

YU NETWORK

THE FOUNDING MANIFESTO

2026 / A DIGITAL COMMONWEALTH / THE .YU NETWORK

PEOPLE • KNOWLEDGE • INDUSTRY • CULTURE • TECHNOLOGY

THE SIGNAL RETURNS.

THE FUTURE IS OURS TO BUILD.

They took .YU out of the global root. They did not remove the knowledge, ambition, languages, creativity or connections of the people who once used it.

We will rise again - not by restoring borders or claiming territories, but by creating an open, useful, voluntary network: a place to build, publish, cooperate and trade.

A republic of participants. An infrastructure of consent. A name made meaningful through the work of its people.

THE DOMAIN IS NOT THE COUNTRY. THE PEOPLE ARE THE NETWORK.



A NEW UNION OF BUILDERS.

A movement of scientists, craftspeople, artists, programmers, teachers, entrepreneurs and communities - connected by voluntary institutions rather than imposed allegiance.

NEMA GRANICA ZA ZNANJE. / KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT BORDERS.

THE FIRST SIXTY SECONDS

Joining must be simpler than explaining how DNS works.



01 DISCOVER

Find YU at a normal HTTPS website.

02 INSTALL

Download the signed YU Connect client.

03 EXPLORE

Open hello.yu, with its true origin displayed.

04 BELONG

Stay a guest or create a portable identity.

ONE NETWORK. TWO WORLDS

An alternative name system that keeps the public internet intact.

YU CONNECT

Signed desktop application • integrated browser context • visible publisher identity • opt-in handling of .yu addresses

.YU

Community registry, signed records, ownership proofs, policy and dispute mechanisms.

.COM / .HR

Ordinary DNS, public HTTPS certificates and universal browser access.

NO SILENT DNS HIJACKING.

In the first release, .yu names are app-resolved aliases to verified HTTPS origins. Names remain clearly distinct from ICANN-delegated domain names. No root certificates, system-wide proxies or compulsory DNS replacement.



BUILD THE COMMON MARKET.

A platform where small producers, independent studios, builders, exporters and buyers can meet under transparent rules. The marketplace is not the nation; it is one public square within it.

MARKET.YU

FAIR TRADE / OPEN COMMERCE / PORTABLE REPUTATION

BELONGING IS A CHOICE.

No passport required. No loyalty test. No exit penalty.

VOLUNTARY

Join, leave and export without permission.

MULTILINGUAL

Latin and Cyrillic; more languages as the community grows.

PRIVATE

Minimal collection, user-controlled credentials, no mass surveillance.

ACCOUNTABLE

Appeals, independent oversight and transparent registry decisions.



THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTICIPANT

The right to inspect the code. The right to know the operator. The right to challenge a registry decision. The right to host independently. The right to disconnect. The right to return.





OUR CULTURE IS OUR INFRASTRUCTURE.

The same coastlines. The same mountains. Many languages, many histories, one open invitation to cooperate. Yugoslavia is not reconstructed by erasing difference; the network succeeds by protecting it.

POWER MUST BE VISIBLE.

The registry is infrastructure, not an unchecked authority.

PUBLIC REGISTRY

Publish allocation rules, signed logs and conflicts.

ELECTED STEWARDS

Time-limited mandates and public financial reporting.

APPEALS & DUE PROCESS

Independent review of suspensions and disputes.

OPEN PROTOCOL

Implementations can compete and interoperate.

EXIT BY DESIGN

Export accounts, names and content where feasible.

FEDERATION

Independent operators can share standards and trust.



THE DIGITAL DINAR

AN AMBITION. NOT A SHORTCUT.

Payments begin with legally compliant rails, licensed providers where required and transparent pricing. A community unit of account may be researched; issuance of transferable money or tokens requires serious legal, economic and financial safeguards.

TRUST BEFORE CURRENCY.

FIRST THE NETWORK. THEN THE MARKET. THEN THE MONEY.

THE FIRST 365 DAYS.

Build the institution at the speed that trust can withstand.

DAYS 01-14

FOUNDATION

Threat model, .yu resolution spec, naming policy, public repository and trusted HTTPS origins.

DAYS 15-30

PROTOTYPE

A signed YU Connect alpha opens hello.yu and leaves the ordinary web untouched.

DAYS 31-90

PILOT

Public test registry, key rotation, recovery, abuse response, localization and security review.

MONTHS 4-6

COMMUNITY

Independent publishers, builder APIs, member consultation and fair allocation rules.

MONTHS 7-12

FEDERATION

Scalable registry, service discovery, operational transparency and a marketplace pilot.



THEY RETIRED A CODE.

WE BUILD A NETWORK.

The historical .yu domain ceased to exist in the public root in 2010. What follows is not a claim of official delegation, territorial sovereignty or historical entitlement. It is a practical demand to create something worth joining.



WE WILL RISE AGAIN.

Not as an empire of obedience, but as a federation of makers.
Not by rewriting the past, but by earning the future.

INSTALL. BUILD. PUBLISH. CONNECT.

YU NETWORK / 2026

A voluntary namespace. An open protocol. A community that chooses to exist.

Executive decision in one page

Recommendation: Launch YU as a public-interest network with two complementary address forms: familiar, fully trusted public-HTTPS gateway URLs for everybody, and .yu shorthand only inside the voluntarily installed YU client. Make the client open-source, reversible, and non-invasive. Do not require users to replace their general DNS resolver at first.

Decision	Default
First distribution	Desktop app + browser extension; mobile app and gateway next.
First name	hello.yu, backed by a conventional public HTTPS origin.
Primary protocol	Ordinary HTTPS and DNS where possible; custom .yu resolution at the client layer.
Public safety	Untrusted names are visibly marked; no fake public CA claims.
Registry	Auditable reservations, conflict resolution, operator separation.
Business	Marketplaces and developer hosting before currency.
Launch governance	Time-boxed founding steward, then community representation.
Success metric	Safe weekly retained users and independently operated services, not vanity registrations.

A concrete promise to the first member

- Download a signed YU Connect application from a conventional HTTPS website, validate the publisher, and opt in explicitly.
- Visit hello.yu from the YU application, with clearly displayed canonical origin and trust state.
- Use any regular website without YU monitoring, filtering, interception, or silent DNS rewrites.
- Export identity and settings and uninstall cleanly at any moment.

I. Founding manifesto

1. The world we propose

YU is a voluntary digital commonwealth inspired by Yugoslavia’s multilingual cultural and technological legacy, open to anyone who shares its charter. It is not a claim to territory, successor-state authority, diplomatic recognition, or ownership of historical identities. It is infrastructure for cooperation: names, trust, publishing, exchange, discovery, community and eventually interoperable public services.

2. The founding principles

- Voluntary membership: entry and exit require no ideological test, and deletion/export paths are understandable.
- Open interoperability: the global internet remains the default; YU supplements it and never blocks it.

- Many languages, one network: Latin and Cyrillic support and accessible regional localization from the beginning.
- Human rights and dignity: no discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, nationality or political viewpoint.
- Transparent power: protocols, policies, spending, and registry decisions must be inspectable.
- Security before spectacle: safe upgrades, truthful origin indicators, and independently reviewed software.
- Portable identity and fair competition: no permanent lock-in to the founding operator.
- Cultural stewardship: symbolism is an invitation, not a claim that any state or population endorses the project.

3. The preamble

> **A network is real when people choose to build, publish, trade, learn and cooperate within it.**

We found YU as an open social and technical project. Its legitimacy comes from consent, usefulness, accountability and continued participation. The right to leave is as essential as the right to join. No administrator is a government merely because they control a domain, app, database, or ledger.

II. Reality check: what .yu means

The historical .YU country-code top-level domain was removed from the DNS root in April 2010 after retirement of its ISO country code [1]. Under ICANN’s 2026 new-gTLD rules, one- and two-letter ASCII strings are not eligible for a standard commercial TLD application [2]. An independent .yu namespace can be built privately or in an opt-in community, but it does not become globally resolvable by ordinary DNS and cannot guarantee collision-free ownership in perpetuity.

Non-negotiable disclosures

- All official public landing pages and fallback links use legally registered, ordinary domains. Their actual availability must be checked before use.
- The UI must label .yu as a YU-network name, not a universally delegated internet domain.
- Never imply that installing YU grants legal citizenship, immunity from law, or financial regulatory privileges.
- If the string .yu is ever delegated officially in future, the system must be prepared for collision resolution and migration rather than assuming ownership.

Naming model: two parallel identifiers

For members	For anyone
market.yu inside YU Connect	market. over normal HTTPS
id.yu inside YU Connect	id.
publisher.yu inside YU Connect	https:///u/publisher

Public fallback examples above are patterns, not registered or available domains. The early .yu layer is a client-recognized alias to a verified public HTTPS service, not a separate trusted public DNS tree.

III. The user adoption model

The first sixty seconds

Discover → Verify → Install → Preview → Join → Create. The website explains that .yu requires YU software. The app is code-signed; its public release hashes and reproducible build status are shown. During onboarding the user chooses guest access or creates a portable account. hello.yu loads in an embedded or controlled browser context, showing the service owner, canonical public origin, security details and policy disclosures.

Progressive levels of membership

Level	What it allows	What it requires
0: visitor	Browse gateway websites from any browser	Nothing installed
1: explorer	Resolve .yu in the YU app; discover services	Install signed client; no account
2: member	Reserve a handle, follow projects, optional profile	Create account or cryptographic credential
3: builder	Publish services and request .yu naming	Verified contact and abuse controls
4: institution	Operate critical services / participate in stewardship	Higher assurance and governance checks

Adoption loops, not artificial scarcity

- Give a new user something valuable within one minute: a working directory of regional creators and tools.
- Give creators a low-friction claim-and-publish process with a public web mirror.
- Give communities shareable invitations that work even before app installation.
- Make services portable: clear exit pathways, public APIs and data export formats.
- Introduce merchant trust gradually: verified storefronts, transparent dispute handling and delivery protections.

IV. Technical architecture

Four bounded systems

Layer	Responsibility	Recommended approach
YU Connect	User-facing .yu navigation and security UI	Cross-platform client with limited browser integration
Name resolver	Read signed registry mapping and return verified target	Deterministic lookup, caches, rollback protection
Registry / control plane	Reservations, disputes, audit logs and published snapshots	Relational datastore + append-only transparency records
Service platform	Hosting, directory, accounts, marketplaces, billing	Normal HTTPS services and standards-based APIs

Lookup sequence: market.yu

- 1. The YU client recognizes the exact .yu suffix, with normalization and strict parsing.
- 2. It loads a signed registry snapshot or verified API response, subject to expiry and key policy.
- 3. The record supplies an origin URL (e.g. https://market.example.org), service identifier, owner and metadata.
- 4. The client establishes normal HTTPS to that public origin, validating the certificate and origin unchanged.
- 5. The UI displays the YU alias alongside the real HTTPS origin; no address-bar impersonation.
- 6. On missing, revoked, expired or conflicting records, fail closed for the alias and offer a safe explanation.

Choose client-level aliases for v1, system DNS only later

An OS-wide split-DNS resolver offers the most seamless browser URLs but introduces serious certificate, DNSSEC, VPN, browser DoH, mobile OS and support complications. V1 should resolve aliases within a dedicated YU app or extension and serve ordinary public HTTPS origins; this is tractable and reduces dangerous trust illusions. A later optional resolver can use a local proxy or OS-supported DNS settings, but should never intercept TLS, install a universal trust root, or claim browser-native HTTPS compatibility without an honest technical design.

Architecture sketch

YU Client → signed name record → canonical HTTPS origin → service. In parallel: client → public registry mirror → verified snapshot; service publisher → authenticated registry API → review queue → append-only change log → signed release. Ordinary DNS remains authoritative for canonical HTTPS origins.

Registry record schema (illustrative)

{ "name": "market.yu", "service_id": "yu:service:...", "owner_key": "...", "origin": "https://...", "sequence": 12, "expires_at": "...", "policy_version": 1, "signature": "..." }

Every record requires canonical normalization, expiry, issuer authorization, owner rotation, recovery and public change history. Existence of a signature authenticates the registry statement, not the quality or legality of the service.

V. Security and privacy baseline

Threat model

- Compromised signing key or update infrastructure; malicious client installer and supply-chain dependencies.
- A founder arbitrarily reassigning a valuable name; split-view registry logs; corrupted or stale snapshots.
- Phishing through lookalike names, mixed-script labels, bogus verified badges or fake canonical origins.
- DNS rebinding, SSRF, local-network targets, unsafe URL schemes, redirect chains and browser extension privilege abuse.
- Network or state-level blocking; DDOS; compromised accounts; impersonation of institutions.
- Economic fraud, counterfeit goods, payment theft, extortion, doxxing and abuse of identity records.

Mandatory security controls before public beta

- Reproducible builds where feasible; signatures; independent release verification; staged rollouts and emergency revocation.
- No blanket OS root CA installation, no silent browser policy changes, and no TLS man-in-the-middle.
- Canonical public URL prominently viewable; HTTPS validation performed by standard libraries.
- Signed registry snapshots with sequence numbers, expiry, key rotation, client pinning policy and rollback detection.
- Multi-party authorization for high-value registry administration; public append-only issuance/change events.
- Strict owner controls, anti-homograph warnings, reserved names and rate limits; security reviews before opening registration.
- Minimal telemetry, short logs, encryption at rest where appropriate, data deletion and breach procedures.

Identity and privacy

Support pseudonymous exploration and optional accounts. Separate public handles from legal identity; do not collect passports for ordinary browsing. Sensitive verification should be purpose-specific, performed by authorized providers when needed, with retention limits, access logs and independent privacy review. Provide privacy notices, data access/export/deletion workflows and GDPR compliance assessment before offering services to EU users.

What we explicitly will not promise

No universal anonymity, no immunity from lawful requests, no universal browser support for .yu, no guaranteed permanence of a reserved name, no financial safety without independent compliance, and no protection from a malicious or compromised device.

VI. Name registry policy

Allocation lifecycle

Search → reservation → identity/abuse checks where proportionate → issuance → signed publication → renewal → transfer → expiration/recovery. Each stage should have API contracts and audit events.

Fairness rules

- Protected names: public institutions, emergency services, critical protocols, brands and culturally sensitive identifiers require review.
- Sunrise window: reserve legitimate existing organizations and community groups before unlimited first-come-first-served allocation.
- Disputes: transparent evidence standards, response period, neutral reviewer, appeal route and remedy options.
- No permanent founder privilege over generic names. Founder-controlled system names are disclosed in a registry inventory.
- Fees cover operation and abuse prevention; free personal/community tier with bounded quotas; no speculative auction model at launch.

Examples

Name	Launch policy
hello.yu	Registry demonstration and onboarding
registry.yu	Core operator; protected
id.yu / bank.yu / gov.yu	Protected, subject to special naming and anti-impersonation rules
studio.yu	Eligible for normal registration after sunrise review
user.yu	Handle claim with anti-abuse mechanisms

VII. Governance: legitimacy beyond a single founder

Phase 0: accountable founding steward

A legally established operating body launches and publishes a charter, finances, operating rules, conflict-of-interest policy, complaint mechanism and key-holder roster. It may hold temporary emergency powers, but with expiration dates and public postmortems.

Phase 1: independent oversight

Create a multi-stakeholder council including developers, creators, merchants, privacy and security specialists, and regional language communities. Establish published decisions, public consultations, privacy review, elections or selection procedures and external audits.

Phase 2: federation

Allow independent resolver operators, registry mirrors, service hosts and identity providers to interoperate under documented technical standards. Define membership, appeal rights, constitutional amendment thresholds, sustainable budgets and a separation between service operator, registry, and ombuds function.

The founding charter must guarantee

- Open participation; freedom of exit; portable identities and names subject to reasonable policy.
- Public changes to registry rules and a sunset on unilateral emergency powers.
- Published administrative actions, subject to necessary privacy and abuse redaction.
- Independent appeals and security disclosure channels.
- Nonpartisan community operation and respect for real-world jurisdictions.

VIII. Economy and currency: a staged path

Stage A: commerce without inventing money

Start with a marketplace, listings, reputation signals, escrow via regulated partners where permissible, ordinary card/bank payment options and cross-border tax/shipping guidance. This creates actual utility and protects early users better than issuing a token immediately.

Stage B: YU account balances only if legally qualified

A branded interface can unify prices, rewards and invoices while underlying money remains managed by licensed payment or e-money partners. Do not market internal points as deposits or sovereign money. Establish legal classification, consumer protection, AML/KYC responsibilities, safeguarding and redemption policies before any stored-value functionality.

Stage C: consider digital dinar / token

A tradable token, stablecoin or electronic-money token may trigger EU MiCA and other financial services obligations. Determine regulatory perimeter with qualified counsel and licensed partners before issuance, exchange, custody, yield or redemption. The aesthetic idea of a digital dinar should not dictate the monetary architecture [5].

Product	Risk posture	Earliest sensible stage
Marketplace in EUR	Manageable with normal e-commerce and payment compliance	MVP / pilot

Product	Risk posture	Earliest sensible stage
Merchant escrow	Use a licensed partner, disputes and clear buyer policy	After marketplace validation
Reward points	Legal assessment of scope and redeemability	Later pilot
Transferable YU coin	Potentially highly regulated, speculative and security-sensitive	Only after legal and economic design

IX. Product portfolio and ecosystem flywheel

The first three anchor products

- YU Directory: discover member projects and communities; include public web URLs and verified organization profiles.
- YU Pages: publish accessible websites using hosted templates or bring-your-own HTTPS origins, then claim a .yu alias.
- YU Market: marketplace for digital goods, services and eventually physical commerce, with regulated payment integration.

Later, if demand validates them

YU ID (selective disclosure), YU Cloud (developer infrastructure), YU Social (portable feeds), YU Academy (learning), YU Pay (regulated payment interface) and YU Governance (participatory proposals). Prioritize interoperability over building all services centrally.

Developer platform

- Open specification of registry records; client SDK for TypeScript/Rust; CLI to sign and publish mappings.
- Testnet / staging namespace strictly separated from production with obvious trust labels.
- Documentation, sample app, bug bounty or coordinated disclosure, public API quotas and integration examples.
- Stable versioning and migration guides; no secret proprietary requirement for the basic resolution protocol.

X. Delivery roadmap, stage gates and team

Period	Deliverables	Exit condition
Days 0–30	Foundation, name search, legal entity strategy, trust model, RFC-style spec, threat model, public website	Independent review approves scope and user disclosures
Days 31–60	Signed registry prototype, CLI, hello.yu in YU client, public fallback, build/release pipeline	Repeatable install; ordinary internet unaffected
Days 61–90	Closed alpha, client telemetry opt-in, abuse process, name claims, open-source security review	No unresolved critical vulnerabilities; safe uninstall
Months 4–6	Public beta, creator publishing, directory, localized UX, advisory council	Retention and incident metrics satisfy thresholds
Months 7–12	Marketplace pilot, registry mirrors, dispute/appeal process, transparency reports	Independent teams can operate services and mirror data
Year 2+	Federated governance; optional split DNS research; financial services only via compliance path	Utility, resilient operation and user trust

Suggested initial team

Technical lead / network architect; desktop-client engineer; backend and registry engineer; application security engineer; design and UX lead; community and multilingual program lead; part-time privacy/legal and operations advisors. One person can prototype several roles but production-critical signing and abuse operations need independent review.

Indicative planning budgets (not vendor quotes)

Scenario	First-year working assumption	Purpose
Lean open-source prototype	EUR 30k–100k	Volunteer-heavy, limited platform support and no regulated finance
Serious beta organization	EUR 200k–700k	Core engineers, security reviews, support, legal, infrastructure
Multi-country platform	EUR 1m+	Staffed trust and safety, localized operations, resilient hosting

These are scenario envelopes, not price estimates or a funding promise. Validate payroll, security, cloud, insurance, legal and marketplace compliance costs by jurisdiction before fundraising. Prioritize funding months of operational support, not merely development.

XI. Metrics, responsibilities and launch rules

North star and guardrails

- Weekly active users who successfully access independent, useful services; track retention by acquisition cohort.
- Number of services operated by parties independent of the founding team.
- Successful alias resolutions and safe fallback rate; no silent failures.
- Time to resolve abuse reports and name disputes; false-positive and appeal outcomes.
- Security incidents, time to revoke compromised keys, third-party audit coverage and update adoption.
- Membership distribution, languages served, interoperability/export rates and registry concentration.

Do-not-launch criteria

Do not release publicly if software installs hidden trust anchors, rewrites DNS without informed consent, cannot be uninstalled safely, fails to expose a canonical HTTPS origin, has unresolved critical security vulnerabilities, lacks an operational abuse response, or misrepresents .yu as recognized public DNS.

Operational playbooks

Publish runbooks for key compromise, registry rollback, service takedown, denial-of-service, malicious publisher, founder unavailability, privacy incident, legal request, and namespace collision. Test disaster recovery on a schedule and publish summaries of exercises.

XII. First 14 days: actionable founder checklist

- Publish a two-page project charter, names and claims disclaimer, and founding principles.
- Choose and verify ownership of a normal public domain, preferably with trademark counsel and registry searches.
- Create public source repositories for specification, client, registry, and governance documents.
- Implement a signed JSON name record and deterministic resolution logic with test vectors.
- Build a desktop demonstration: hello.yu opens a verified public HTTPS origin within YU Connect.
- Prototype a browser extension as a convenience layer, not as a promise of native URL-bar DNS support.
- Write the trust UI and precise statements about conventional HTTPS, signing and registry authority.
- Create staging mirrors, CI/CD checks, signed releases and emergency key-rotation procedure.
- Recruit initial external reviewers in DNS, browser security, civil society and privacy.
- Form a small volunteer pilot, measure install/uninstall and alias success; publish the results.

XIII. Open decisions requiring public consultation

- Does the project operate as nonprofit, cooperative, public-benefit company, or hybrid?
- How are membership voting rights balanced against expertise, security and abuse resistance?

- What is the exact namespace portability and ownership policy when an organization leaves?
- Should direct OS-wide .yu browsing ever be a goal, given the certificate and collision risks?
- How will Cyrillic, Latin, multilingual identities and visually confusable names be handled?
- What institutional names are prohibited to prevent fake government or banking interfaces?
- What is the fair allocation method for short and culturally important names?
- Can real-world payments and consumer dispute processes be supported well before currency issuance?

XIV. Reference architecture and source notes

This plan is a design proposal. The historical and regulatory claims below are grounded in official sources. Architecture recommendations are engineering judgments and need independent security/legal review prior to production.

[1] IANA: Removal of the .YU domain, 1 April 2010
https://www.iana.org/reports/2010/yu-report-01apr2010.html

[2] ICANN 2026 new-gTLD guidebook / non-permitted strings
https://newgtldprogram.icann.org/en/application-rounds/round2/2026-round-general/application-types/faqs/general/which-types-of-strings-are-not-permitted-to-be-applied-for

[3] IANA: Retirement of ccTLDs
https://www.iana.org/help/cctld-retirement

[4] IETF RFC 6761: Special-Use Domain Names
https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6761.html

[5] ESMA: Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA)
https://www.esma.europa.eu/esmas-activities/digital-finance-and-innovation/markets-crypto-assets-regulation-mica

[6] IETF RFC 8375: home.arpa and namespace collision lessons
https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8375.html

[7] ICANN 2026 Applicant Guidebook version history (October 2026)
https://newgtldprogram.icann.org/de/node/341

THE YU DECLARATION

We are not reviving a state by decree. We are building a place people can actually enter.

We propose a network where a creator can publish, a small business can sell, a developer can build, a community can organize, and a person can belong without surrendering their autonomy.

The first proof of this idea is not a flag, a coin or a constitution. It is a safe, open application that makes hello.yu work, tells the truth about how it works, and leaves people free to depart.

From that practical act, a network may grow. From trust, an economy. From accountability, a community. And from community, something worthy of the name YU.

END OF VERSION 1.0