

1. A domain name is used to identify someone, or something, on the Internet, rather than an a mere IP address.
2. No, although I do host some sites for people who ask for it, and I have to do all the technical work (such as creating DNS zones for the domains on my servers, which could be considered network operation).
3. Yes, at the moment, I associate .net.uk to ISP's, since most .net.uk sites I have come accross (apart from 2) are ISP's.
4. Scale of ONE (1). I do not believe the majority of Internet users know about net.uk, since hardly any use is made of it.
- 5 a) It is confusing with .net, as is .org to .org.uk. (Sometimes people could forget to put .uk on end).
b) If anyone could register a .net.uk, it is uncertain what could happen.
The nature and intended use of .co.uk and .org.uk is self-explanatory. If you are an organisation, get .org.uk. Company, .co.uk. If .net.uk was opened, I don't think it would be a duplicate because many organisations get .org.uk, and don't get the corresponding .co.uk with it.
- 6 Years ago, an ISP was easy to pick out because only big companies could afford to be an ISP. But now, individuals can claim to be an ISP working in their own home, simply because they provide Internet Services to 'customers' like email and website hosting. It is very easy to 're-sell' services from big companies. It is no longer easy to define an ISP, and I do not think I can even try.
7. Same as above, an ISP is very similar to a Network provider.
8. I cannot think of any major differences between an ISP and a Network provider, I think they are too closely related.
9. D- I think that the domain should be opened to everyone, or to just Tag Holders. www.net.uk, for example is registered to an individual who holds a Tag, he already fulfills this would-be requirement. I have heard of some bogus .net.uk domains that either barely or do not meet the criteria, and those entities have been allowed to keep theirs after Nominet took over. If they are allowed to keep their domains, the same criteria should apply to everyone. The .net.uk domain has always been considered rare, and more use should be made of it.
10. I don't think there should be a restriction. I think it should be like the other 2LD's.
11. If there was a restriction on the location of the registrant, they should be located in the UK (well, that's what the .UK on the end is for, right?), or have interest in the UK, such as trade goods in the UK, although that would be near impossible to impose.
12. I think if the domain was restricted, it's use should be restricted too. Email addresses- definately- otherwise there could be confusion. I think subdomains could be unrestricted, but if the

current rules were to remain (e.g. no customer websites on a .net.uk domain), maybe, but it would be hard to police.

13. There probably would be some 'defensive' registrations for trade mark owners, (such as Google, AOL, and Yahoo), but I don't think there would be too many as to cause defeat to the benefits of opening the domain. A lot of people I ask are interested in .net.uk, and since it corresponds with the TLD .net, it would probably become a very popular 2LD, and gain Nominet money towards running the .uk registry.

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