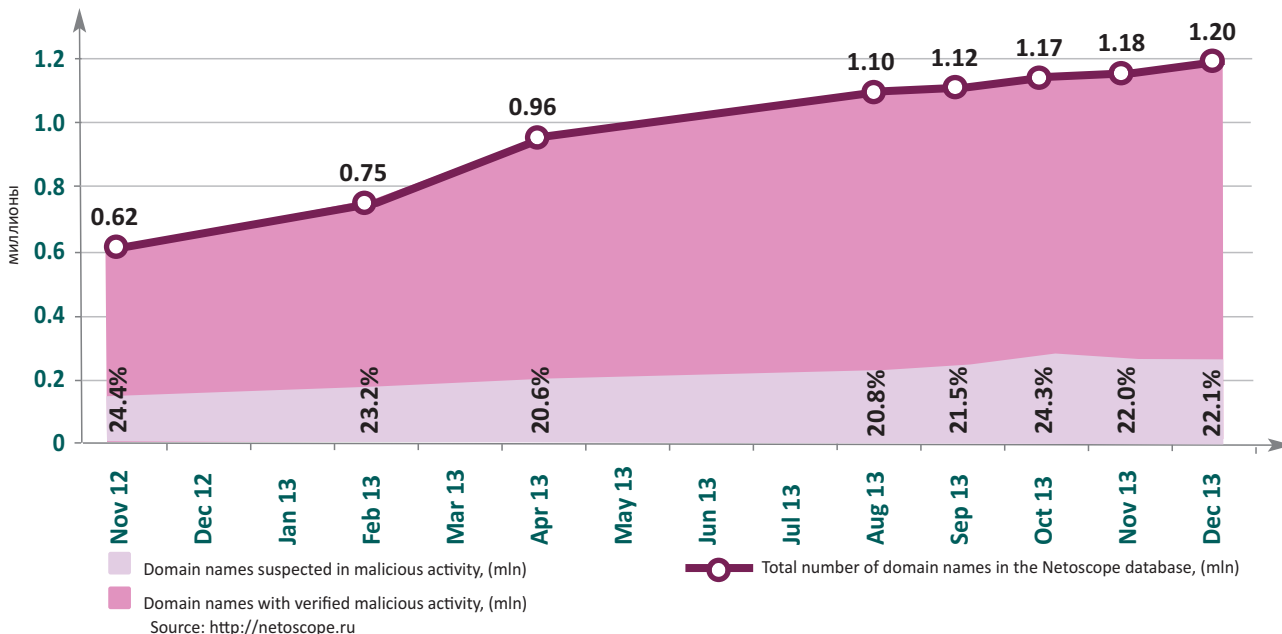
to the growth of the domain space, and so the growth of the domain market will only increase after a new breakthrough is made in organizing broadband access in outlying and sparsely populated regions of Russia.

Length of .RU and .PФ domain names



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

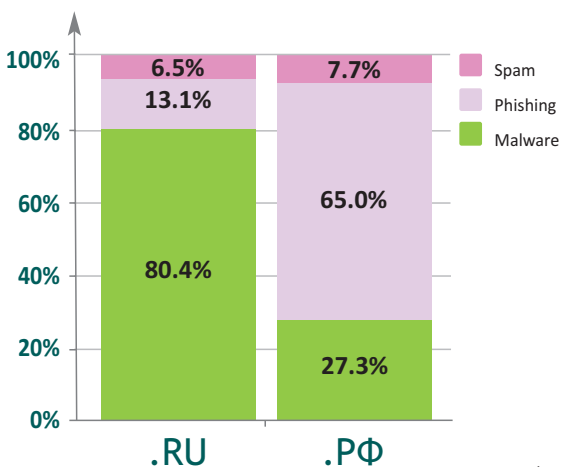
Information security in .RU and .РФ domains



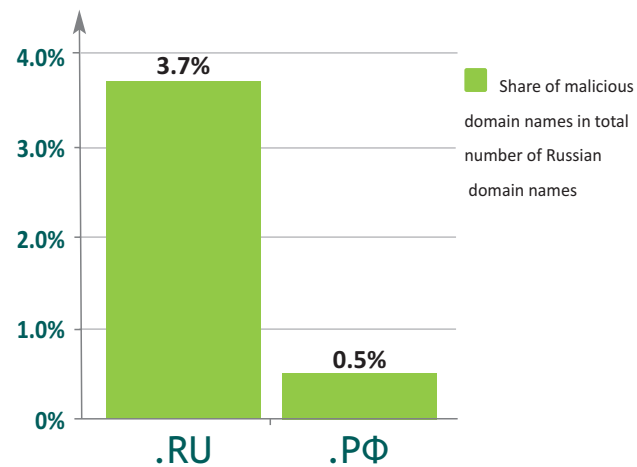
The Netoscope project began collecting data in November 2012 at about the same time as the research platform for aggregating data on malicious activities was launched. At the end of 2013, there were as many as 1,204,582 domain names suspected of adverse activity at least once between November 2012 and December 2013. All the domains were included in a database according to the data provided by the project participants. The database has doubled over the course of the project and continues to grow. Domains involved do not get

removed but are used for further research. Currently, the domain names for which the most adverse activities (phishing, malware and spam spreading) have yet to be confirmed account for some 22% of the database. These domain names make up a risk group and continue to be on close inspection. The number of “offenders” – the second-level domain names that were confirmed to be involved in malicious practice and are still included in the register – was 3.7% for the .RU domain and 0.5% for .РФ.

Malicious domain names in Runet by category (by end 2013)



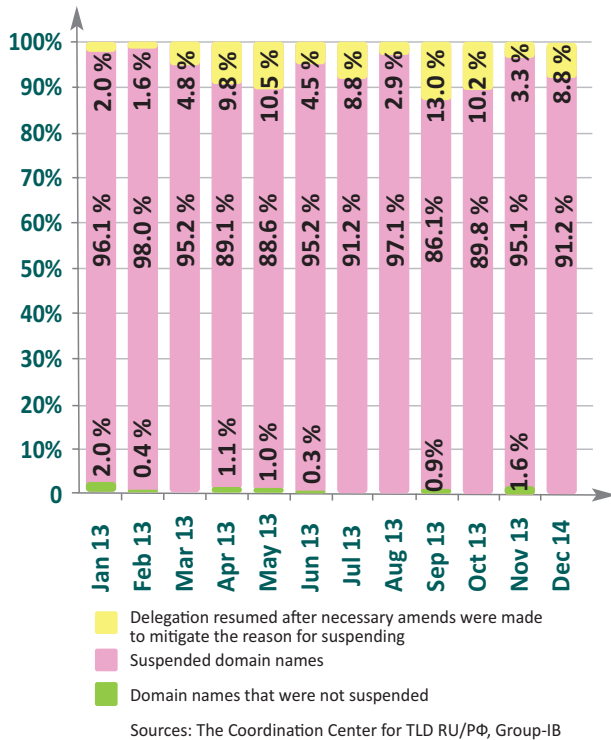
Malicious domain names in Runet by category (by end of 2013)



Source: <http://netoscope.ru>

Information security in .RU and .PФ domains

Fighting cybercrime in Russian domains in 2013



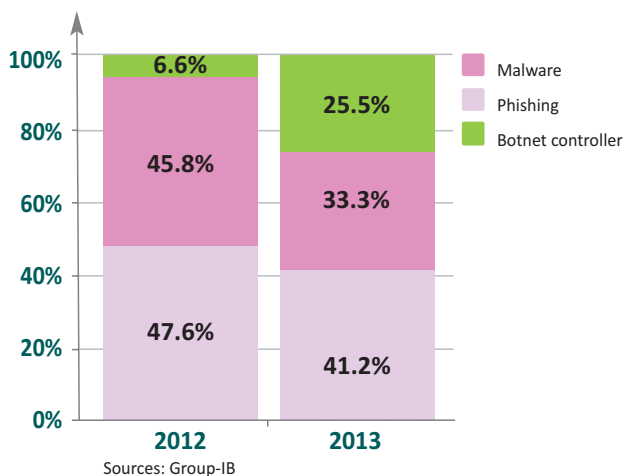
The majority of the domain names in the database were suspected of spreading malware. For .RU and .SU, spreading malware prevails, while for .PФ, it is phishing.

Kaspersky Lab, RU-CERT and Yandex remain the main sources of data on malicious usage. All these companies are now major participants in cyber security research and malicious activity prevention on the Russian Internet. The Netoscope database includes only domain names involved in suspicious activity, regardless of their content.

Group-IB is another participant in the Netoscope project. The group exposes violators under an agreement with the Coordination Center for TLD .RU/.PФ. Group-IB deals with preventing the illegal use of .RU and .PФ domain names, which includes phishing, unauthorized access to data systems, spreading malicious software and management of networks on infected computers.

Over 12 months last year, the registrars received some 2,315 reports from Group-IB. As many as 2,187 domain names were refused delegation, with 114 unblocked upon request of CERT-GIB.

Reports of malicious activities in Russian domains 2012 vs 2013



Phishing sites account for the biggest share in violating domains (41.2%). Malware-spreading resources make up 33.3%. The least popular activity among the violators was botnet controlling. Still, the proportion of such domains (25.5%) is significantly higher compared to 2012.

Comprehensive monitoring of the Russian .RU and .PФ domains allows for a gradual reduction in the general level of hazardous activity and the prevention of violations on the Russian Internet.



Technical Center of Internet as technical platform of Russian domain space

In 2013, three new DNS centers serving the domain areas in Russia began operations. The new stations were opened in Singapore, Sao Paulo and Kharkiv. Now the DNS network of the Technical Center of Internet contains 18 stations in nine Russian cities, Europe, Asia and the Americas.

The opening of new stations increases the reliability and accessibility of the DNS network and reduces the response times for the .RU, .SU and .PH domains. The new DNS station in Singapore took over some of the workload related to requests by users from Indonesia, China, South Korea, Japan, Pakistan and many other Asian and Pacific countries. Thanks to the new station, the DNS network in Asia and the Pacific

has become faster and more reliable, with the workload evenly distributed between the new station and the station in Hong Kong, which opened in 2011. IPTP Networks provides for connectivity between the Singapore station and other Asian stations.

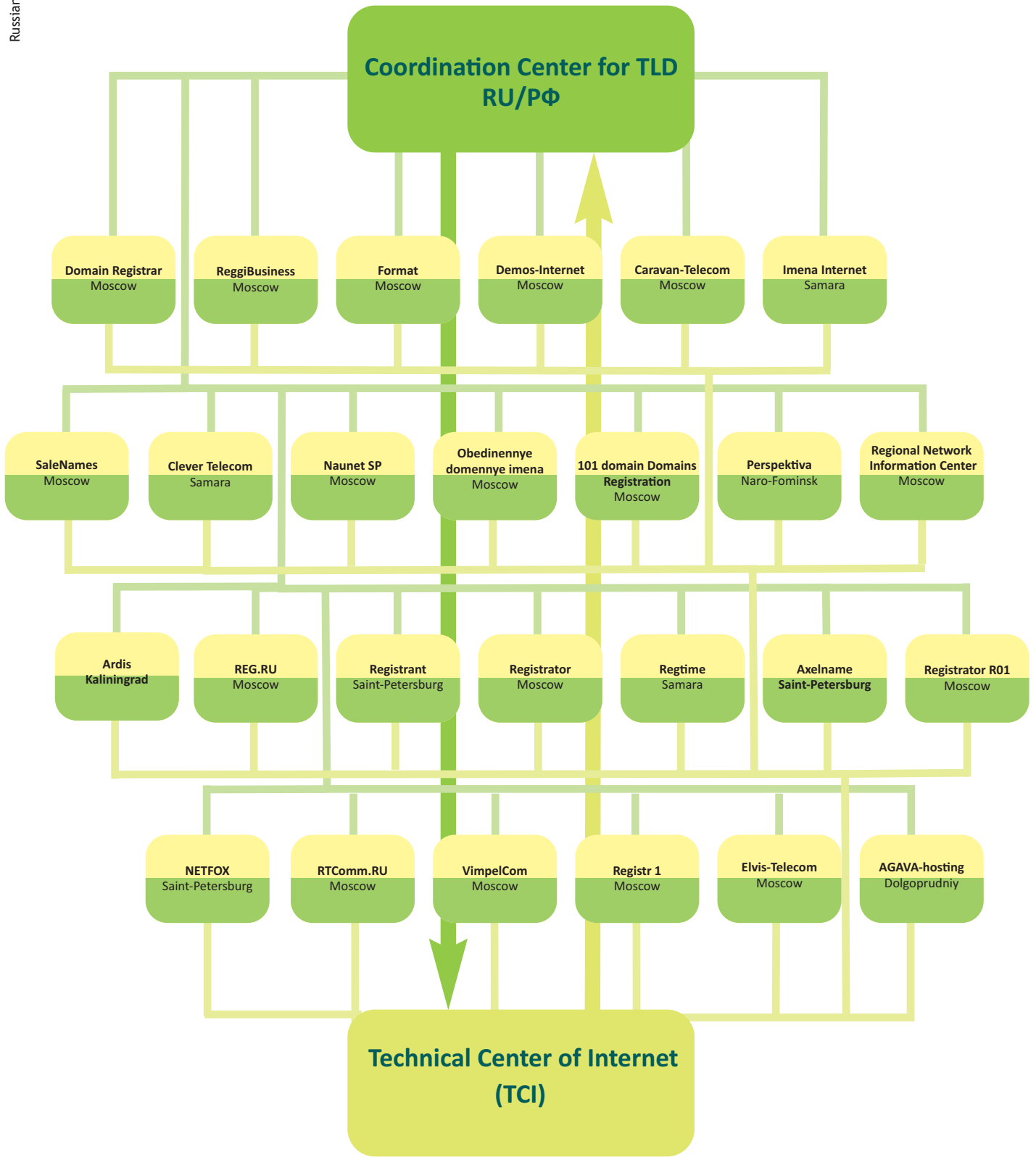
The opening of the first DNS station of the Technical Center of Internet in South America (Sao Paulo, Brazil) is due to the increased number of inquiries from the region in the past year. Inquiries from South American users will now be processed significantly faster. The partners of the project in Brazil are NIC.BR and PTT.BR.



Russian domain name registrars

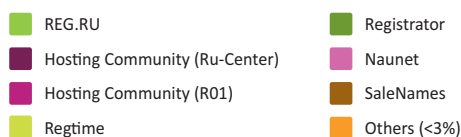
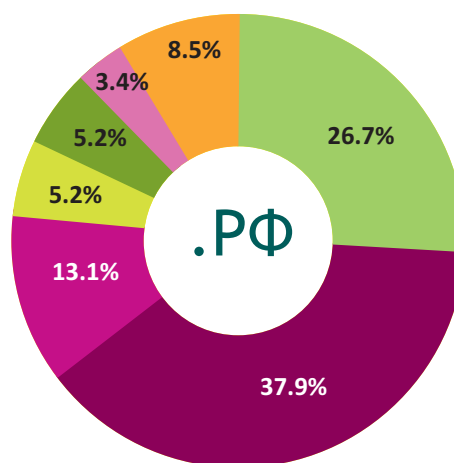
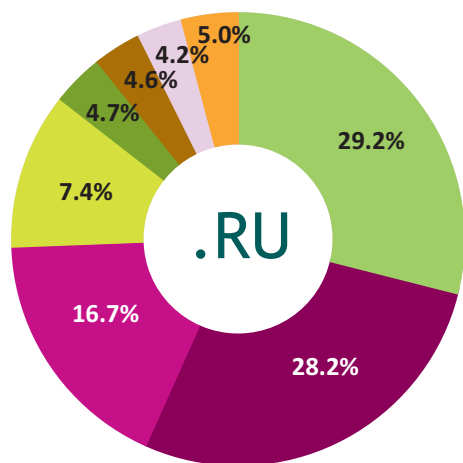


Structure of the National Registry

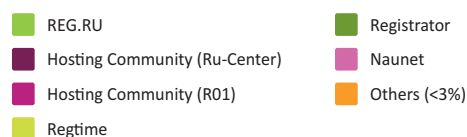


■ Accredited in PФ ■ Accredited in RU

Domain names per registrar in .RU and .PФ, 2013



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



As of December 31, 2013 there are 26 registrars accredited in RU and PФ. Thus, now all accredited registrars provide services in both national domains.

4 percentage points in .RU. This suggests that market shares of the largest registrars have redistributed: smaller registrars didn't take part in this process.

In 2013 2 new registrars were accredited in domains .RU and .PФ, namely "ARDIS" LLC from Kaliningrad and AxelName JSC from Saint-Petersburg. Also in 2013 one of the oldest Russian registrars, Caravan Telecom, CJSC, was accredited to work in .PФ.

In 2013 registrars together with Coordination Center continued the fight against illegal online resources. Informational-analytical resource "Netoscope" that deals with net security issues appeared on the net in autumn 2013. Participants of the project send information concerning information security to the resource; the site visitor can in real time generate reports on the types and number of malicious resources discovered at the moment, check domain on malicious activity. Registrars started to actively use information coming from project's base for operative neutralization of malicious domain names.

Another one of the oldest Russian registrars, Ltd. "Relcom. Business Network", stopped providing domain names registration services in TLD .RU/.PФ in May of 2013.

By the end of 2013 top 5 largest registrars were serving 86.2% of the registered domain names in .RU and 88.1% registered domain names in .PФ.

Altogether "Netoscope's" base contains information of over 1.2 million domain names in .RU, .PФ, .SU. Almost 30% are non-existent domain names, that is, those that have been caught in malicious activity and removed from the registry by their administrators or registrars. For comparison, when "Netoscope" started to function, September 2013, share of removed domain names was 21,5%. This growth demonstrates that a set of measures to clean Runet from malware is gradually paying off.

The leader of the market continues to reduce its share. After fusion of two largest registrars in 2012, shares of the united registrar decreased in .PФ from 53.2% in 2012 to 51% in 2013, in .RU from 48.8% to 44.9%. Market share of the third largest registrar grew by almost 3 percentage points in .PФ and almost



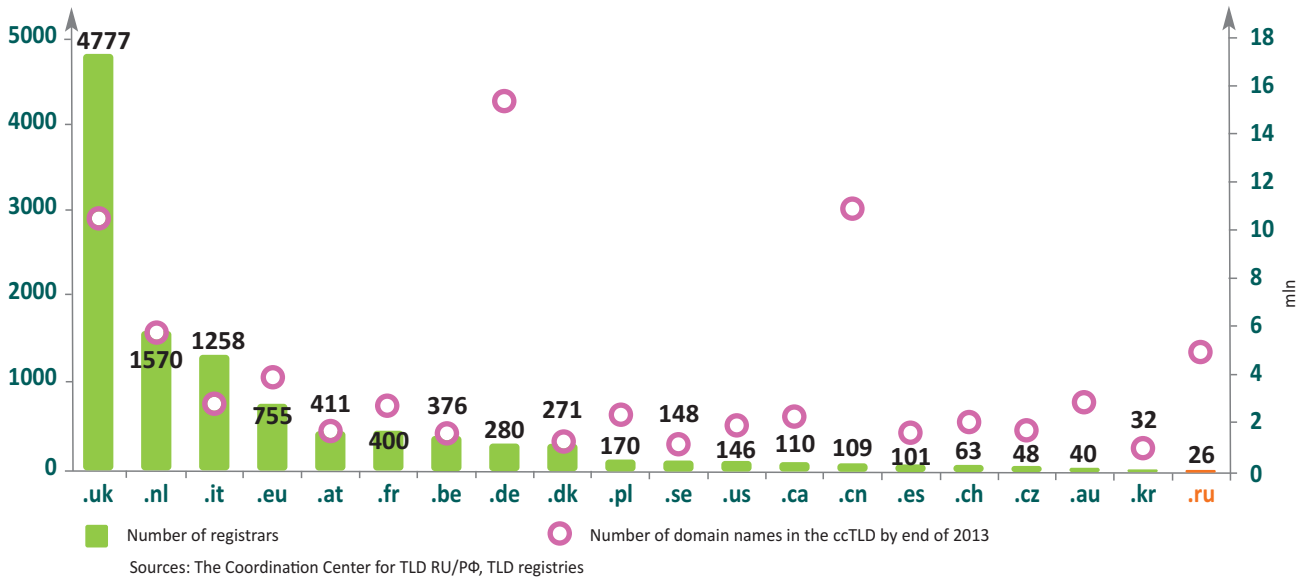
Distributed registration system in major ccTLD

Leaders in the average number of domain names served by one registrar are: Russia (.RU), China (.CN), Australia (.AU) and Germany (.DE) with ~189 thousand, ~100 thousand, ~69 thousand and ~56 thousand domain names respectively. Previous study conducted in 2011 showed same leaders, but the average number of domain names served by one registrar was considerably lower. For instance, in Australia number of domain names served by one registrar increased by 14 thousand, in Germany – by 6 thousand, and in Russia – by 75 thou-

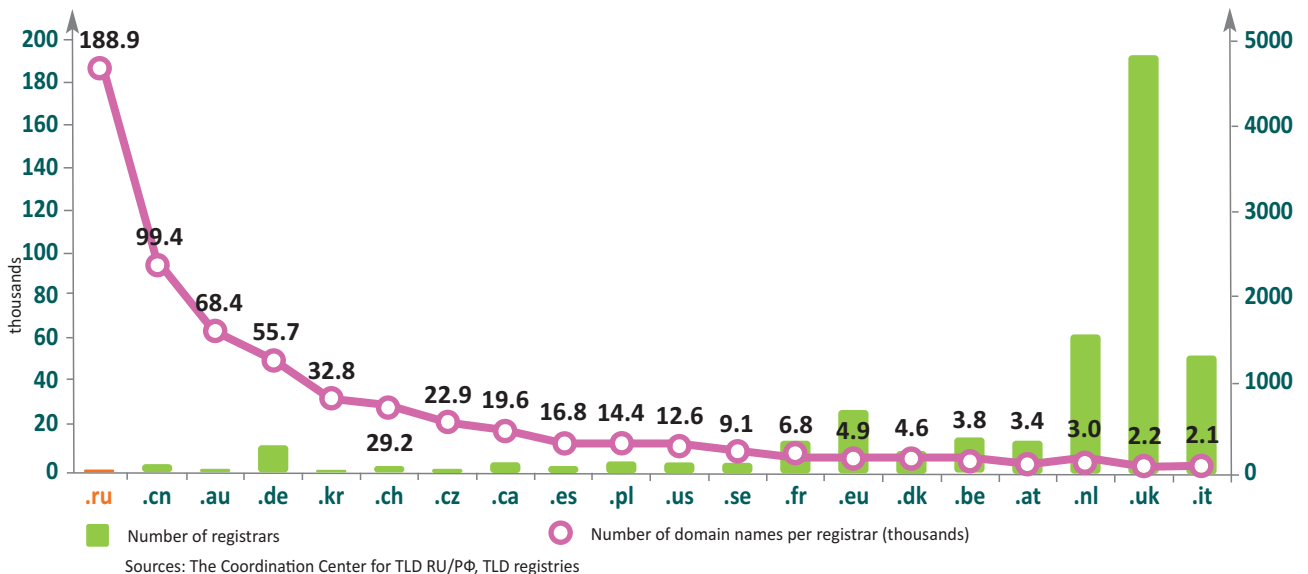
sand. For most national domains this number does not exceed 15 thousand domain names.

The most concentrated markets of registration and service of domain names are domain markets of Russia, Australia, Poland, and the least concentrated – the UK, France and Belgium. Almost everywhere there is geographical distribution of accredited registrars.

Number of registrars in the largest ccTLDs (2013)



Distribution of domain names by registrars in the largest ccTLDs (2013)



Coordination Center's social and marketing programs





February 5-6, 2013



2013 Infoforum

The Coordination Center sponsored the 2013 Infoforum, a national forum on information security that took place in Moscow. The Infoforum was attended by Andrei Kolesnikov, Director of the Coordination Center, who spoke about the research cooperation between Internet companies and website development within the Cyber Security project.

April 17-19, 2013



RIF+CIB 2013

The Coordination Center supported the RIF+CIB 2013 Conference as an official partner. Expert of the Coordination Center Mikhail Yakushev moderated the discussion on Internet-related legislation and Internet technology. The section also covered the participation of industry experts in legislation. Apart from the discussion panels, the Coordination Center also handled the branding of some conference sections.

April 25, 2013



The 5th Russian Internet Governance Forum (RIGF-2013)

Experts at the forum discussed topical issues on the global and Russian agenda regarding Internet governance, including borders and legislation on the Internet, human rights in cyberspace, electronic government, cyber security and children's Internet. Dr. Stephen Crocker, an Internet veteran and ICANN Board Chair, addressed the forum and was given an award for his merits by the Coordination Center. Another debut at the forum was the public presentation by the Russian branch of the Internet Society (ISOC).

September 10-13, 2013



TLDCON 2013

6th International Conference for ccTLD registries and registrars of CIS and Eastern Europe took place on Crete, Greece. The main objective of the conference is to engage representatives of the international registrar community in discussion on topical issues related to the development of the Internet. The conference was attended by over 130 representatives of national registries and registrars from 24 countries. The participants discussed the introduction of new upper-level domains and domains in national languages, registration rules for domain names, cyber security and legal aspects of network usage.

October 17-19, 2013



VI Russian Internet Week (RIW-2013)

The Coordination Center was a RIW partner in the forum's business area. Its representatives made presentations as part of the business program and took part in a number of roundtable discussions.



“Explore Internet - Govern It” online game

During the Russian Internet Forum and Internet Business Conference, over 50 people participated in a contest called “Explore Internet – Govern It” held by the Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ. The main prizes were awarded to three participants who made it to the finals after competing for three days.

The finals were held in the fall of 2013, when the Coordination Center for TLD RU/РФ and Rostelecom summed up the results of the second national “Explore Internet – Govern It” contest and named the winners, who received certificates and valuable prizes, such as ASUS Nexus 7 and teXet TM-7043XD tablets.

“Explore Internet – Govern It” is a social and educational project aimed at improving Internet literacy in Russia. The contest is designed for children, school and university students. In 2013, over 450 schools took part in the team tournament, and over 4,500 students from across Russia signed up for the individual tournament.

Promoting .RU and .РФ domains

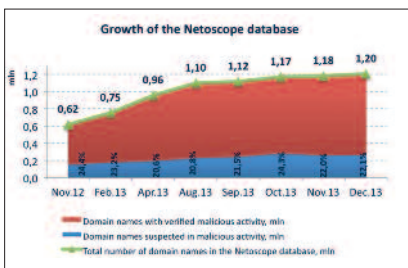
Advertising .RU and .РФ domains

The Coordination Center ran a 15-second radio ad on 10 stations, including Europa+, Radio 7, Nashe Radio, Finam FM and Business FM, to raise awareness of .РФ domains and show how simple and intuitive it would be to use the national domain. The ad reached almost 3 million people, with an audience of 2,080,000 in Moscow and 825,000 in St. Petersburg.

Media coverage

Over 500 articles on the Coordination Center were published by Russian and foreign media in 2013. Russia’s major news wires, such as ITAR-TASS, RIA Novosti and Interfax, picked up almost every news story published on the Coordination Center’s website. Over 600 Russian and foreign IT journalists have signed up to receive the Coordination Center’s news.

Netoscope Information and Analytics Project



Launched in September 2013, the Netoscope online project publishes news, analytics and research highlights on Internet security, focusing on the .RU, .РФ and .SU domains.

Netoscope is part of an effort to promote a research platform that was established by the Coordination Center in 2012 to collect data on malicious resources. The platform currently counts Group-IB, Coordination Center, Kaspersky Lab, Mail.ru, Rostelecom, RU-CERT, Technical Center of Internet and Yandex among its members. Project participants share information, which means that the project receives malware data from a number of sources.

The website can be used to generate reports on the type and occurrence of malicious resources based on impartial and verified data and to find malicious domains. The project is currently available in the Cyrillic domain at netoskon.pф, as well as in the .ru domain at netoscope.ru.

Council of ccTLD RU/РФ

Совет Координационного центра



Mikhail MEDRISH
Chair of the Coordination Center Council

МЕДРИШ
Михаил Абрамович
Председатель Совета
Координационного центра

Был избран членом Совета Координационного центра на учредительном собрании 12 июля 2001 года и являлся членом Совета до 2010 года. В 2009 году участвовал в разработке устава ЗАО «Технический центр Интернет». Является одним из авторитетнейших деятелей российского интернет-сообщества.

A member of the Coordination Center Council since the meeting of founders on July 12, 2001, he was a Council member until 2010. In 2009, he took part in developing the charter of JSC "Technical Center of Internet". He is an reputable figure of the Russian Internet community.



Andrei KOLESNIKOV
Director of the Coordination Center

КОЛЕСНИКОВ
Андрей Вячеславович
Директор
Координационного центра

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.

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.

Members of the Council

Члены Совета Координационного центра



Victor BELOV
Department Director, Transport Network, Mobile tele systems JSC

БЕЛОВ
Виктор Леонидович
Директор департамента сети передачи данных ОАО «МТС»

Много лет является активным участником российского интернет-сообщества, его профессиональная деятельность связана с развитием российского сегмента сети Интернет с 1996 года. Сейчас он возглавляет подразделение, отвечающее за развитие и функционирование интернет-сети ОАО «МТС».

He is an active member of the Russian Internet community, and he has been taking part in expanding the Russian segment of the Internet since 1996. He is currently in charge of the department responsible for expanding and maintaining the internet network at MTS.



Sergey GREBENNIKOV
Deputy director, RAEC

ГРЕБЕННИКОВ
Сергей Владимирович
Заместитель директора РАЭК

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

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



Igor Milashevskiy
Counsellor to the Minister of Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

МИЛАШЕВСКИЙ
Игорь Анатольевич
Советник Министра связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ

Работает в отрасли с 1994 года. В 2011 г. был назначен директором Департамента государственной политики в области информационных технологий и координации информатизации Минкомсвязи РФ, докладчиком от России в профильных рабочих группах МСЭ, представителем от РФ в Правительственном консультативном комитете ICANN. С августа 2012 г. Игорь Милашевский занял должность советника Министра связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ.

Igor Milashevsky had started his career in the industry in 1989. In 2011, Igor Milashevsky was appointed to the post of Director of the Department of State Policy in Information Technologies and Informationization Coordination of the Ministry of Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation. As Russia's representative, he also reported to the dedicated ITU workgroups, and served as Russia's representative to the GAC at the ICANN. Since August 2012, he has held the post of the Counsellor to the Minister of Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.



Marina NIKEROVA
Deputy Director, the Technical Center of Internet

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

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.

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.



Igor SEMENYUK
Senior engineer, Mail.Ru

СЕМЕНЮК
Игорь Викторович
Старший инженер ООО «Мэйл.Ру»

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 политики российской интернет-адресации и рутинга. Награжден грамотой Министра связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ.

A graduate of the Physics Department of Moscow State University, he worked in NICEVT, IAS, Argonavt, Sovam Teleport, Teleros, Golden Telecom, Vimpelcom. 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.



Alexey Sokolov
Ph.D., network infrastructure development director, Яндекс

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

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.

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 ICI PAN, 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.

Члены Совета Координационного центра

Members of the Council



Denis STAFEEV
CEO, RTCOMM.RU OJSC.

СТАФЕЕВ
Денис Владиславович
Генеральный директор ОАО «РТКомм.РУ»

Since 1999, he has been working in various management positions in the telecommunications industry. Since 2002, Denis Stafeyev has been working at RTCOMM.RU. He is a member of various boards of directors at RTCOMM, and had been a member of the CC Council since 2010 to 2012.

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.



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 Belcom 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 Tabarovskiy had been in 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 управления 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.



Pavel KHRAMTSOV
Information Policies Director, JSC "RU-CENTER"

ХРАМЦОВ
Павел Брониславович

Директор по информационной политике ЗАО «РСИЦ»

Также занимает должность начальника группы «Интернет» Национального исследовательского центра «Курчатовский Институт». Он является членом комиссии РАЭК по информационной безопасности и киберпреступности. Занимается изучением динамики развития российских доменных зон, в 2003 году разработал и запустил статистический сайт stat.nic.ru.

Head of Internet Group in the Kurchatov Institute and a member of the RAEC Commission on Information Security and Cybercrime. He studies the development dynamics in Russian domain zones, and has developed and launched a statistical website, stat.nic.ru, in 2003.



Alexander SCHERBAKOV
CEO, International Network Technical Center CJSC.

ЩЕРБАКОВ
Александр Евгеньевич

Генеральный директор ЗАО «Международный Сетевой Технический Центр».

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.

Alexander Scherbaakov 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.

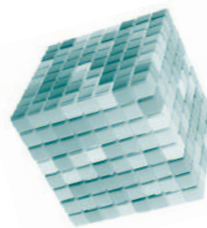


Mikhail YAKUSHEV
RAEC Board chairman

ЯКУШЕВ
Михаил Владимирович
Председатель Совета РАЭК

Закончил международно-правовой факультет МГИМО МИД СССР. Возглавлял юридические службы ряда телекоммуникационных и IT-компаний (Global One, HTB+, Microsoft Russia, SAP CIS). В 2004-2006 гг. — директор Департамента правового обеспечения Мининформсвязи РФ. С 2010 г. — председатель Совета ПИР-Центра. С 2007 по 2010 год — председатель Совета Координационного центра.

He has a degree from the Moscow Institute of International Relations, and had been leading legal departments in several major Russian telecom and IT companies (Global One, NTV+, Microsoft Russia, SAP CIS). In 2004-2006 he directed the legal department in the Ministry of Telecommunications. Since 2010 he is a chairman of the Center of Political Studies Council. He also chaired the CC Council in 2007-2010.



КООРДИНАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР
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