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# 2007

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nationwidefundmanagement.ie greystonesmarina.ie jtm.ie wavemount.ie schoolzone.ie shinnickfitzgiibbon.ie dublinport.ie mollyheron.ie mchalecaravans.ie davidtimmons.ie corporateireland.ie traffic-ireland.ie ice.ie sushiking.ie needastore.ie funkyfeetday.ie idl.ie carservicing.ie hoteldublin.ie franchise-vault.ie jd-wetherspoon.ie smartoption.ie mypostcode.ie daft.ie myhome.ie ros.ie aib.ie strencom.ie danielholmes.ie register.ie grainnehassett.ie rivertower.ie abu.ie michaeldoyle.ie brianquigley.ie fabiogentile.ie continuum.ie lucykennedy.ie stmarysgaa.ie docdata-fulfilment.ie mediastudio.ie lih.ie davidmcgee.ie eoinstephens.ie progress.ie peweb.ie webdirect.ie maryosullivan.ie internet.ie **75,000 = themusicshop.ie** thenet.ie darklite.ie alanoreilly.ie stephenwilliams.ie desksandchairs.ie newhouse.ie jimbuckley.ie herbalmedicine.ie termsandconditions.ie energycompliance.ie bullet.ie i-law.ie tsq.ie vccomputers.ie verisign.ie kildare.ie worldsites.ie elive.ie rayryan.ie webhost.ie 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# EFFICIENT AND SECURE

AN IMPORTANT PRIORITY FOR THE IEDR IS MAINTAINING THE EFFICIENCY AND SECURITY OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND MISSION-CRITICAL SERVICES REQUIRED TO KEEP IRELAND'S DOMAIN HOLDERS ONLINE. THE DNS TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IS NOW EXTENSIVELY DUPLICATED SO AS TO MINIMISE SINGLE POINT OF FAILURE RISKS, AND TO WITHSTAND MALICIOUS DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACKS.

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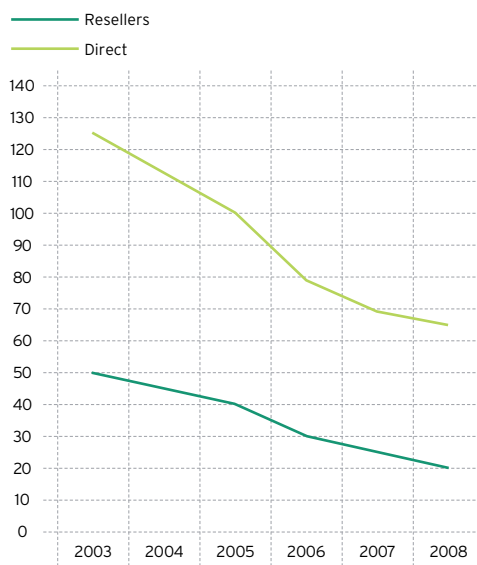


## HIGHLIGHTS

Profit and Loss	Year to 31 Dec 2007	Year to 31 Dec 2006
Registration Revenue	2,343,111	2,309,332
Administrative Expenses	(745,186)	(654,080)
Employment Costs	(830,778)	(779,449)
Depreciation	(75,226)	(53,491)
Regulatory Costs	(85,000)	0
Interest Payable	0	(526)
Taxation	(83,212)	(87,728)
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>523,709</b>	<b>734,058</b>

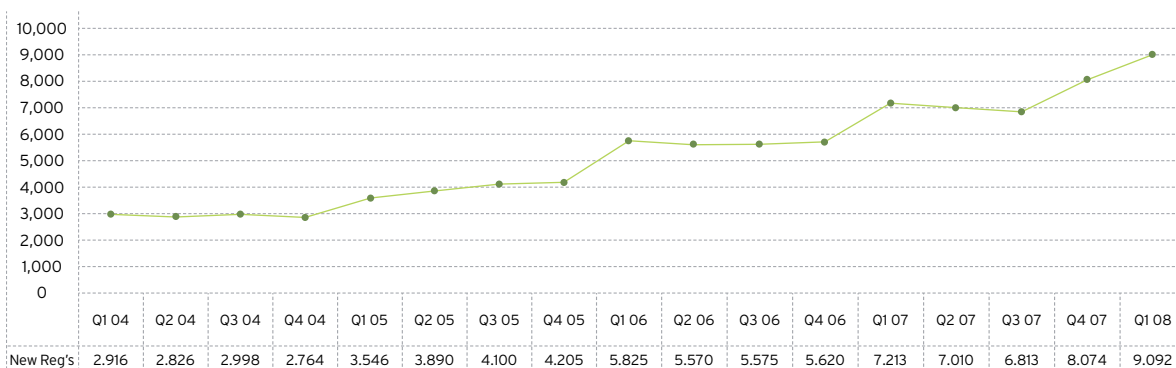
Balance Sheet	At 31 Dec 2007	At 31 Dec 2006
Fixed Assets	104,346	79,876
Investments	2,050,070	2,000,070
Current Assets	1,325,580	666,257
Creditors <1 year, excluding Deferred Income	(294,971)	(193,908)
Deferred Income	(1,123,676)	(1,014,655)
<b>Members' Funds</b>	<b>2,061,349</b>	<b>1,537,640</b>

Prices of a .ie domain on 1 January each year



EXTRACT FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CURRENCY IN EURO)

### New .ie Registrations - quarterly



## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

### PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN



PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN

I am glad to report that the progress of the IE Domain Registry in recent years was maintained in 2007, with continued growth in customer numbers, an improved, more secure, yet cheaper service, and further consolidation of financial performance.

New .ie registrations in the year totalled 29,110 an increase of 41% over 2006. The total number of .ie domains at year end, at 91,352, was up 29%. In face of competition with the international domain names .com, .net, .eu, etc., .ie maintained its position as market leader in Ireland with around 38% of the market. Price reductions of 13% were implemented on 1 January 2007, with a further 20% for resellers on 1 January 2008 - a continuation of the programme of price reductions which has seen the price of a .ie domain coming down by over 60% since 2003. The Company's accumulated surplus at year end stood at €2.06m and now represents almost a year's income. As a company limited by guarantee, the IEDR has no share capital and the accumulated surplus represents the Company's capital.

As the Internet proliferates across every aspect of society, so the .ie domain space becomes an increasingly critical national resource. IEDR plays an important role in balancing stakeholders' rights, responsibilities and obligations. Service continuity is essential for Irish business and commerce, and the IEDR continues to work closely with its partners across the industry to achieve its objectives. We are continuing to

invest heavily in the technical and DNS infrastructure so as to minimise risks to the system. Network security will continue to be a particular focus.

The company launched a commercial ENUM registry service in May 2007, in co-operation with its Austrian joint venture partner, IPA. Developing the market - jointly with ComReg and the ENUM Policy Advisory Board - will be a challenge but the increasing take-up of VoIP services and the continuing convergence of internet-based services and telecommunications, which ENUM technology facilitates, should in the longer term prove decisive.

As a result of the Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007, regulation of the .ie namespace passes from the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources to ComReg, which is empowered, subject to consultation with the relevant Ministers and the approval of the Oireachtas, to issue regulations over a range of operational and other matters in relation to .ie. Our international competitors, .com and .eu etc., are not subject to the Act or to ComReg regulation. So we have a concern, which we expect ComReg would share, that the impact of regulation should not militate against the continued growth and development of .ie. We look forward to developing an effective working relationship with ComReg.

I would like to recognise the continuing contribution of other industry players to the IEDR's remarkable development in recent years. In particular, I would mention the contribution of Internet hosting service providers and ISPs, who very largely market and promote .ie, and of the industry associations, which have been unfailingly supportive of technical and operational initiatives designed to improve .ie service.

I would also like to express my appreciation of my Board colleagues, of the Chief Executive, David Curtin, and of all the staff of the Company for their contribution to the Company's achievements in 2007. I have every confidence in the IEDR's ability to meet the strategic and operational challenges ahead.

**Professor J. O. Scanlan**  
**Chairman**  
**20 May 2008**



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT



PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN  
CHAIRMAN



DR. PAT FRAIN  
DIRECTOR



DR. CANICE LAMBE  
DIRECTOR



FRANCES M. BUGGY  
DIRECTOR



KEVIN MCCARTHY  
DIRECTOR



MARK DOBBYN  
DIRECTOR



DAVID CURTIN  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



JIM JOYCE  
COMPANY SECRETARY

#### Professor J.O Scanlan

Sean Scanlan is Emeritus Professor of Electronic Engineering UCD and Head of the UCD Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering (1973-2005). He is a Life Fellow of the IEEE (Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, USA) and a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematics & its Applications. He was President, Royal Irish Academy (1993-1996).

Professor Scanlan has been Editor of the International Journal of Circuit Theory and Applications. He is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board, Transactions on Fundamentals of Electronics, Communications and Computer Sciences (Japan). He is President (Honoris Causa) and Founding President, European Circuits Society.

He was Board Member (1979-1996), Deputy Chairman (1992-1996) and Acting Chairman (1992) of Telecom Eireann. He was awarded the Golden Jubilee Medal from the IEEE Circuits and Systems Society in 2000.

#### Dr. Pat Frain

Pat Frain is Director of NovaUCD, the innovation and technology transfer centre at University College Dublin (UCD). He was responsible for the planning and development of this new Centre, which was established in 2003 with the support of a public/private partnership involving the University, Enterprise Ireland and six private sector organisations. He had been Director of the University Industry Programme (UIP) at UCD since 1988.

Pat is also involved in a range of national and international organisations and initiatives aimed at promoting innovation and technology transfer. He is the current Chair of ProTon Europe, and a member of the Board of the London-based Institute for Knowledge Transfer.

Before joining UCD, Dr. Frain was employed by the National Board for Science and Technology in the development of manpower and innovation policy and programmes. He is a physicist by qualification and an alumnus of the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Co-operation.

**Dr. Canice Lambe**

Canice Lambe is currently the Chief Technology Officer with PixAlert, an Irish software company that specialises in the detection of illicit content on corporate networks. He was a founder and CTO of Cunav (later New World Commerce) which merged with a US CRM company IQ to become New World IQ.

Canice has also consulted to early-stage technology companies in the area of product development and positioning. Canice received his degree and PhD in Computer Science from Trinity College Dublin.

**Frances Buggy**

Frances Buggy is a technology/business analyst and public policy consultant with marketing and project management experience across a range of internationally tradable services sectors. These include information management services with Kompass, financial services with Irish Life and telecommunications with British Telecom. She has been active in the execution of strategic technology projects since 1994, has managed significant strategic initiatives for regional government and is currently engaged in the management of a European IST FP6 project and proposal development for FP7.

She has served on a number of boards and is a founder member and former Chairperson of the Irish Internet Association (IIA).

Frances is a graduate of Trinity College Dublin, the College of Marketing and Design, and a graduate member of the Marketing Institute of Ireland. She has an honours degree in Technology & Innovation Management and her postgraduate qualifications include the international MBA from the DCU Graduate Business School.

**Kevin McCarthy**

Kevin McCarthy has worked with the IDA Ireland since 1970, currently as Area Director for the Midlands and East Regions while holding a brief on a national level for telecoms infrastructure. He has performed a range of executive and management functions within the IDA, involving SMEs, regional promotion, R&D capability and project management. He was seconded as Chief Executive to the Tallaght Task Force in 1996 in the aftermath of the Packard Electric closure.

Kevin also undertook a year long assignment as enterprise adviser to the Polish Agency for Regional Development in 1994.

**Mark Dobbyn**

Mark Dobbyn is a former partner in the accountancy and advisory firm, KPMG, where he had client responsibility for assurance services and a number of management roles. Prior to this he was a director in the management consultancy division of the precursor firm to KPMG, specialising in performing short-term financial management assignments.

He is a director of a number of commercial companies and not-for-profit organisations. Mark is a graduate of Trinity College Dublin, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

**David Curtin**

David Curtin joined the company in November 2002, and was appointed interim Chief Executive in October 2003 and Chief Executive in January 2004. David worked for eight years in Dublin and Paris with the Jefferson Smurfit Group plc. He was Chief Executive of Smurfit Software Services, project manager for the Smurfit Group's Hyperion systems implementation, and internal auditor of Smurfit Ireland. Prior to this he worked for KPMG in Dublin and Philadelphia, USA.

David Curtin is a graduate of UCD, a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and holds a first class honours MBA from The Michael Smurfit Graduate School of Business.

**Jim Joyce**

Jim Joyce was appointed Secretary of the Company in 2004. He is also Chairman of the Health Insurance Authority. Mr. Joyce has been an actuarial consultant to the Department of Enterprise, Trade, and Employment and the Irish Financial Services Regulatory Authority (1992 to 2005). He was previously Executive Director of Telecom Eireann (1984 to 1992).

Mr. Joyce is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries in Ireland and served as President of the Society for 1999/2000.





## CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

DAVID CURTIN



DAVID CURTIN

2007 was a satisfactory year of growth and development in all aspects of our business. We further consolidated the safety, resilience and robustness of our systems following the move of critical infrastructure to a data centre. This serves to enhance our reputation as a trusted party to manage a key element of Ireland's Internet infrastructure.

We experienced substantial growth in volumes of new registrations, thanks to the sales and marketing efforts of our reseller community and our continued promotion of the benefits of the .ie namespace. We delivered further price reductions to the local Internet community. Profit for the year was satisfactory and was achieved by exercising targeted control of key operational costs, and helped by increased volume growth. Cash and cash equivalents increased to €3 million to equal approximately eighteen months costs, and Members' Funds increased by a third to €2 million, placing the Company on a more secure financial footing.

### Operational review

New registrations in 2007 amounted to 29,110 domains, an impressive 41% higher than the same period in 2006. This was offset by 8,536 non-renewals or deletions giving a net increase in the database of 29.1%. This growth, generated almost totally by the efforts of IEDR's reseller community, reflects a maturing Internet ecosystem, a buoyant economy, increased broadband availability and an expansion of e-commerce activities by SMEs in particular. Internal factors such as IEDR's operational improvements, price reductions and increased process automation also played an important role.

The DNS quality of the .ie database remains high by international standards. In fact in early 2007 the McAfee survey noted that the .ie namespace was the second least risky ccTLD in the world. This is probably not surprising, because applications for .ie domain names are authenticated before the registration is formally accepted.

We are proud that there is virtually no cybersquatting in the .ie namespace because registrants must authenticate their claim to the domain before registration is completed. Furthermore, there is no formal secondary market for .ie domains, therefore the problem of poaching of domains and holding them to ransom is not an issue. It is no coincidence therefore that in the .ie namespace, there are fewer intellectual property disputes about domains, less cybercrime on .ie web sites, less incidence of credit card fraud on .ie web sites, and very little evidence of illegal, explicit or immoral content appearing on .ie web sites. Other countries that made different choices regarding the type of ccTLD Registry are now facing the challenges of costly intellectual property disputes, identity theft, phishing, cybercrime and credit card fraud.

### Continuous improvements review

During 2007 IEDR staff continued to focus their efforts and financial resources on delivering improved price, choice, service and security for our customers in the local and international Internet community. In October 2007, registration rules were relaxed to allow individuals to register personal .ie domain names (PDNs), and thus far over 1,200 have chosen to do so. In particular, the focus in 2007 was on operational improvements to our processes, procedures, infrastructure and systems.

The technical services team continued to enhance the web-based portal which resellers use to manage their portfolio of .ie domains on a 24-7-365 basis. Resellers have accountability and responsibility for registrations, renewals and suspensions and have the ability to audit the accuracy of their .ie portfolios within the IEDR's database.

Ireland's ENUM 353 Registry commenced commercial operations in May 2007, following the development of national policies in co-operation with the ENUM Policy Advisory Board (PAB) and ComReg. The decision to form a joint venture with IPA of Austria has provided Ireland with a live, operational ENUM infrastructure and access to experienced ENUM professionals worldwide.

The Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007 was signed into law by the President in April 2007. This legislation provides for the transfer of the Minister's powers under the Electronic Commerce Act 2000 over to ComReg. The Minister's powers under the 2000 Act (which were never exercised by him) were specified as "the Minister may by regulations..... authorize, prohibit or regulate the registration and use of the .ie domain name in the State." Accordingly, ComReg may, in the future, make regulations after consultation with the relevant Ministers and after the approval of the Oireachtas.

### Financial review

Registration revenue increased by 1.5% compared to 2006 despite price reductions of 13% implemented on 1 January 2007. Strong new registration volume growth of 41% offset the impact of the price reductions. Operating profit after-tax was €523,709 which represents a 29% reduction compared to 2006.

Profit and Loss	Year to 31 Dec 2007 €	Year to 31 Dec 2006 €
Registration Revenue	2,343,111	2,309,332
Administrative Expenses	(745,186)	(654,080)
Employment Costs	(830,778)	(779,449)
Depreciation	(75,226)	(53,491)
Regulatory Costs	(85,000)	0
Interest payable	0	(526)
Taxation	(83,212)	(87,728)
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>523,709</b>	<b>734,058</b>

Administrative expenses of €745,186 are 14% ahead of 2006, partly reflecting a higher spend on technical and infrastructure projects, offset by cost savings and cost reductions in other areas. Employment costs, including pensions amounted to €830,778, an increase of 6% on 2006. Corporation tax of €83,212 is down 5% compared to 2006.

Balance Sheet	At 31 Dec 2007 €	At 31 Dec 2006 €
Fixed Assets	104,346	79,876
Investments	2,050,070	2,000,070
Current Assets	1,325,580	666,257
Creditors <1 year, excluding Deferred Income	(294,971)	(193,908)
Deferred Income	(1,123,676)	(1,014,655)
<b>Members' Funds</b>	<b>2,061,349</b>	<b>1,537,640</b>



The Company's financial position as reflected in the balance sheet at 31 December 2007 continued to improve significantly. Members' Funds increased by over one third to €2.06 million. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to €3.07 million, including €2 million invested in managed funds with reputable investment managers. Deferred revenue, which represents the unearned portion of invoiced registration fee income, amounted to €1.12 million at year-end.

The quality of the company's financial reporting was independently acknowledged when the IEDR was shortlisted as a finalist in the 2007 Chartered Accountants Published Accounts Awards. The IEDR's public relations campaign for the launch of personal domain names was shortlisted for the 2008 Public Relations Consultants Association Awards for Excellence.

#### Outlook for 2008

The year 2008 will be a period of further technical infrastructure consolidation for the IEDR and volume growth in the .ie namespace. We will continue to enhance the service and protections we offer to the Local Internet Community, and provide further automation of our processes for our reseller community to help reduce their costs, even as their registrations increase. Price reductions of 20% became effective for resellers on 1 January 2008, and operational costs will continue to be monitored closely. Volume growth in early 2008 is very encouraging, with record levels of new registrations and already the company has passed the 100,000 domains milestone.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to our Chairman, the Board of Directors and in particular to our dedicated staff for their outstanding contribution to the continued success of the IE Domain Registry and the further development of a highly regarded domain name system for Ireland.

David Curtin  
Chief Executive  
20 May 2008



MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS MR EAMON RYAN TD, AT THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 100,00TH .IE REGISTRANT. WWW.ROYAL-HOSPITAL-KILMAINHAM.IE RECEIVED FREE REGISTRATION FOR 100 YEARS, AND A TOKEN GIFT, PRESENTED BY THE MINISTER TO MS CATHERINE OBYRNE (PICTURED).

## REGISTRATION SERVICES REVIEW

During 2007 there were 29,110 new additions to the .ie namespace, an increase of 41.1% compared to 1 January 2007 (Table 1). This represents another record year for new .ie registrations, up 29% compared to the 22,590 registered in the same period in 2006. The .ie local Internet address proved to be a popular option with businesses and consumers faced with even greater choice during 2007 with the arrival of .mobi and .eu TLD domains.

	2007	
	12 Months	% Increase
At 1 January 2007	70,778	
New Registrations	29,110	41.1%
Less: Deletions/Non-renewals	(8,536)	(12.0%)
Net Additions	20,574	29.1%
At 31 December 2007	91,352	

TABLE 1: TOTAL REGISTRATIONS FOR 2007

In May 2008, the number of .ie Internet addresses exceeded 100,000 registrations, which represents a major milestone in the growth in Ireland's online population and is a strong indicator of the development of e-commerce in Ireland. The 100,000th .ie registered domain was royal-hospital-kilmainham.ie. As the 100,000th registrant; royal-hospital-kilmainham.ie was awarded free .ie registration for 100 years, which was presented by Mr. Eamon Ryan TD, Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources.

Most registrants need only provide a CRO, RBN, VAT number etc with their application and in the vast majority of cases, 75-85%, there is no need to fax or e-mail any supporting documentation. Applications are essentially processed and approved in real-time, and 'go-live' in the next zone file rebuild. The entire registration process is now completed in a few hours.

## Market Size and Structure

### National

We estimate that the total domain market size in Ireland at December 2007 is approximately 243,000 domain names. The domain market in Ireland is competitive and consumers have many choices on where to register their domains. Table 2 shows that the local .ie address had 37.6% of the market compared to an estimated 30% for the generic .com address.

Estimated Domain market in December 2007	Registered Domains	Market Share
.ie	91,352	37.6%
<b>Total ccTLD</b>	<b>91,352</b>	
.com *	73,333	30.2%
.net *	9,417	3.8%
.org *	20,580	8.5%
.info *	18,823	7.7%
.biz *	1,830	0.8%
<b>cnobi gTLD</b>	<b>123,983</b>	<b>51.0%</b>
.eu **	27,630	11.4%
<b>New gTLD</b>	<b>27,630</b>	
<b>Total ccTLD and gTLD</b>	<b>242,965</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

TABLE 2: IRELAND'S ESTIMATED DOMAIN MARKET AS AT DECEMBER 2007.

\* Data taken from Statistics produced by Directi ([www.webhosting.info](http://www.webhosting.info)). The country of origin of the hosting company is used to determine the country of origin of the registrant.

\*\* The .eu data is taken from the Eurid registry website.



## Market Size and Structure Cont'd

### International

On the international front there were 153 million domain names worldwide at the end of 2007, a 27% increase over the 120 million in 2006. The largest top-level domain (TLD) is .com with almost 70 million domain names worldwide. Germany is next in second place followed by .net and the UK ccTLD .co.uk in fourth, with China in fifth place (see chart 1 below). In terms of industry composition, .com maintains its position as the largest TLD, accounting for 46% of the total, followed by .de at 8%. This overall composition of the top five has remained relatively constant for some time.

### Total Domain Name Registrations Worldwide

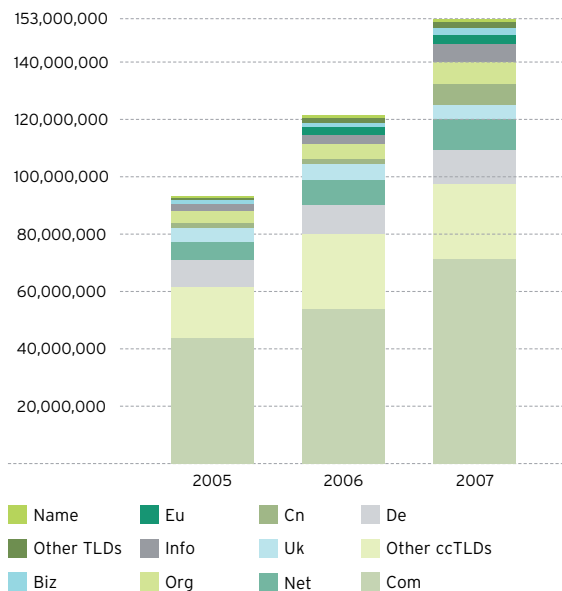


CHART 1: TOTAL DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATIONS WORLDWIDE DECEMBER 2007 (SOURCE: VERSIGN INDUSTRY BRIEF, VOL 5, ISSUE 1 - MARCH 2008)

There are more than 240 ccTLDs worldwide (of which Ireland's .ie is just one). In total, they represent approximately 38% of the 153 million domains worldwide. A listing of the ccTLDs is set out on page 39 for information purposes. The top 3 countries account for 46% of all ccTLD registrations.

Comparisons of Ireland with international European neighbours (diagram 1) show an apparently low volume of domain registrations. However, on a per capita basis Ireland's European ranking improves with 23.4 domains per 1,000 of population (18.9 in 2007).

### ccTLD Registrations by Country April 2008



DIAGRAM 1: ccTLD REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTRY (ccTLDs PER 1,000 INHABITANTS) (SOURCE: CENTR AND COMPANY WEBSITES APRIL 2008)

If the estimated gTLDs domains are included, Ireland's ranking improves further, with approximately 52.7 domains per 1,000 of population (chart 2) (38.2 in 2007).

### Total Domains per 1,000 Inhabitants

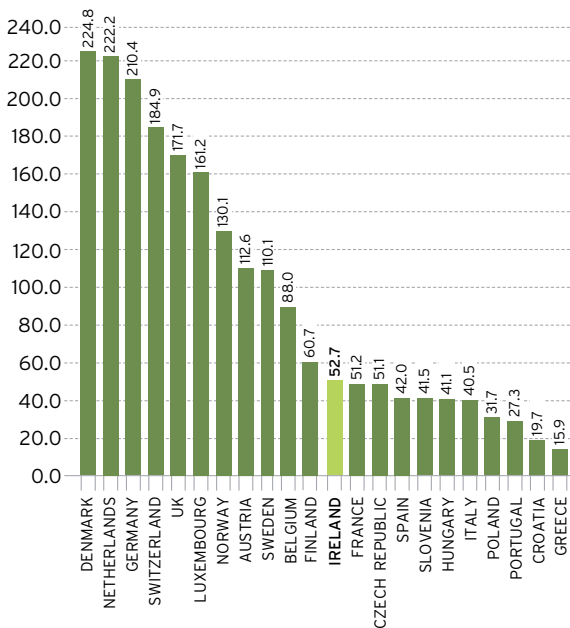


CHART 2: NUMBER OF DOMAINS (ccTLD AND gTLD COMBINED) PER 1,000 INHABITANTS AT APRIL 2008 (SOURCE: CENTR, COMPANY WEBSITES AND WWW.WEBHOSTING.INFO FOR gTLD DATA)

Our domain ranking can be explained in part by the fact that Ireland has a smaller on-line population than most other European countries, with a smaller economy and thus fewer companies, clubs and businesses than some of our larger neighbours. This position is not inconsistent with other aspects of the Irish Internet ecosystem. Ireland remains lower than the EC average in terms

of PC ownership, Internet use, online shopping spend, time spent online, and the availability and take-up of broadband access. However, ComReg reports show that the position is improving rapidly;

- The total number of Internet subscriptions is now over 1.2 million. Of this, only 27% of subscribers now connect to the Internet using narrowband.
- The total number of broadband subscribers at the end of 2007 was 886,300 (excluding mobile broadband, it was 758,800).
- ComReg estimates that Irish broadband penetration at the end of 2007 was 20.5%. (If mobile broadband is excluded, the broadband penetration rate was 17.5%).

There are also factors specific to the Managed Registry operations (see pages 37 and 38) which also limit volumes. The .ie registration rules and policies, which promote the quality of the domain space, however may be regarded by some to be too much trouble, when compared to registering a .co.uk or a .com domain (if available) which can be obtained online without any verification checks. In this regard, every effort has been made to reduce .ie documentation requirements.

Ironically, .ie domain volumes are suppressed because companies do not need to register numerous similar-sounding domains in order to protect an important domain name.

On the question of relative pricing, it is unlikely that an annual fee ranging from €20 to €100 would really deter a serious e-business proposal, or a serious online information campaign.

The evidence points to an emerging recognition that a local Internet address has greater value to those consumers or entities targeting local markets or services.



### Market structure - IEDR reseller community

The IEDR Accredited Reseller Programme had 96 hosting providers, Internet Service Providers, and resellers at December 2007. Six have a portfolio of more than 5,000 domains accounting for 45,042 domains or 49% of the total, and the top 26 (with over 500 domains) account for 81% of the total. A full list of the IEDR resellers is included on our web site at [www.iedr.ie/register](http://www.iedr.ie/register). IEDR provides an option for direct registration; registrants who choose to deal directly with the IEDR represent 7% of the total database.

No. of Resellers	No. of Domains	No. of Domains	As a % of Total
1 with	>10,001	10,970	12%
1 with	8,001 to 9,000	8,634	9%
1 with	7,001 to 8,000	7,269	8%
2 with	6,001 to 7,000	12,810	14%
1 with	5,001 to 6,000	5,359	6%
2 with	3,001 to 4,000	6,713	7%
2 with	2,001 to 3,000	5,030	6%
8 with	1,001 to 2,000	10,945	12%
8 with	500 to 1,000	5,830	6%
23 with	201 to 500	6,836	7%
24 with	101 to 200	3,398	4%
23 with	0 to 100	1,538	2%
96	Total Resellers	85,332	93%
	Direct Customers	6,020	7%
	Total Active Domains	91,352	100%

TABLE 3: RESELLER MARKET PROFILE

These resellers operate in a highly competitive market, providing the consumer with a wide variation of choices on price, bundled services, and technical assistance combinations. Developing and growing the market is a key issue for this community. With the increasing rate of broadband penetration in the SME and SOHO sectors the supply side for online products and services will increase.

Consumers are moving away from dial-up Internet access in favour of broadband access thanks to some regulator-led initiatives. In a type of virtuous circle, compelling content on popular websites such as myhome.ie or daft.ie brings users online, which in turn encourages other companies to launch new websites to cater for those online consumers' needs.

### Registrant profiles

Registrations in the .ie namespace are analyzed into eight classes of registrant and eleven categories of domains.

Table 4 shows which type, or class, of registrants have registered .ie domains. It shows that businesses (body corporate and sole traders) represent almost 83% of all registrations. This has not changed dramatically in the past two years, however the increase in unincorporated associations (clubs and societies) with 8,159 domains is a noteworthy and welcome trend.

Class of registrant	Grand Total	As a % of Total
Body Corporate	57,017	62.42%
Sole Trader	19,075	20.88%
Unincorporated Association	8,159	8.93%
Statutory Body	2,460	2.69%
Natural Person	2,346	2.57%
School/Educational Institution	1,712	1.87%
Discretionary Applicant	344	0.38%
Constitutional Body	239	0.26%
	91,352	100.00%

TABLE 4: REGISTRANT PROFILE

The category table below, Table 5, shows that corporate domain names and registered business names represent more than two-thirds of all domains registered. The discretionary category, approaching 20% of the total, reflects the increasing use of web sites for promotion of particular events, projects or sources of information.

Category of domain name	Grand Total	As a % of Total
Corporate Name	35,127	38.45%
Registered Business Name	25,421	27.83%
Discretionary Name	17,618	19.29%
Unincorporated Association Name	4,471	4.89%
Registered Trade Mark Name	3,114	3.42%
School/Educational Institution Name	1,306	1.43%
State Agency Name	1,283	1.40%
Personal Name	1,242	1.36%
Publication Name	871	0.95%
Personal Trading Name	686	0.75%
Politician's Name	213	0.23%
	91,352	100.00%

TABLE 5: CATEGORY OF DOMAIN NAMES

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

One of the core mandates of the IEDR is to serve the needs of the Local Internet Community. The directors and management take this responsibility very seriously.

The directors of the Company carry out their fiduciary responsibilities in accordance with the best Corporate Governance principles and practices. All of the directors are independent and non-executive. In accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company the directors do not have a beneficial interest in the shareholding of the Company.

The Company's Audit Committee comprises three non-executive directors of the Company and meets at least twice a year. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee is to be responsible to the Board for the co-ordination and oversight of the financial reporting process, the external audit function, the system of internal financial controls, regulatory compliance and all matters relating to the legal integrity of the Company, with specific

reference to:

- the Company's financial statements,
- the maintenance of proper financial records and of financial and operational controls, and
- the Company's compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements.

The Company's Banking Committee comprises the company's Chairman, Secretary and one other director.

Through its membership and sponsorship of industry awards and industry events, the Company provides a modest level of financial support to the Local Internet Community. In 2007 the company sponsored the Irish Internet Association (IIA) Net Visionary Awards. In addition, the Company sponsored the Golden Spider Awards for three years during the period ending in 2004, and again in 2006.

The Company provides free .ie domain names for registered charities. In co-operation with a number of its resellers (see [www.domainregistry.ie/CharityRegs.php](http://www.domainregistry.ie/CharityRegs.php)), domains are provided free of charge to those organisations which are registered as charities with the Revenue Commissioners.

The company also provides free .ie domains for two years to those resellers providing new broadband connections to Ireland's schools and educational institutions.

The Company's Annual Achievement Award was introduced in 2005 to recognise the efforts of its reseller community. The plaque and €5,000 award is presented to the reseller which makes a significant contribution to the growth of the .ie namespace, in terms of the number of new registrations in the year and in terms of its demonstrated commitment to the .ie brand, and service to its customers and to the Local Internet Community.

The Company endeavours to be a good employer in all respects. The company's Staff Handbook sets out the HR policies and procedures, and includes whistleblower provisions. The company operates a pension scheme for the benefit of all full-time employees, and has a Safety Statement in accordance with the relevant legislation.





## LEGAL AND REGULATORY REVIEW

The Communications Regulation (Amendment) Bill 2007 was passed by An Dáil on 27 March 2007 and by An Seanad on 3 April 2007. The Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007 was signed into law by the President in April 2007. A Commencement Order was signed by the Minister in May 2007.

The Company made a detailed submission on the proposals relating to the IEDR in the draft 2005 Bill. We stressed the importance of ensuring that regulation should not be indulged in for its own sake and that the national domain name, .ie, should not be disadvantaged relative to its powerful international competitors, .com, .eu, etc., which would not be subject to ComReg regulation. At the same time, we recognised that there is a national interest in the .ie domain that should be protected and we offered to suggest and discuss ways in which, with due regard to the rights and interests of domain holders and the Company, that protection might be effectively afforded.

The legislation is primarily about regulation in the Telecommunications Sector, however a number of sections deal with the .ie namespace, and specifically the ability to transfer regulatory functions in relation to the .ie domain name from the Minister to ComReg. The 2007 Act essentially transfers the powers previously available to the Minister under the Electronic Commerce Act 2000 (but never exercised by him) to ComReg, with some limited but important amendments and additions.

Following this transfer, ComReg decided to do a health check on .ie registry operations as part of the process of formulating a Regulatory Framework. This process will continue during 2008 and will include a Public Consultation phase.

The provisions of the 2007 Act relating to .ie are as follows:

### "PART 4

#### Registration of Domain Names

31. In this Part, "'ie" domain name' means the top level of the global domain name system assigned to Ireland according to the two-letter code in the International Standard ISO 3166-1 (Codes for Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivision) of the International Organisation for Standardisation.
32. (1) The purpose of this Part is to facilitate easy comprehension, fairness, transparency, avoidance of deception, promotion of fair competition and public confidence with respect to the use of '.ie' domain names.
  - (2) A person shall not use an '.ie' domain name unless the name is registered in accordance with regulations made under this section.
  - (3) The Commission may make regulations for the purposes of this section, but only after consultation with the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment and such other persons and public bodies (if any) as the Commission thinks appropriate.
  - (4) In particular, regulations under subsection (3) may do all or any of the following:
    - (a) specify an entity as the authority authorised to register '.ie' domain names;
    - (b) prescribe the form and manner in which an application for registration or renewal of registration of an '.ie' domain name is to be made;
    - (c) prescribe the circumstances and manner in which, the terms on which and the period for which an '.ie' domain name may be registered;
    - (d) prescribe the circumstances and manner in which, the terms on which and the period for which registration of an '.ie' domain name may be renewed;
    - (e) prescribe the circumstances and manner in which an application for registration or renewal of registration of an '.ie' domain name can be refused by the registering authority;
    - (f) empower the registering authority to revoke the registration of an '.ie' domain name in specified circumstances;
    - (g) confer a right of appeal against—
      - (i) a refusal of an application for registration or a renewal of registration of an '.ie' domain name, and
      - (ii) the revocation of the registration of such a name;
    - (h) provide for the procedure for hearing and determining appeals;

- (i) prescribe the fees (if any) to be paid on registering and renewing the registration of an '.ie' domain name and the time within which and the manner in which such fees are to be paid;
- (j) provide for such other matters relating to registration as appear to the Commission to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of this section.

(5) The regulations shall provide that persons who have registered '.ie' domain names before the regulations came into operation are taken to have registered those names in accordance with the regulations.

(6) A person who contravenes subsection (2), or contravenes a regulation made under this section, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding €5,000.

33. (1) In order to provide a fund to meet the expenses properly incurred by the Commission in performing its function with respect to the use of '.ie' domain names, the Commission may, by order, impose a levy on the entity authorised to register '.ie' domain names in the State. The order shall specify the deadline for payment of such a levy.
- (2) While an order made under subsection (1) remains in force, the entity shall, before the deadline specified in the order, pay to the Commission the amount of levy so specified.
- (3) If the entity fails to pay a levy by the deadline fixed for payment, the Commission may, by proceedings brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, recover from the entity the amount of the levy as a debt due to the Commission.
34. The Commission is at all times entitled to have access to all internet '.ie' domain name databases and any associated records.
35. (1) If the Commission considers it necessary to do so, it may, with the consent of the Minister, designate a person on an interim basis as the registration authority for the purposes of regulations in force under section 32.
- (2) A designation under subsection (1) or subsection (3) is to be for a period not exceeding 12 months and is to be on such terms as may be specified in the designation.
- (3) A designation under subsection (1) or this subsection may, with the consent of the Minister, be renewed for a further period not exceeding 12 months on such terms as may be specified in the renewal of the designation.
- (4) This section has effect despite anything to the contrary in regulations in force under section 32."

While ComReg's powers under the Act are discretionary, they are potentially very wide ranging. The Company's concerns about them are broadly the same as were expressed in response to the 2005 consultation on the draft bill, i.e. the danger that intrusive and costly regulation might have damaging consequences for domain holders and the Company and for the continuing development of the national domain name, .ie.

The domain name market is highly competitive. The great majority of domains are sold through a plethora of intermediary service providers, who would customarily "sell" a domain as (often a minor part of) a package of Internet related services. The intermediary provider market is itself highly competitive and quite fragile in some respects. The competitive nature of both the domain namespace and the intermediary provider markets have been positive factors in the growth of the Internet in Ireland and it would be important that any regulatory process should not do damage to the market in these respects.

Critical also, as before, is that the rights and interests of domain holders and the Company be recognised in any regulatory initiatives and, again, that the national resource that is .ie should not be handicapped in competition with its massive international, and unregulated, competitors - .com, .eu, and .net.

ComReg will, of course, be aware of the Company's concerns and, no doubt, alive also to the dangers involved. The Company looks forward to continuing its engagement with ComReg as appropriate and to establishing a mutually satisfactory working relationship with the Regulator, which will facilitate the consumer of .ie and the continued growth of the .ie namespace.



## TECHNICAL SERVICES REVIEW

The prime strategic, technical and operational objective of the IEDR's Technical Services team is to ensure the security, stability and resilience of the infrastructure and mission critical services required to keep Ireland's domain holders online.

During 2007 the IEDR consolidated the increase in the security, resilience and failover capability of its Nameservers and its mission-critical systems and applications-achieved by co-locating critical elements of the infrastructure in 2006 in the Data Electronics data centre in Dublin.

The IEDR has adopted the business continuity best practices recommended for ccTLDs. The Company's business continuity process has identified the key risks and implemented the critical action items to adequately address those risks, taking account of the impact and likelihood of occurrence. Regular independent security audits take place to test the adequacy of the company's systems and defences.

The IEAPI, launched in Q3, 2006, has proven to be a key tool in the IEDR mission critical application armoury. It has delivered all the functionality of the IEDR Reseller Console which itself was enhanced further during 2007. Both applications give resellers full control of their domain portfolios ensuring efficient administration of their domains and punctual payment of invoices.

### ENUM

Ireland's ENUM 353 Registry commenced commercial operations in May 2007, achieved in co-operation with its joint venture partner IPA and the ENUM Policy Advisory Board (PAB). IENUM Limited is currently operating a Tier 2 service provider and validation entity to provide a showcase facility and operate as a registrar of last resort for User ENUM registrants.

IENUM Limited is the joint venture vehicle established by the IEDR and IPA of Austria. IENUM Limited was incorporated in April 2006 as a 70% subsidiary of

the IEDR and won the international ComReg tender to provide Ireland with a single registry for the supply of ENUM services. The decision to form a joint venture with IPA provides Ireland with a live, operational ENUM infrastructure and brings some of the world's leading ENUM thinkers on to the joint venture company's Board and Technical Advisory Group.

### Denial of Service (DoS) issues

A daily threat to registries' DNS infrastructure is the potential for DDoS attacks. The DNS service, especially that of a Top Level Domain such as .ie could be regarded as a high profile target for attack as it has the potential to disrupt/affect many users. In such an attack, huge amounts of traffic are sent to the DNS servers in an attempt to overload or overwhelm the servers and inhibit or block the service for internet users.

These attacks have increased in both scale and sophistication such that "attacks that could have crippled the Internet in 2000 are now considered blips on the radar today." (VeriSign). Domain name registries must be able to handle the increased demands on their infrastructure. In common with many registries worldwide the IEDR is expanding and diversifying its infrastructure so that its systems will have greater redundancy and reduced latency, which will improve the experience and response times for users. Specifically, Anycasting has been proven to be very effective in the fight against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks on DNS infrastructure.

### DNS Infrastructure

The IEDR DNS infrastructure consists of a network of 22 nameserver locations with some locations housing multiple physical nameserver machines. The primary or master Nameserver is located in University College Dublin and is maintained by the IEDR. The other "secondary" or slave Nameservers are maintained by various reputable, trusted bodies located on the continents of Europe, North America, Africa and Asia. The lookup or resolution service for .ie domain queries is performed at all 22 nameserver locations.

The distributed nature of the servers provides the IE zone with stability, reachability and increased performance. This distribution means that should any one machine, country or indeed continent be subjected to adverse conditions (i.e. network outages, natural disaster etc.) the IE zone can still be served from the remaining machines.

The IEDR is committed to ensuring that registrant's domain data is up-to-date and accurate at all times. During 2007, that data in the IE zone was updated at least twice per day. This means that any new domains registered, any changes to existing domains or any deletions are reflected in the IE zone once the update has been performed. Once the IE zone has been updated on the primary Nameserver, immediate notification of this update is sent to the rest of the Nameserver network. The other secondary Nameservers transfer the new zonefile containing all the revised data within minutes of this notification.

It is important to note that even if the IEDR physical location, staff and primary Nameserver were wiped out (an unlikely scenario) and no action was taken to invoke emergency plans (an even more unlikely scenario), then service to .ie domains would continue for a minimum of 30 days. Obviously, new registrations, changes and deletions would not take place but crucially, existing domain holders' web sites would still "resolve" during this time, using the secondary Nameserver locations around the world.

A critical component of this nameserver infrastructure is the use of Anycast load balancing technology provided to IEDR by the Neustar Ultra Services Network. This 'Anycast' facility allows the geographical distribution of .ie domain lookup requests to any available DNS resolver for redundancy to effectively distribute traffic/requests to a given location globally. For the .ie namespace, this means increased system efficiency, faster response times, reduced potential for outages, and increased resilience against deliberate, malicious attacks.

### International Technical Developments

In February 2008, IANA introduced IPv6 nameserver addresses to the root zone. IPv6 transition (from IPv4) is a critical step in ensuring the resilience, expansion and future development of the internet by providing billions of new addresses for Internet and mobile devices to connect to the Internet.

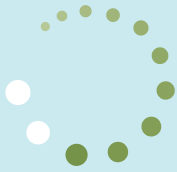
The IEDR has closely followed international IPv6 progress and has been at the forefront of its development in Ireland through its membership of the Irish IPv6 Task Force ([www.ipv6.ie](http://www.ipv6.ie)). In preparation for the transition to IPv6 addressing, the IEDR added dot-ie IPv6 nameserver addresses to the root zone in September 2004. As a result dot-ie domain name lookups using both the current (IPv4) and next generation (IPv6) internet protocols have been available since then.

Internationalised Domain Name (IDN) is an Internet domain name that potentially contains non-ASCII characters.

#### Examples are:

- Symbols: [www.®.com](http://www.®.com), [www.©.net](http://www.©.net), [.com](http://.com), [www.€.net](http://www.€.net)
- Japanese Kanji: [.職業.jp](http://.職業.jp), [.雇用.jp](http://.雇用.jp), [.言語.net](http://.言語.net)
- Chinese Simplified: [.孟子.com](http://.孟子.com), [.影视.tv](http://.影视.tv), [.国际.域名.net](http://.国际.域名.net)
- Korean Hangul: [.홍콩.com](http://.홍콩.com)
- Russian Cyrillic: [.Даль.com](http://.Даль.com)
- Spanish: [.telefonifavoip.com](http://.telefonifavoip.com), [.musicagratias.net](http://.musicagratias.net)

In 2007, ICANN added eleven IDN TLDs to the root. Each of these TLDs is a representation of the ASCII - .test. Their purpose was to allow users of the eleven different languages [Arabic, Persian, Chinese (simplified and traditional), Russian, Hindi, Greek, Korean, Yiddish, Japanese and Tamil] to begin testing the interoperability of these scripts with commonly used internet browsers and products. The IEDR continues to monitor developments and technically, we are ready to implement IDN for the .ie domain (essentially fadas on the vowels) when there is a positive indication of market interest.



WHY SOME CHOOSE .IE

# SAFE SIMPLE AND... CHOSEN BY YOU

PARTNERS IN KEEPING IRELAND ONLINE:





[www.puddleducks.ie](http://www.puddleducks.ie)

[www.puddleducks.ie](http://www.puddleducks.ie)

Ireland's only online company specialising in waterproof clothing for children.

**Dependability**

"From personal experience we felt that a company registered as a .ie was more likely to be a reputable business than a .com business".

**BRYAN S RYAN**  
The Complete Office Solutions Provider

[www.bryansryan.ie](http://www.bryansryan.ie)

[www.bryansryan.ie](http://www.bryansryan.ie)

An Irish SME office solution provider who have managed to effectively target their local market in Ireland through their online offering.

**Search Engine Optimisation**

"For any website to succeed it has to be highly ranked by Google and other search engines. The .ie address means that when an Irish customer searches on our key words, Bryan S Ryan will rank higher than a similar business using a .com address".

I AM an ARTIST

[www.iamanartist.ie](http://www.iamanartist.ie)

[www.iamanartist.ie](http://www.iamanartist.ie)

A visual arts resource website aimed at primary school children and their teachers.

**Locality**

"www.iamanartist.ie is an Irish company primarily aimed at an Irish audience. As such, a .ie address is the most appropriate one to use".

WATCH YOUR SPACE

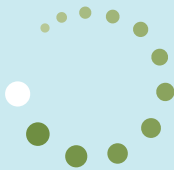
[www.watchyourspace.ie](http://www.watchyourspace.ie)

[www.watchyourspace.ie](http://www.watchyourspace.ie)

Provides a range of practical advice and solid support to young internet users. It is linked to the Childline helpline and the Childline Online site for children and young people.

**Safety**

"A site of this nature needs to give its young internet users and their parents the greatest reassurance possible and a .ie address certainly helps to provide this".



FIVE YEAR SUMMARY

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY - EXTRACT FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Profit and Loss	Year to 31 Dec 2007 €	Year to 31 Dec 2006 €	Year to 31 Dec 2005 €	Year to 31 Dec 2004 €	Year to 31 Dec 2003 €
Registration Revenue	2,343,111	2,309,332	2,356,064	2,222,997	2,012,373
Administrative Expenses	(745,186)	(654,080)	(703,435)	(613,478)	(920,323)
Employment Costs	(830,778)	(779,449)	(597,905)	(568,836)	(433,288)
Depreciation	(75,226)	(53,491)	(65,724)	(123,629)	(136,836)
Regulatory Costs	(85,000)	0	0	0	0
Interest payable	0	(526)	(7,210)	(21,594)	(41,052)
Taxation	(83,212)	(87,728)	(116,944)	(15,265)	0
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>523,709</b>	<b>734,058</b>	<b>864,846</b>	<b>880,195</b>	<b>480,874</b>

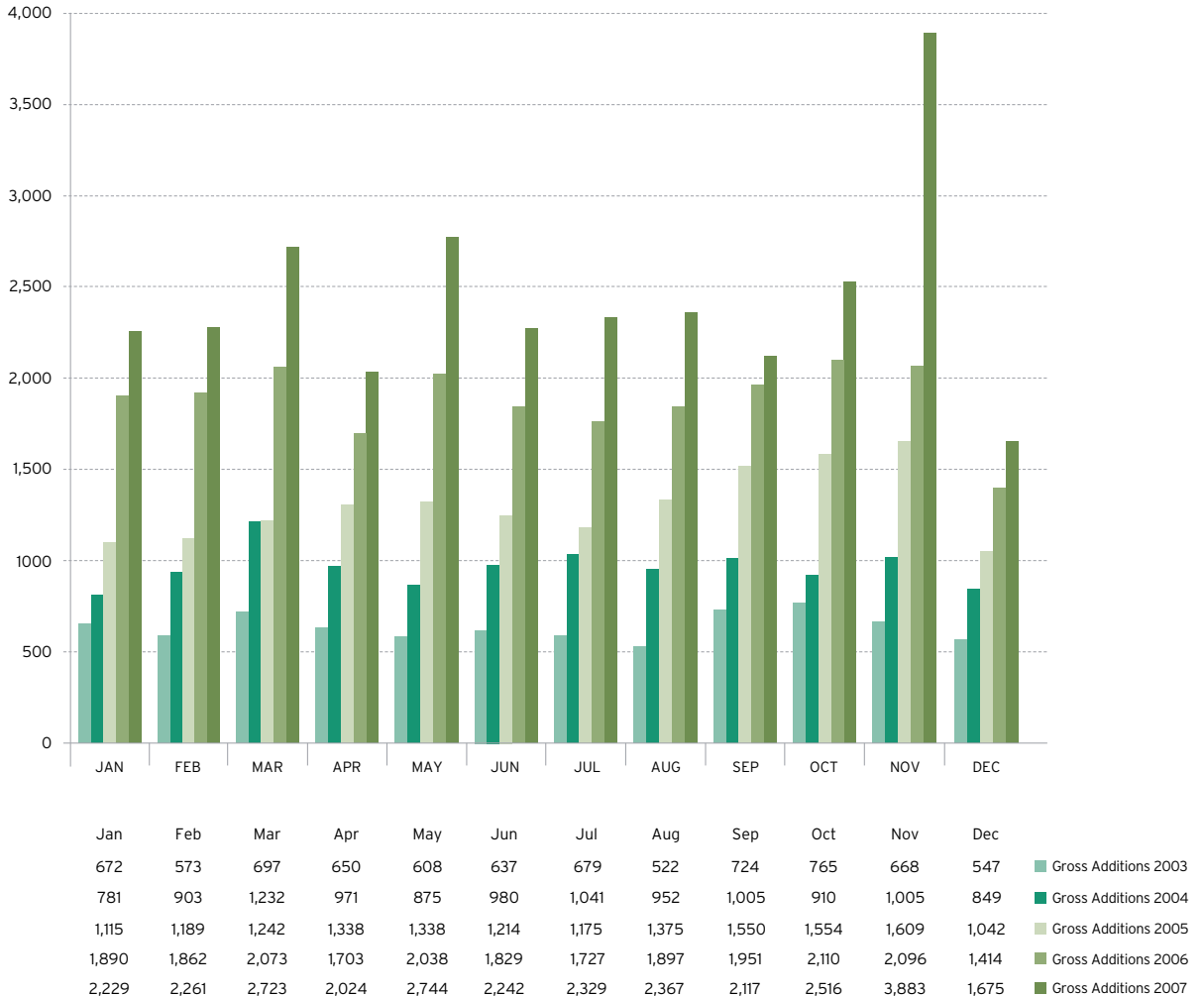
Balance Sheet	At 31 Dec 2007 €	At 31 Dec 2006 €	At 31 Dec 2005 €	At 31 Dec 2004 €	At 31 Dec 2003 €
Fixed Assets	104,346	79,876	24,316	76,440	179,716
Investments	2,050,070	2,000,070	1,000,000	0	0
Current Assets	1,325,580	666,257	1,260,985	1,289,962	724,810
Creditors <1 year, excluding Deferred Income	(294,971)	(193,908)	(372,247)	(349,711)	(619,413)
Deferred Income	(1,123,676)	(1,014,655)	(1,109,472)	(1,050,296)	(1,050,071)
Creditors >1 year				(27,659)	(176,501)
<b>Members' Funds</b>	<b>2,061,349</b>	<b>1,537,640</b>	<b>803,582</b>	<b>(61,264)</b>	<b>(941,459)</b>

SOURCE: AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 YEAR SUMMARY - REGISTRATION GROWTH	Year to 31 Dec 2007	Year to 31 Dec 2006	Year to 31 Dec 2005	Year to 31 Dec 2004	Year to 31 Dec 2003
At 1 January	70,778	54,684	43,253	35,426	32,485
New Registrations	29,110	22,590	15,741	11,504	7,742
Less: Deletions/Non-renewals	(8,536)	(6,496)	(4,310)	(3,677)	(4,801)
<b>Net Additions</b>	<b>20,574</b>	<b>16,094</b>	<b>11,431</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>2,941</b>
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>91,352</b>	<b>70,778</b>	<b>54,684</b>	<b>43,253</b>	<b>35,426</b>

SOURCE: WWW.IEDR.IE/DOMAINCOUNT.PHP

### Monthly growth in .ie domain names







.ie

A LOCAL  
ADDRESS FOR  
IRELAND'S  
INTERNET  
COMMUNITY

# FINANCIALS

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Professor J.O. Scanlan (Chairman) Ms. Frances M. Buggy Mr. Mark Dobbyn Dr. Patrick Frain Dr. Canice Lambe Mr. Kevin McCarthy
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr. Jim Joyce
<b>Company Number</b>	315315
<b>Registered Office</b>	14 Windsor Terrace Sandycove Co. Dublin
<b>Auditors</b>	Duignan Carthy O'Neill 84 Northumberland Road Ballsbridge Dublin 4
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Montrose Co. Dublin
<b>Solicitors</b>	Arthur Cox Earlsfort Centre Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2  McKeever Rowan 5 Harbourmaster Place IFSC Dublin 1

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007.

**Principal Activity**

The company was incorporated on 16th November 1999 and commenced to trade on 1st July 2000. The principal activity of the company is the registry for .IE Internet domain names.

**Results and Dividends**

The profit for the year, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to €523,709 (2006 - €734,058).

**Fair review**

The year 2007 was a satisfactory year of development and growth for the company. The company delivered significant price reductions of 13% to its customers. It invested resources in staff and facilities, in particular in the co-location of important infrastructure in a third party data centre. The company's tender to operate an ENUM Registry was successful, a major achievement in the face of international competition, and its new subsidiary IENUM Limited signed a contract with the regulator, Comreg on 18 December 2006. The service commenced in May 2007. ENUM (short for tElephone NUMber Mapping) is an internet addressing protocol as well as a physical Domain Name Registry architecture. Volume growth in domains was strong again in 2007, and largely offset the price reductions, resulting in a small increase in turnover of 1.5%. The financial position of the company at 31 December 2007 is solid with adequate liquid resources, and Members' Funds of €2.06 million.

In line with industry norms, the company faces a number of risks in relation to reliance on key computer systems and key staff. The company's business continuity plans and disaster recovery procedures address the risks associated with reliance on key computer systems. Staff training, cross skilling and key process documentation mitigates against the potential loss of key staff members.

**Directors**

At the Annual General Meeting in every third year, a third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one third shall retire from office. Accordingly, no directors are required to retire in accordance with the Articles of Association.

**Post Balance Sheet Events**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

**Directors and their Interests**

In accordance with the Article of Association, the directors have no financial interest in the Member's Funds of the company.

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while remaining a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of debts and liabilities of the company contracted before ceasing to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding €1.27 cash.

**Directors' Responsibilities**

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2006 and all Regulations to be construed as one with those Acts. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Books of Account**

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 202, Companies Act, 1990, regarding proper books of account are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The books of account are maintained at Windsor House, 14, Windsor Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.

**Auditors**

The auditors, Duignan Carthy O'Neill, Chartered Accountants have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 160 (2) of the Companies Act, 1963.

**On behalf of the Board**

Professor J. O. Scanlan  
Director

Mr. Mark Dobbyn  
Director

18 April 2008



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IE DOMAIN REGISTRY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of IE Domain Registry Limited for the year ended 31 December 2007, which comprise the Profit & Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

We report to the members our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, and are properly prepared in accordance with Companies Acts, 1963 to 2006. We also report to the members whether in our opinion: proper books of account have been kept by the company; and whether the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

We also report to the members if, in our opinion, any information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and directors' transactions is not given and, where practicable, include such information in our report. We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

**Basis of opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error.

In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2006.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report on pages 25 and 26 is consistent with the financial statements.

**Duignan Carthy O'Neill**  
**Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors**

84 Northumberland Road  
Ballsbridge  
Dublin 4

18 April 2008



**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Notes	Continuing Operations	
		Year ended 31 December 2007 €	Year ended 31 December 2006 €
<b>Turnover</b>		2,343,111	2,309,332
Administrative Expenses		(1,756,297)	(1,504,789)
<b>Operating profit</b>	2	586,814	804,543
Interest Income		20,107	17,769
Interest payable and similar charges	3	-	(526)
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		606,921	821,786
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(83,212)	(87,728)
<b>Profit retained for the year</b>		523,709	734,058
<b>Profit and loss account at beginning of year</b>			
Accumulated profit brought forward		1,537,640	803,582
Accumulated profit carried forward		2,061,349	1,537,640
<b>Statement of total recognised gains and losses</b>			
Total recognised gains relating to the year		523,709	734,058
<b>Total recognised gains since last annual report</b>		523,709	734,058

**BALANCE SHEET**  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Notes	2007 €	2006 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	104,346	79,876
Financial fixed assets	8	2,050,070	2,000,070
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors	9	300,137	243,737
Cash at bank and in hand		1,025,443	422,520
		1,325,580	666,257
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(1,418,647)	(1,208,563)
<b>Net Current Liabilities</b>		(93,067)	(542,306)
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		2,061,349	1,537,640
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Profit and loss account	11	2,061,349	1,537,640
<b>Members' Funds</b>	12	2,061,349	1,537,640

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 18 April 2008 and signed on its behalf by:  
**Professor J.O. Scanlan** Director **Mr. Mark Dobbyn** Director





## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

### 1. Accounting Policies

#### 1.1. Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2006. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS1 from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement because it is a small company.

#### 1.2. Consolidation

The company and its subsidiaries combined, meet the exemption criteria for a group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of Regulation 7 of the European Communities (Companies: Group Accounts) Regulations, 1992. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

#### 1.3. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales for the year ended 31 December 2007. The company adopted a policy of deferring revenue for the first time in the year ended 31 December 2002. This will result in income being recorded in the period to which the fee invoice relates, rather than the period in which the fee invoice was raised. This policy has been maintained during the year ended 31 December 2007. All turnover derives from activities in the Republic of Ireland.

#### 1.4. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The charge for depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life from date of acquisition as follows:

Computer Equipment	-	33% Straight Line
Fixtures and Fittings	-	25% Straight Line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### 1.5. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year to a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of all eligible employees.

#### 1.6. Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

#### 1.7. Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year. Full provision for deferred tax is provided at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation.

#### 1.8. Financial fixed assets

##### INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at cost less provisions for impairments in value.

##### OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments are shown at cost less provisions for impairments in value. Income from other financial fixed asset investments, together with any related withholding tax, is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it is receivable.

	Year ended 31 December 2007 €	Year ended 31 December 2006 €
<b>2. Operating Profit</b>		
<b>The operating profit is arrived at after charging:</b>		
Depreciation and write-off of tangible assets	75,226	53,491
Auditors' remuneration	15,500	14,750
Directors' remuneration	65,000	65,000
Secretarial fees	30,000	30,000
Regulatory costs (Comreg)	85,000	-
<b>3. Interest payable and similar charges</b>		
On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans wholly repayable within five years	-	526
	-	526
<b>4. Employees</b>		
<b>Number of employees</b>		
The average monthly numbers of employees during the year were:		
Administration	12	11
<b>Employment costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	717,556	696,663
Social welfare costs	58,678	57,090
Other pension costs	54,544	25,696
	830,778	779,449



## 5. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of all eligible employees. The assets of the scheme are vested in independent trustees for the sole benefit of those eligible employees. The pension costs charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to €54,544 (2006 - €25,696).

## 6. Taxation

### (a) Taxation

#### Current year taxation

Corporation Tax on the profit for the year on ordinary activities  
Overestimated in prior year

Year ended 31 December 2007 €	Year ended 31 December 2006 €
83,212	93,672
-	(5,944)
<b>83,212</b>	<b>87,728</b>
<b>606,921</b>	<b>821,786</b>
<b>75,865</b>	<b>102,723</b>
242	(1,367)
3,353	(7,684)
3,752	-
<b>83,212</b>	<b>93,672</b>

### (b) Factors affecting tax charge for year

Profit on ordinary activities before tax  
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by  
Standard rate of Corporation Tax in Ireland  
of 12.5%

Effects of:

- Income/(expenses) not allowable for tax purposes
- Capital allowances for period less than / (in excess of) Depreciation
- Deposit Interest at higher rates of Taxation

Current tax charge for year (Note 6(a))

**7. Tangible assets****Cost**

	Land and buildings leasehold €	Computer Equipment €	Fixtures and Fittings €	Total €
At 1 January 2007	3,809	560,570	77,411	641,790
Additions	-	99,696	-	99,696
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2007	3,809	660,266	77,411	741,486

**Depreciation**

At 1 January 2007	3,809	485,826	72,279	561,914
On disposals	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	72,842	2,384	75,226
At 31 December 2007	3,809	558,668	74,663	637,140

**Net book values**

At 31 December 2007	-	101,598	2,748	104,346
At 31 December 2006	-	74,744	5,132	79,876

The accounting policy for the depreciation of tangible assets is outlined in Note 1.4.

There are no assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts at 31 December 2007.



## 8. Financial fixed assets

Shares in subsidiary undertakings  
Other investments

	2007 €	2006 €
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	50,070	70
Other investments	2,000,000	2,000,000
	<u>2,050,070</u>	<u>2,000,070</u>

The company holds 100% of the share capital of the following companies, except for IENUM Limited where the company holds 70% of the share capital, and 100% of the preference share capital:

### Shares in Subsidiary undertakings

	Country of registration or incorporation	Shares held class	Principal Activity
.IE Registry Limited	Ireland	Ordinary	Not trading
Domain Registry IE Limited	Ireland	Ordinary	Not trading
IEDR Limited	Ireland	Ordinary	Not trading
The Irish National Domain Registry Limited	Ireland	Ordinary	Not trading
IENUM Limited	Ireland	Ordinary and Preference	ENUM Registry

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows:

	Capital and Reserves €	Profit for the year €
.IE Registry Limited	127	Nil
Domain Registry IE Limited	127	Nil
IEDR Limited	127	Nil
The Irish National Domain Registry Limited	127	Nil
IENUM Limited	50,100	Nil

In the opinion of the directors, the shares in the company's subsidiaries have no value and have been written down to €nil in the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2007, except for IENUM Limited which is stated at cost.

### Other investments

	Unlisted €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2007	2,000,000	2,000,000
Purchased in year	-	-
At 31 December 2007	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

The market value of the Investments at 31 December 2007 was €2,163,627 (2006 €2,303,085). The accounting policy for the Other investments is outlined in Note 1.8.

	Notes	2007 €	2006 €
<b>9. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year</b>			
Trade debtors		208,352	170,976
Prepayments and accrued income		91,785	72,761
		<b>300,137</b>	<b>243,737</b>
<b>10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>			
Trade creditors		84,852	97,686
Corporation tax (recoverable) / payable		(11,274)	118
Other taxes and social security costs		50,846	1,117
Accruals		170,547	94,987
Deferred Income	(a)	1,123,676	1,014,655
		<b>1,418,647</b>	<b>1,208,563</b>
Other taxes and social security costs include:			
PAYE & PRSI		-	-
VAT		50,846	1,117
		<b>50,846</b>	<b>1,117</b>

At 31 December 2007, the company had an unused line of credit facility with Bank of Ireland amounting to €115,000.

(a) The accounting policy for deferred income is outlined in Note 1.3.



### 11. Equity Reserves

	Profit and loss account €	Total €
<b>At 31 December 2006</b>	1,537,640	1,537,640
Profit for the year	523,709	523,709
<b>At 31 December 2007</b>	<b>2,061,349</b>	<b>2,061,349</b>

### 12. Reconciliation of movements in Members' Funds

	2007	2006
Profit for the year	523,709	734,058
At 1 January	1,537,640	803,582
At 31 December	<b>2,061,349</b>	<b>1,537,640</b>

### 13. Guarantee

#### Parent Company Guarantee

On 18 December 2006 the company's 70% subsidiary IENUM Limited signed an agreement with ComReg to provide the national ENUM registry service for Ireland. On the same date the company signed a Shareholder Agreement with Internet Privatstiftung Austria (IPA) which provided inter alia the terms and conditions of the joint venture between the company and IPA, and their respective responsibilities. On 18 December 2006 the company and IPA co-signed a Guarantee in favour of ComReg to guarantee, on a joint and severable basis, the performance obligations of IENUM Limited under the ComReg Agreement.

### 14. Commitments

#### Operating lease commitments

Annual commitments exist under non-cancelable operating leases as follows:

#### Expiring:

- Within one year
- Between two and five years
- More than five years

	2007 Premises €	2006 Premises €
· Within one year	-	-
· Between two and five years	80,000	80,000
· More than five years	-	-
	<b>80,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>

The rentals payable under the 5 year lease in respect of the business premises is subject to negotiation in December 2010.

**15. Contingent liabilities**

There are no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2007.

**16. Company structure**

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital.

**17. Controlling parties**

The company is controlled by its members, who in accordance with the Articles of Association, are defined as the directors of the company.

**18. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 18 April 2008 and signed on its behalf by:

**Professor J.O. Scanlan**  
Director

**Mr. Mark Dobbyn**  
Director

**Date: 18 April 2008**





## INFORMATION PAGES

### Company Information

IE Domain Registry Limited (IEDR) is the registry for all Internet domain names ending in .ie. We control, manage and operate the .ie country code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) and provide complementary registry services in the interests of relevant stakeholder communities.

These services provided by the IEDR include:

- **Operate the DNS\* for the .ie namespace**
- **Administer the .ie Database**
  - The database associates internet resources (addresses, domain names etc) to legal bodies (personified as contacts)
- **Update the ccTLD zone server**
  - .ie is a low volume, low churn zone, so two reloads/rebuilds per day is optimal.
- **Operate registry processes**
  - For new registrations, renewals, billing agent transfers and domain contact modifications
- **Operate administrative processes**
  - For billing, renewals, credit control and cash collection
- **Protect registrants from deletion or suspension errors**
  - By operating a formal Deletion process for non-renewed domains, with appropriate fail safes
- **Facilitate a Dispute Resolution Process (DRP)**
  - In conjunction with WIPO
- **Operate the “directory” or lookup services for .ie domains**
  - Whois and DNS, with rate-limiting to prevent data mining and thereby protect registrants from spammers
- **Implement policies**
  - Taking account of the rights and obligations to registrants, resellers, and the wider Internet Community, and following a consultative approach
- **Provide additional services**
  - In accordance with market demand and technical developments (ENUM, IDN, IPv6, DNS sec)
- **Liaise with representative industry groups**
  - Through membership and associations with organisations such as ISPAI, IIA, RIPE, CENTR and INEX.
  - Implementing best practices for ccTLD’s in

accordance with RFC 1591, ICP-1 and CENTR Best Practice Guidelines.

\* The **Domain Name System (DNS)** is one of the most important systems on the internet, as it provides the means to map easy-to-remember internet addresses (www.iedr.ie) to unwieldy IP addresses (217.114.166.217).

The DNS is essentially a worldwide distributed database, each portion maintained at different sites on the internet. Used by virtually all internet services (web, e-mail etc) the DNS allows users to query a Domain Name Server in order to locate the IP address assigned to a particular host on the internet.

### Managed Registry

The IEDR operates a managed registry. This means that there are restrictions on who can get a .ie domain, and also on the type of domain permitted by the rules. Every .ie application is screened by a hostmaster, whereas free-for-all registries are automated, and unencumbered by the need to review individual applications. While the benefits are apparent, the downside is that the screening process adds to the registry’s personnel costs, and prevents 100% automation in the processes.

As a result, country specific domains are more expensive than generic .com’s in virtually every country worldwide, although the two largest ccTLD’s are some exceptions - .co.uk and Germany’s .de.

**The key registration requirements for potential registrants are:**

- they must have a real and substantive connection with the island of Ireland, and
- they must authenticate their claim to the domain name. The nature of “authenticate” depends on the registrant and the type of domain required.

There is a worldwide market of almost 70 million .com domains, and accordingly prices are lower than for .ie. Ireland is a small market with an estimated combined total of 243,000 domains. The absence of economies of scale means that prices are higher than for .com.

However, the managed namespace provides many benefits for the country and for individual .ie registrants. These may be summarised as follows:

#### The benefits for Ireland Inc. are set out as follows:

- **A quality DNS system, with fewer lame delegations**
  - applications are checked for valid DNS before registration is completed
- **Virtually no cyber squatting**
  - registrants must authenticate their claim to the domain
- **More websites attached to domain names**
  - a consequence of less cyber-squatting
- **Fewer Intellectual Property legal battles**
  - as registrants have authenticated their claim to the domain name
- **Minimal poaching of domains - no formal secondary market exists**
  - No transfers of AdminC are allowed. Domains must effectively be deleted and then reapplied for, which requires precise timing, and a level of risk for the transferee.
- **A local namespace**
  - restricted to those with a real and substantive connection to the island of Ireland
- **Intellectual Property protection**
  - less need to worry that a domain could be poached and held to ransom by speculative registrants
- **Less cyber-crime on .ie websites**
  - applicants have authenticated their claim to the name, and the IEDR has performed certain limited checks on applicants
- **A higher quality e-commerce platform**
  - consumers using credit cards on-line can have confidence that certain checks have been carried out on the .ie website domain holders prior to registration
  - consumers have a greater chance of returning damaged or unwanted on-line purchases to a geographically closer .ie website operator than an international .com website.
- **Reduced likelihood of illegal, explicit or immoral content appearing on websites**
  - with .ie domain addresses, due to the fact that registrants contact data is screened as part of the registration process.

The benefits for individual registrants are set out as follows. A Registrant:

- **Can most likely register her first choice domain**
  - in .com the domain is probably long gone
- **Can transfer between billing agents\* at will**
  - in .com resellers can block a transfer
- **Can renew with a new billing agent\* after the renewal date**
  - in .com she must renew with the existing registrar if the renewal date has passed
- **Can modify her domain details without a fee**
  - in .co.uk a transaction fee is payable
- **Has a level of IP protection**
  - Knows that she does not need to register dozens of variations of her domain name - just to protect it from cybersquatters / speculators
- **Gets 30 days credit, and many payment options**
  - a .com domain must be paid for immediately by credit card, and is not refundable.
- **Greatly improves her listing on search engines such as Google**
  - compared to a .com address in Ireland

\* billing agents are generally IEDR resellers, and include hosting providers and ISPs.

#### Who we are - a brief history

IE Domain Registry Limited (IEDR) is the registry for all Internet domain names ending in .ie. We are a private, not-for-profit organisation with members instead of shareholders and limited by guarantee. We control, manage and operate the .ie country code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) and provide complementary registry services in the interests of relevant stakeholder communities.

From its inception in the late 1980's the then IEDR remained a project within UCD's Computing Services Department until it's transfer into IE Domain Registry Limited, effective from 1 July 2000. This restructuring included the requisite formalities of a legally compliant spin-off from UCD into a limited company based on an independent Due Diligence report.



## INFORMATION PAGES

### Abbreviations - Glossary

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
Anycast	A DNS load balancing technology
API	Application Program Interface
ccTLD	country code Top-Level Domain
CENTR	Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries
DNS	Domain Name System
DNSsec	DNS Security Extensions
ENUM	tElephone Number Mapping
EPP	Extensible Provisioning Protocol
EURid	European Registry for Internet Domains
gTLD	generic Top-Level Domain
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names & Numbers
IDN	Internationalised Domain Names
IEAPI	IEDR's proprietary API
IENUM	IENUM Limited, IEDR's 70% subsidiary
IGF	Internet Governance Forum
IIA	Irish Internet Association
IP	Internet Protocol
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
ISP	Internet Service Providers
ISPAI	Internet Service Providers Association in Ireland
NS	Name Server
RIPE	Réseaux IP Européens
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SOHO	Small Office Home Office
URL	Universal Resource Locator
WGIG	Working Group on Internet Governance
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

### International country code Top-Level Domains (ccTLD's)

.ac	Ascension Island	.co	Colombia
.ad	Andorra	.cr	Costa Rica
.ae	United Arab Emirates	.cs	Serbia and Montenegro
.af	Afghanistan	.cu	Cuba
.ag	Antigua and Barbuda	.cv	Cape Verde
.ai	Anguilla	.cx	Christmas Island
.al	Albania	.cy	Cyprus
.am	Armenia	.cz	Czech Republic
.an	Netherlands Antilles	.de	Germany
.ao	Angola	.dj	Djibouti
.aq	Antarctica	.dk	Denmark
.ar	Argentina	.dm	Dominica
.as	American Samoa	.do	Dominican Republic
.at	Austria	.dz	Algeria
.au	Australia	.ec	Ecuador
.aw	Aruba	.ee	Estonia
.ax	Aland Islands	.eg	Egypt
.az	Azerbaijan	.eh	Western Sahara
.ba	Bosnia & Herzegovina	.er	Eritrea
.bb	Barbados	.es	Spain
.bd	Bangladesh	.et	Ethiopia
.be	Belgium	.fi	Finland
.bf	Burkina Faso	.fj	Fiji
.bg	Bulgaria	.fk	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
.bh	Bahrain	.fm	Micronesia, Federal State of
.bi	Burundi	.fo	Faroe Islands
.bj	Benin	.fr	France
.bm	Bermuda	.ga	Gabon
.bn	Brunei Darussalam	.gb	Great Britain
.bo	Bolivia	.gd	Grenada
.br	Brazil	.ge	Georgia
.bs	Bahamas	.gf	French Guiana
.bt	Bhutan	.gg	Guernsey
.bv	Bouvet Island	.gh	Ghana
.bw	Botswana	.gi	Gibraltar
.by	Belarus	.gl	Greenland
.bz	Belize	.gm	Gambia
.ca	Canada	.gn	Guinea
.cc	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	.gp	Guadeloupe
.cd	Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	.gq	Equatorial Guinea
.cf	Central African Republic	.gr	Greece
.cg	Congo, Republic of	.gs	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
.ch	Switzerland	.gt	Guatemala
.ci	Cote d'Ivoire	.gu	Guam
.ck	Cook Islands	.gw	Guinea-Bissau
.cl	Chile	.gy	Guyana
.cm	Cameroon	.hk	Hong Kong
.cn	China	.hm	Heard and McDonald Islands

.hn	Honduras	.mn	Mongolia	.sh	Saint Helena	.ye	Yemen
.hr	Croatia/Hrvatska	.mo	Macau	.si	Slovenia	.yt	Mayotte
.ht	Haiti	.mp	Northern Mariana Islands	.sj	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	.yu	Yugoslavia
.hu	Hungary	.mq	Martinique	.sk	Slovak Republic	.za	South Africa
.id	Indonesia	.mr	Mauritania	.sl	Sierra Leone	.zm	Zambia
.ie	Ireland	.ms	Montserrat	.sm	San Marino	.zw	Zimbabwe
.il	Israel	.mt	Malta	.sn	Senegal	Source	
.im	Isle of Man	.mu	Mauritius	.so	Somalia		<a href="http://dns.be/en/home.php?n=22">http://dns.be/en/home.php?n=22</a>
.in	India	.mv	Maldives	.sr	Suriname		
.io	British Indian Ocean Territory	.mw	Malawi	.st	Sao Tome and Principe		
.iq	Iraq	.mx	Mexico	.sv	El Salvador		
.ir	Iran, Islamic Republic of	.my	Malaysia	.sy	Syrian Arab Republic		
.is	Iceland	.mz	Mozambique	.sz	Swaziland		
.it	Italy	.na	Namibia	.tc	Turks and Caicos Islands		
.je	Jersey	.nc	New Caledonia	.td	Chad		
.jm	Jamaica	.ne	Niger	.tf	French Southern Territories		
.jo	Jordan	.nf	Norfolk Island	.tg	Togo		
.jp	Japan	.ng	Nigeria	.th	Thailand		
.ke	Kenya	.ni	Nicaragua	.tj	Tajikistan		
.kg	Kyrgyzstan	.nl	Netherlands	.tk	Tokelau		
.kh	Cambodia	.no	Norway	.tl	Timor-Leste		
.ki	Kiribati	.np	Nepal	.tm	Turkmenistan		
.km	Comoros	.nr	Nauru	.tn	Tunisia		
.kn	Saint Kitts and Nevis	.nu	Niue	.to	Tonga		
.kp	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	.nz	New Zealand	.tp	East Timor		
.kr	Korea, Republic of	.om	Oman	.tr	Turkey		
.kw	Kuwait	.pa	Panama	.tt	Trinidad and Tobago		
.ky	Cayman Islands	.pe	Peru	.tv	Tuvalu		
.kz	Kazakhstan	.pf	French Polynesia	.tw	Taiwan		
.la	Lao People's Democratic Republic	.pg	Papua New Guinea	.tz	Tanzania		
.lb	Lebanon	.ph	Philippines	.ua	Ukraine		
.lc	Saint Lucia	.pk	Pakistan	.ug	Uganda		
.li	Liechtenstein	.pl	Poland	.uk	United Kingdom		
.lk	Sri Lanka	.pm	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	.um	United States Minor Outlying Islands		
.lr	Liberia	.pn	Pitcairn Island	.us	United States		
.ls	Lesotho	.pr	Puerto Rico	.uy	Uruguay		
.lt	Lithuania	.ps	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	.uz	Uzbekistan		
.lu	Luxembourg	.pt	Portugal	.va	Holy See (Vatican City State)		
.lv	Latvia	.pw	Palau	.vc	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
.ly	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	.py	Paraguay	.ve	Venezuela		
.ma	Morocco	.qa	Qatar	.vg	Virgin Islands, British		
.mc	Monaco	.re	Reunion Island	.vi	Virgin Islands, U.S.		
.md	Moldova, Republic of	.ro	Romania	.vn	Vietnam		
.mg	Madagascar	.ru	Russian Federation	.vu	Vanuatu		
.mh	Marshall Islands	.rw	Rwanda	.wf	Wallis and Futuna Islands		
.mk	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	.sa	Saudi Arabia	.ws	Western Samoa		
.ml	Mali	.sb	Solomon Islands				
.mm	Myanmar	.sc	Seychelles				
		.sd	Sudan				
		.se	Sweden				
		.sg	Singapore				

# STABLE, SECURE PLATFORM FOR E-COMMERCE

INTERNET ADDRESSES ENDING IN .IE ARE GOVERNED BY A MANAGED REGISTRY MODEL, WHICH MEANS THAT APPLICANTS FOR A .IE DOMAIN NAME MUST AUTHENTICATE THEIR CLAIM TO THAT DOMAIN NAME. THE BENEFITS OF THIS ARE; THE .IE NAMESPACE IS A HIGH QUALITY LOCAL PLATFORM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE, THERE IS VIRTUALLY NO CYBER-CRIME, IDENTITY THEFT OR CREDIT CARD FRAUD, LESS INCIDENCES OF SPAM, VIRTUALLY NO CYBER-SQUATTING AND ...

...WITH A .ie WEBSITE YOU  
KNOW WHO YOU ARE DOING  
BUSINESS WITH.

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