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Q 173

“Issues of co-existence of trademarks and domain names: public versus private international registration schemes”

Answers in the name of the Swedish Group by
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1. Analysis of Current Domain Name Registration Procedures

Before analysing the domain name registration procedure, it could be mentioned that the institutions currently involved in domain name matters under the .se ccTLD are the following, and that these institutions are private and independent from any official Swedish authority:

IIS (Foundation for Internet Infrastructure in Sweden): It is responsible for the .se rules.

NDR (Committee for Domain Name Regulations in Sweden): It is responsible for the preparation and changes of domain name rules.

NIC-SE (Network Information Centre Sweden AB): ccTLD Registry for .se. NIC-SE also runs and co-ordinates .se.

NNO (Committee for the Re-examination of domain name registration matters): Under the structure of NIC-SE the Committee is responsible for examining domain name registration matters on a second instance.

NÖD (Committee of Appeal for Domain Names): An independent Committee, which examines domain name registration matters on the last instance.

The legal framework in place consists of registration Rules 2.0 (valid since April 3, 2002). A new legal framework is, however, under preparation, below **New Rules**, with considerable changes. The new framework is expected to be implemented by April 2003, that is why the following answers, where necessary, will be twofold: first, according to the existing framework at the time of writing this submission and secondly, according to the existing suggestions to **New Rules**, which have not yet been transposed.

1.1 Nature of signs

What is the status of a domain name in your country? Does the registration of a domain name confer exclusive rights to the proprietor? Can domain names be the subject of dealings such as assignment, mortgage and the like?

The current Domain Name Regulation comprises detailed restrictions regarding which names can be registered as a domain name. A domain name registered directly under the .se top domain must refer to an enterprise with a connection to Sweden, and reflect the name of the enterprise as this is stated on the registration certificate issued by the Swedish authorities. Company names that are registered with the Swedish Patent and Registration Office (PRV) can be registered directly under .se. This also applies to primary municipal authorities and

county council districts that can register the name of a municipal authority or county council. A county administrative board can further register a geographical word that refers to the landscape directly under .se. State authorities and courts of law, together with municipal associations, can also register the name of the authority, court or association as a domain name directly under .se. The same applies to by Sweden approved international and supranational organisations.

Besides registering domain names directly under .se, it is also possible to register certain names under different sub-domains. If the domain name, for instance, refers to a Swedish registered trademark, a Community trademark or an International trademark protected in Sweden in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, these trademarks must be registered under the sub-domain .tm.se. The other sub-domains are the county domains corresponding to the designation letter for the county which are available for names of enterprises, the org.se sub-domain which is available for the names of non-profit organisations, the .parti.se sub-domain which is available for the names of political parties, the .press.se sub-domain which is available for the title of periodical publications and finally the .pp.se sub-domain which is available for private individuals.

Concerning the question whether a domain name can be regarded as property and be subject of dealings, it shall first be noted that there is no legislation in Sweden that deals specifically with domain names. Furthermore, the question whether a domain name can be regarded as property that can be subject of dealings has not yet been dealt with in any Swedish court decision.

A domain name registered under .se can be assigned or transferred under the condition that the assignee fulfils the requirements in the Domain Name Regulation.

The question whether a domain name registration can be the subject of a mortgage is somewhat unclear. The prevalent position is that a domain name cannot be the subject of a mortgage as such. That would endanger the security function that a mortgage fulfils. On the other hand, if a domain name registration is considered to be a corporate financial asset, part of the overall business turnover, it is probable that it can be included in a security system.

The registration of domain names confers *a priori* an exclusive right to the use of the domain name by the Registrant and at the same time creates an international blockade for the registration of the same domain name under the same TLD. However, the registration does not confer an exclusive right in the sense that registration of the exact domain name by a third party is still possible under a different TLD, as well as in the form of an IP right, e.g. trade mark, sign, trade name, slogan, without the Registrant being able to block such protection on the basis of its domain name registration.

Since the **New Rules** are more liberal when it comes to domain name registration and since the whole system will be based on the principle of examination after hand, the assignment of domain names will consequently become easier.

1.2 Legislation

Is there any legislation in your country dealing specifically with domain names and the domain name registry? If so, please describe it.

In Sweden there is no specific legislation in place concerning domain names. As already mentioned, the domain name administration system does not have any connection to the State or any other governmental authority.

1.3 Type of registry

Which organisation has been assigned responsibility for the ccTLD domain in your country?

Is this organisation a public or a private entity? If it is a private entity is it subject to a regulator? Is the registry's conduct of business (e.g. the setting of registration fees) subject to judicial or independent review?

The II Foundation (the Foundation for Internet Infrastructure) is a foundation that has been assigned responsibility for .se by ICANN. The Swedish division of the Internet Society, ISOC-SE, established the Foundation in the fall of 1997. The Foundation owns a subsidiary, private, not-for-profit company, NIC-SE, which runs and co-ordinates .se. The II Foundation has given NDR the task of maintaining and developing the regulations. Neither the Foundation nor NIC-SE is subject to a regulator. NIC-SE is not subject to any specific judicial or independent review. General principles of law apply.

1.4 National treatment

Does the applicant require legal or natural status in your country to register a domain name?

The basic requirement for registration under .se, that the domain name must refer to a registered Swedish enterprise and reflect the name of the enterprise as stated on the registration certificate by the Swedish authorities, does not depend on whether the Registrant has Swedish natural or legal status. As it is of importance that also other types of names than trade names can be registered under .se, a number of different sub-domains also exist (for more details see above 1.1). Still the names or the individuals who will be approved as Registrants under the sub-domains must have some type of *connection* to Sweden. For instance, the trademarks that can be registered under .tm.se must refer to a Swedish registered trademark, a Community trademark or an International trademark protected in Sweden in accordance with the Madrid Protocol. But there are also certain exceptions from this main rule, for instance that an international or supranational organisation that has been approved by Sweden can register its name directly under .se.

The **New Rules** are considerably liberal compared with the existing ones. Foreign natural persons without permanent domicile in Sweden or legal entities with principle place of business abroad will be able to register a domain name under the .se ccTLD, as long as they have a contact person in Sweden. The possibility of domain name registration under the existing county-letter.se, .org.se, .pp.se, .tm.se, .parti.se, .press.se sub-domains, will be preserved.

1.5 Bars to registration

Is the domain name registry in your country entitled to reject applications on public policy grounds? If so, on which grounds (e.g. immorality or generic terms)?

The present system is based on prior examination. All applications are examined in accordance with name legislation and special rules for the .se top level domain called “*Rules for the registration of domain names under the “.se” top domain*”.

NIC-SE is entitled to reject applications on the following public policy grounds:

- a) if the domain name is evidently designed to cause offence or is in breach of good custom,
- b) if the domain name is designed to mislead the general public, for example concerning an incorporeal right or commercial connection with another enterprise,
- c) if the domain name consists solely of a geographical word.

Exceptions to this regulation are municipal authorities and county administrative boards, and enterprises which have a strong historical association with the geographical word which is incorporated in the name of the enterprise. Geographical words that refer to local authorities are, however, reserved for the respective municipal authorities.

According to the **New Rules**, the Swedish domain name registration system moves from the principle of pre-examination of the registration on its merits to a system of examination of the registration after hand. NIC-SE cannot, therefore, refuse the registration of a domain name beforehand.

It should be noted, however, that the applicant has the obligation of carrying out the necessary controls and must ensure that the chosen domain name does not infringe the right to a sign or other rights, or is in any way opposite to law, the constitution, public order or morality. Thereby, the concepts of public order and morality will enter into the contractual obligations of the Registrant.

1.6 Appeals

Does the applicant for a domain name have the right to appeal against the refusal of the registry to register a domain name? If so, to which entity and based on what kind of procedure (e.g. arbitration or administrative procedure)?

NIC-SE’s decisions to refuse registration of a domain name are subject to re-examination by NIC-SE’s NNO. The applicant may lodge an appeal to NÖD against the decision made by NNO. This is a purely administrative procedure.

The creation of a Committee for the examination of domain name registrations was earlier suggested, such a Committee will, however, not be set up. It, thus, remains unclear what model will be followed for the Appeal process under the **New Rules**, if any.

1.7 Publication, opposition and cancellation

Is the application for or registration of a domain name made public in your country? Is there any procedure available to third parties to oppose such application (prior to registration) or registration? If so, on what (relative or absolute) grounds (e.g. prior trademark registration or generic term) and based on what kind of procedure (e.g. arbitration or administrative procedure)? Is it possible for a registered domain name to be cancelled? If so, by whom and on what (relative or absolute) grounds (e.g. prior trademark registration or generic term)? Is it possible to request cancellation of a domain name based on general statutory law (e.g. unfair competition law)? Which procedure is followed, in the case that cancellation is required? Is the ccTLD registry liable for domain names which infringe trademarks?

The registration, but not the application, of a domain name is made public. The domain names are accessible through NIC-SE's "Who-is"-database, where a third party may search for a specific domain name. A printout of the whole database is not possible. There is no special procedure available to third parties to oppose the application or registration of a domain name.

Under the contract for registration of domain names, NIC-SE has the right to cancel a domain name. The registry may cancel a domain name if it was registered in breach of the "Rules for the registration of domain names under the ".se" top domain", if there is a judgment or decision that dictates that the domain name is in breach of statutory law or if the annual fee has not been paid. This is an administrative procedure.

NIC-SE cannot cancel a domain name due to e.g. a prior trademark registration. If a domain registration amounts to trademark infringement the trademark owner has to apply to the courts for relief. If there is a judgment against the name holder prohibiting the use of the domain name, NIC-SE may cancel the domain name. NIC-SE is not liable for domain names, which infringe trademarks, and the rules contain a waiver to that extent.

According to the **New Rules** the registration of a domain name will be published at the NIC-SE website together with information about the Registrant and the time of the registration during one month after the registration.

The New Rules do not introduce any right for third parties to oppose the application or registration of a domain name. However, according to the proposal, an alternative dispute-resolution system should be introduced that can be implemented in case of misuse. According to the procedure a domain name may be cancelled if it is in conflict with specific rights, if the domain-name holder has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name, and the domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.

NIC-SE will be able to order the cancellation of a domain name if it fails to comply with the formal requirements for registration, if a judgement ordering the cancellation has been issued, if an administrative decision is taken as a result of the alternative dispute resolution system and if the Registrant itself applies for a cancellation.

Provisions concerning the Registry's liability have not been altered by the New Rules.

1.8 Maintaining the registration

Must use requirements be satisfied in order to maintain the domain name registration? If so, is there any definition of what constitutes use? Is a renewal fee payable, in addition to, or in place of, a maintenance fee?

There is no use requirement for domain names in Sweden.

NIC-SE has, however, a right to cancel a domain name if the maintenance fee (presently 250 SEK/year, VAT excluded) has not been paid. There is no renewal fee payable, in addition to, or in place of, the maintenance fee.

The lack of use requirements characterises the **New Rules** too. However, use of the domain name, or preparatory acts to use, could be indicative of a right or a justified interest in the domain name in the context of an alternative dispute resolution proceeding.

1.9 Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs)

Are gTLDs subject to regulatory control in your country? If so, in what ways? Are there any differences to the treatment of ccTLDs? If so, what are they?

The gTLDs are not subject to regulatory control in Sweden.

2. Proposals for adoption of uniform rules

2.1 Nature of signs

Should the registration of a domain name confer exclusive rights to the proprietor? Should domain names be subject of dealings such as assignment, mortgage and the like?

It is important to stress that domain names are electronic addresses that provide a user-friendly system for the underlying IP addresses. In that context, the Swedish Group does not see the need for granting IP right status to domain names. The exclusive right granted to the Registrant, which prohibits third parties from registering the same domain name under the same TLD, is sufficient.

Domain names should be the subject of assignments, as long as such assignment is made in good faith. A Registrant, for instance, should not be able to transfer the domain name registration if an alternative dispute resolution proceeding or Court litigation has been launched against it challenging the legitimacy of the domain name registration.

The matter of mortgage and similar securities is more complicated due to their importance for the good functioning of commercial relations. The Swedish Group considers that domain name registrations should not be the subject of mortgage and the like in the future as a consequence of the unclear value and not least the international character of a domain name. As securities are taken out in each country on the identical domain name it is more or less impossible to evaluate the national asset.

2.2 Legislation

Should legislation be enacted to deal specifically with domain names and domain name registries?

The Swedish Group does not see any special need for legislation in this area, except possibly for a public legislation that establishes a framework with a link to a Swedish authority dealing with communications. This would then also solve the present problem that a Swedish court cannot order NIC-SE (as a private party not involved in the conflict between the litigating parties) to cancel a .se domain name in conflict with for instance a Swedish trademark. (It is another thing that under the contractual obligations NIC-SE has the right to ensure full effect of a court decision.)

2.3 Type of registry

Do you think the domain name system should be administered by public or private entities?

If you think that the DNS should be administered by private entities should they only perform technical functions or should they also perform policy functions? If you think that they should only perform technical functions who should perform the policy functions? What do you think

Government's involvement in a privately administered DNS should be? If the DNS is administered by private entities do you think that their actions should be subject to a regulator and to an independent review? If so, which institutions should perform these functions?

If you think that the DNS should be administered by public entities which institutions should perform the technical and policy functions? Should the assignment of gTLDs and the key internet co-ordination functions (e.g. the stable operation of the Internet's root server system) be performed by a treaty based multi-governmental organisation? If so, should an existing organisation such as WIPO or ITU be tasked with these functions or should a new one be created?

There are many difficult legal and political issues connected to the future DNS that require in-depth review, and it seems important to utilize the technical competence that exists in those organisations that today have the responsibility for the domain name system. This would maintain the system's stability. It is also important that the system remains quick and flexible.

Since domain names today have large commercial interests, it could be of value that the international society and governments have a policy function and insight in the DNS. Therefore, there could be a need for the creation of an intergovernmental organisation that has the responsibility over the DNS and offers an open forum for all interested and involved parties.

2.4 National Treatment

Do you think domain name registries should be entitled to impose restrictions on the application process based on the nationality of the applicant?

Domain name Registries should not be entitled to impose restrictions on the application process based on the nationality of the applicant. Such restrictions are opposite to the non-discrimination principle of the EC Treaties, when it comes to citizens from EU countries, and are generally not justifiable when it comes to other nationals.

2.5 Bars to registration

Do you think domain name registries should be entitled to reject applications on public policy grounds? If so, on which grounds (e.g. immorality or generic terms)?

Public policy and morality concerns as bars to registration seem to be obvious at first glance. But by closer examination, the issue needs further consideration. Although the UN Declaration on Human Rights could constitute a guideline, in this international environment it seems difficult to achieve consensus on which public policy reasons would constitute bars to domain name registration, and it is even more difficult to agree on a specific level of morality that should be applied in the context of domain name registration. In addition, it seems problematic to assign the responsibility for these policy issues to a private entity, as for instance in Sweden. A public authority, and ultimately the Supreme Courts, would have to mantel the decisive powers in these matters.

2.6 Appeals

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Do you think that the applicant for a domain name should have the right to appeal against the refusal of the registry to register a domain name? If so, to which entity and based on what kind of procedure (e.g. arbitration or administrative procedure)?

The right to appeal against the refusal of the Registry to register a domain name is fundamental to the whole system of domain name management. The potential Registrant should have the right to be heard on a second instance and preferably before a body, which is independent from the Registry.

2.7 Publication, opposition and cancellation

Do you think that the application for or registration of a domain name should be made public?

Do you think that there should be a procedure available to third parties to oppose such application (prior to registration) or registration? If so, on what (relative or absolute) grounds (e.g. prior trademark registration or generic term) and based on what kind of procedure (e.g. arbitration or administrative procedure)? Do you think that it should be possible for a registered domain name to be cancelled? If so, by whom and on what (relative or absolute) grounds (e.g. prior trademark registration or generic term)? Do you think it should be possible to request cancellation of a domain name based on general statutory law (e.g. unfair competition law)? If so, which procedure should be followed? Do you think domain name registries should be liable for domain names which infringe trademarks?

There seems to be no reason why the application process should be made public. The whole domain name management system in Sweden is based on the principle of examination of the registration after hand and in our country there is a general bar against censorship in advance. The domain name registration, on the other hand, should be made public.

It is of intrinsic importance that the DNS is as flexible, quick and easily accessible as possible. It is not suitable to have an opposition procedure available to third parties, neither prior nor after registration. Furthermore, it is not necessary to introduce a special procedure where a domain name may be cancelled on application by a third party.

The Swedish Group would furthermore endorse an accession to the WIPO Dispute Resolution System of .se and supports that conflicts between trademarks and .se domain names be solved in that context.

As far as identifiers other than trademarks, such as trade names, personal names, titles of publications or similar works are not admissible in the WIPO-system, it is suggested that an administrative dispute-resolution system, akin to the UDRP, is established in Sweden in accordance with the New Rules.

An alternative dispute resolution procedure should not prevent a party from commencing Court litigation.

The domain name Registry should not be held liable for infringement of rights as a result of a domain name registration. It is important that the Registry's function to quickly and efficiently register domain names remains. It should not decide on whether the registration of a domain name is against public policy or other law. If the Registry were to be liable for possible trademark infringements, it would consequently also have to decide on these types of issues.

2.8 Maintaining the registration

Do you think that use requirements should be satisfied in order to maintain the domain name registration? If so, what should constitute use? Should a renewal fee be payable, in addition to, or in place of, a maintenance fee?

The Swedish Group does not support a specific "use requirement", i.e. in the way it is generally known in trademark law. The reason for this is that domain names are of a different character in comparison with trademarks. On the one hand, it is true that domain names often reflect trademarks. This speaks in favour of a use requirement corresponding to that of trademark law. On the other hand, it is important to stress that domain names are also used for many other purposes. One of the main benefits of the Internet is the public's access to information and the possibilities for individuals to spread information for different reasons. In this way domain names serve an important non-commercial purpose. This fact makes domain names very different from trademarks. Moreover, the registration of a domain name does not - and should not - give any exclusive rights to the holder of the registration (*cf.* 2.1 above). This further limits the need for a use requirement.

It should be noted that the question of a use requirement was addressed in the Report of the WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, "The Management of Internet Names and Addresses: Intellectual Property Issues", of 30 April 1999. In the Report it is said *inter alia* "there are circumstances in which it might be considered to be entirely legitimate to register a domain name and to hold it without 'use' for an indefinite period. An individual might, for example, wish to register a domain name corresponding to his or her child's name without intending that it be used until some future date. Rather than requiring that an intention to use be stated, we consider that evidence of registration without any use, particularly in relation to a number of domain names that correspond to the intellectual property rights of other, is pertinent for the purpose of assessing whether registrations should be cancelled because they are abusive." (The Report, Chapter 1, item 93.) The Swedish Group shares this view.

A maintenance fee for the domain name registration should be payable.

3. Assessment of the trademark registration system

Do you think that the publicly administered trademark registration system is adequate and sufficiently efficient as compared with the privately administered system of domain name registration? If not, please explain.

The Swedish Group has difficulties finding the common denominator of the two systems to base its assessment and comparison on.

Zusammenfassung

Das schwedische Domainnamen-System (.se) wird derzeit revidiert. Es ist beabsichtigt, dass die neuen Regelungen ab April 2003 Anwendung finden; sie sind jedoch noch nicht abschließend formuliert worden. In jedem Fall wird das neue System liberaler und offener sein, während die derzeit geltenden Regeln detailliert und restriktiv sind und auf einer Vorprüfung beruhen. Nach den neuen Regelungen wird es schwedischen und ausländischen natürlichen Personen ohne ständigen Aufenthaltsort in Schweden ebenso wie juristischen Personen mit Hauptsitz in einem anderen Land als Schweden möglich sein, einen

Domainnamen unter der cc TLD .se einzutragen, soweit sie eine Kontaktperson in Schweden haben.

Der II-Stiftung (Stiftung für die Infrastruktur des Internet) ist von ICANN die Verantwortung für .se übertragen worden. Die Stiftung ist Inhaberin einer privaten, ohne Gewinnerzielungsabsicht betriebenen Tochtergesellschaft, NIC-SE, von der .se verwaltet und koordiniert wird. Es gibt keine Gesetzgebung für Domainnamen, und die schwedische Gruppe sieht keinen besonderen Bedarf für den Erlass gesetzlicher Regelungen in diesem Bereich.

Die Registrierung von Domainnamen verleiht a priori ein ausschließliches Recht an der Benutzung des Domainnamens durch den Eintragenden und bewirkt zugleich eine weltweite Blockierung der Registrierung desselben Domainnamens unter derselben TLD. Die Eintragung verleiht jedoch insoweit kein ausschließliches Recht im eigentlichen Sinn, als die Eintragung eines identischen Domainnamens durch Dritte unter einer anderen TLD ohne weiteres möglich bleibt, ebenso wie in Form eines Schutzrechts wie z.B. einer Marke oder eines sonstigen Zeichens, als Handelsname oder Slogan, ohne dass es dem Eintragenden möglich wäre, den Schutz auf der Grundlage der Registrierung des Domainnamens zu verhindern. Es ist wichtig, darauf hinzuweisen, dass Domainnamen die Funktion elektronischer Adressen wahrnehmen und insoweit benutzerfreundliche Komplementierung des zugrunde liegenden Systems digitaler IP-Adressen darstellen. In diesem Zusammenhang sieht die schwedische Gruppe keine Notwendigkeit dafür, Domainnamen den Status von Immaterialgüterrechten zuzuerkennen.

Die Registrierung, nicht jedoch die Anmeldung, eines Domainnamens wird veröffentlicht.

Es gibt keinen Benutzungszwang für Domainnamen in Schweden, und die schwedische Gruppe hält die Einführung eines solchen Erfordernisses in der Form, wie es im Markenrecht allgemein bekannt ist, nicht für wünschenswert.

Summary

The Swedish domain name system (.se) is presently under revision. It is foreseen that the New Rules will apply from April 2003, but they are not yet finalised. The result will anyhow be a more liberal and open system, while the now existing rules are detailed and restricted and based on pre-examination. Under the New Rules Swedish natural persons as well as foreign natural persons without permanent domicile in Sweden or legal entities with principle place of business abroad will be able to register a domain name under the .se ccTLD, as long as they have a contact person in Sweden.

The II Foundation (the Foundation for Internet Infrastructure) has been assigned responsibility for .se by ICANN. The Foundation owns a subsidiary, private, not-for-profit company, NIC-SE, which runs and co-ordinates .se. There is no legislation that deals with domain names, and the Swedish Group does not see any special need for legislation in this area.

The registration of domain names confers *a priori* an exclusive right to the use of the domain name by the Registrant and at the same time creates an international blockade for the registration of the same domain name under the same TLD. However, the registration does not confer an exclusive right in the sense that registration of the exact domain name by a third party is still possible under a different TLD, as well as in the form of an IP right, e.g. trade

mark, sign, trade name, slogan, without the Registrant being able to block such protection on the basis of its domain name registration. It is important to stress that domain names are electronic addresses that provide a user-friendly system for the underlying IP addresses. In that context, the Swedish Group does not see the need for granting IP right status to domain names.

The registration, but not the application, of a domain name is made public.

There is no use requirement for domain names in Sweden and the Swedish group is not in favour of such a requirement in the way it is generally known in trademark law.

Résumé

Le système suédois du nom de domaine (.se) est en ce moment sous révision. Il est prévu que les nouvelles règles s'appliqueront à partir du mois d'avril 2003, pourtant elles ne sont pas encore finalisées. Tout de même, le résultat sera un système plus libéral et ouvert, tandis que les règles existantes sont détaillées, limitées et basées sur examen préliminaire. Selon les nouvelles règles, toutes les personnes naturalisées suédoises et étrangères sans domicile permanente en Suède ou les personnes juridiques avec leur siège social principal à l'étranger, pourront enregistrer un nom de domaine sous le ccTLD .se, à condition qu'ils ont une personne de contacts en Suède.

La Fondation pour l'Infrastructure d'Internet (The II Foundation) a été assignée la responsabilité pour le nom de domaine .se par l'ICANN. La Fondation possède une filiale privée et sans but lucratif, NIC-SE, qui gère et coordonne le nom de domaine .se. Il n'y a pas de législation applicable en ce qui concerne les noms de domaine, et le groupe suédois ne voit pas un besoin spécial pour une législation dans ce domaine.

L'enregistrement de noms de domaine confère à priori un droit exclusif à l'usage du nom de domaine par le registrant, et crée en même temps un blocus international de l'enregistrement d'un nom de domaine pareil sous un TLD pareil. Cependant, l'enregistrement ne confère pas un droit exclusif, dans le sens que l'enregistrement d'un nom de domaine identique est toujours possible sous un TLD différent, de même que sous la forme d'un droit de propriété intellectuelle; par ex. une marque déposée ou une marque de fabrique, un slogan, sans que le registrant puisse bloquer une telle protection en se basant sur son enregistrement de nom de domaine. Il est important d'accentuer que ces noms de domaine sont des adresses électroniques qui fournissent un système facile à utiliser pour les adresses fondamentales de propriété intellectuelle. Dans ce contexte, le groupe suédois ne voit pas le besoin d'accorder les droits de propriété intellectuelle le statut de noms de domaine.

L'enregistrement, mais pas l'application, est rendu public.

Il n'y a pas de condition d'utilisation pour les noms de domaine en Suède, et le group suédois n'est pas partisan d'une telle condition dans la façon qu'il est généralement appliqué selon la loi des marques déposées.

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