EURID'S QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

FIRST QUARTER **2007**

EUR*id*

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IN BRIEF

During the first quarter .eu continued to grow and maintained its position as the third largest domain in Europe and seventh largest in the world.

Actual use of .eu, as measured by the number of DNS queries, has also risen dramatically - doubling in one quarter. The domain has augmented its visibility in the public domain as more and more companies produce adverts promoting their .eu domain name.

The number of transfers between registrars has increased. The first quarter of 2007 saw three times as many transfers being made than during the whole of 2006. The number of trades performed between registrants has also risen, although not to the same extent.

Domain name disputes have decreased. In approximately two thirds of disputes against the holder the complaint is accepted.

Germany is still top of the list when it comes to the number of domain names, ahead of UK and the Netherlands.

EURid has over 1100 registrars from 45 countries. The USA tops the list of the top-ten countries with the most accredited registrars, while all other slots are filled by European-based organisations.

COMMENTS FROM
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

MARC VAN WESEMAEL
Managing Director of EURid

The first quarter of 2007 is the last unique quarter for EURid. From next quarter onwards we can start comparing back to a year ago to see the evolution of .eu.

A significant development during this quarter has been the introduction of the .eu registrar Code of Conduct. I believe the Code will allow the public to make an informed choice when choosing a registrar and will promote best in class service.

These past 3 months have also seen a great increase in actual use of .eu domain names. A measure of the number of DNS queries made to our DNS servers shows that usage has doubled in just 3 months and the fact that .eu has become more apparent in daily life supports this. .eu domain names advertised on the backs of cars and trucks and touted in adverts and on posters are becoming commonplace. This is evidenced by the short awareness video the registry has produced and which can be downloaded from www.eurid.eu. New services and sites are actively choosing .eu as their main domain.

An interesting trend to follow in the coming quarter will be the renewal rate of the registered .eu domain names. Most .eu domain names were registered in the first couple of months after the launch and are up for renewal during the second quarter of this year. This means that by the end of next quarter we will see what the sustainable size and growth of .eu really is. I feel confident however, based on the results of this quarter, that .eu will remain a significant top level domain in the service of the European users.

BACKGROUND ON EURID AND .EU

EURid is the not-for-profit organisation appointed by the European Commission to be the operator of the Internet top level domain .eu.
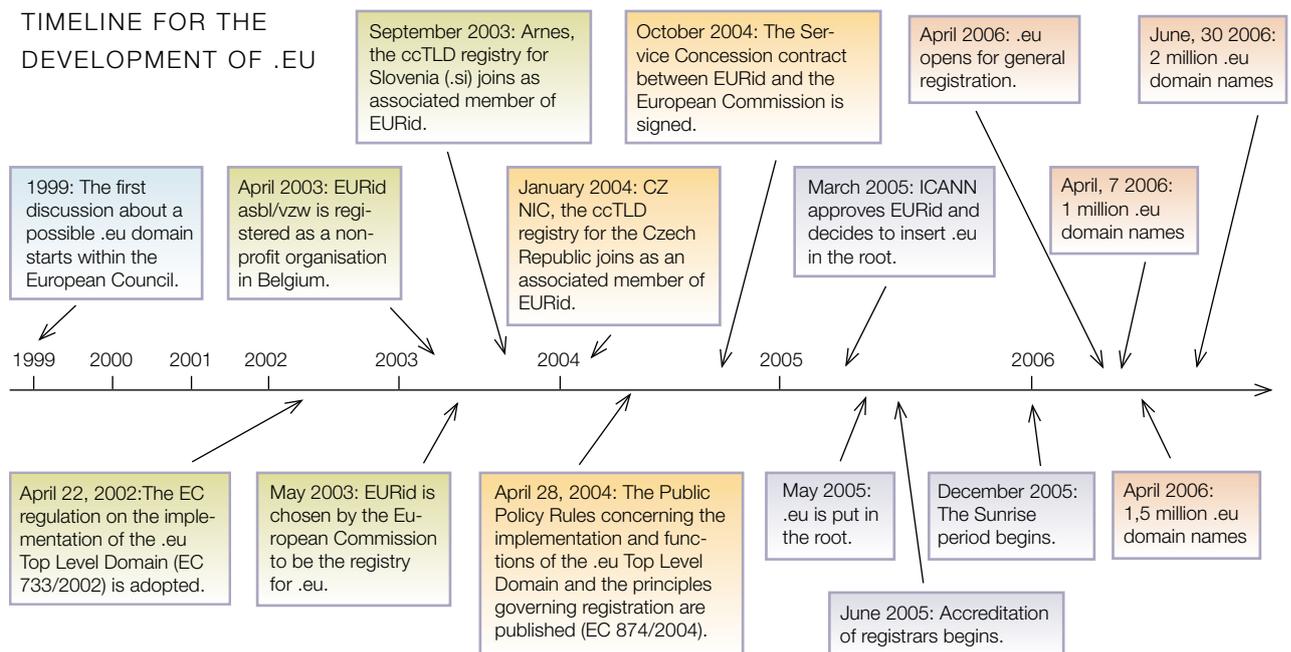
The first initiative to establish .eu as a European top level domain was taken in 1999 by the European Council. Subsequently, various preparations were made, mainly by the European Commission, until EURid was appointed in May 2003 as the operator of .eu, with the service contract being signed in October 2004.

EURid was founded in April 2003 by the organisations operating the national top level domains for Belgium, Italy and Sweden. Later, the organisations operating the top level domains for the Czech Republic and Slovenia also joined as members. In 2006 another member was added: the European Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC).

.eu was put in the root zone of the Internet Domain Name System (DNS) in March 2005 which means that, technically speaking; it has been in existence since then.

.eu began accepting applications for domain names from end users on December 7, 2005. At that time, only holders of prior rights to names enjoying some legal protection in a member state could apply for those names as domain names before .eu opened for general registration on a strictly first-come-first-served basis on April 7, 2006. This period of phased registration (Dec 7, 2005 – Apr 6, 2006) is referred to as the Sunrise period.

TIMELINE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF .EU

September 2003: Arnes, the ccTLD registry for Slovenia (.si) joins as associated member of EURid.

October 2004: The Service Concession contract between EURid and the European Commission is signed.

April 2006: .eu opens for general registration.

June, 30 2006: 2 million .eu domain names

1999: The first discussion about a possible .eu domain starts within the European Council.

April 2003: EURid asbl/vzw is registered as a non-profit organisation in Belgium.

January 2004: CZ NIC, the ccTLD registry for the Czech Republic joins as an associated member of EURid.

March 2005: ICANN approves EURid and decides to insert .eu in the root.

April, 7 2006: 1 million .eu domain names

1999   2000   2001   2002   2003   2004   2005   2006

April 22, 2002:The EC regulation on the implementation of the .eu Top Level Domain (EC 733/2002) is adopted.

May 2003: EURid is chosen by the European Commission to be the registry for .eu.

April 28, 2004: The Public Policy Rules concerning the implementation and functions of the .eu Top Level Domain and the principles governing registration are published (EC 874/2004).

May 2005: .eu is put in the root.

December 2005: The Sunrise period begins.

April 2006: 1,5 million .eu domain names

June 2005: Accreditation of registrars begins.

ORGANISATION

As a not-for-profit organisation, EURid does not have owners, rather it has stakeholders that are members of the organisation. By the end of the first quarter 2007 EURid had six members:

The five organisations operating the ccTLDs for Belgium, Sweden, Italy, the Czech Republic and Slovenia as well as the European Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC). The members all have a seat on the Strategic Committee which discusses all of EURid's major issues. The members, via the General Assembly, also elect the board (see page 39) which the managing director reports to.
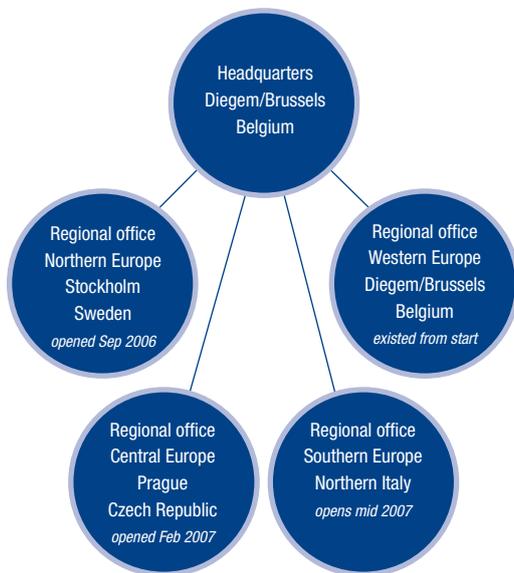
EURid is divided in two ways: regionally, with headquarters and four regional offices, and functionally, into five departments.

By far the largest department is Business Operations which provides support to the .eu registrars and the general public in all EU languages. The Operations department spans EURid's four regional offices which together cover the entire European Union. Each office provides support in the languages local to its region. When the registry was first founded all operations were conducted from its Belgian headquarters, but this has changed since work began on setting up the regional offices in 2006. The Stockholm office was established in late September and provides support to the Scandinavian region, the Baltic States and the UK and Ireland.
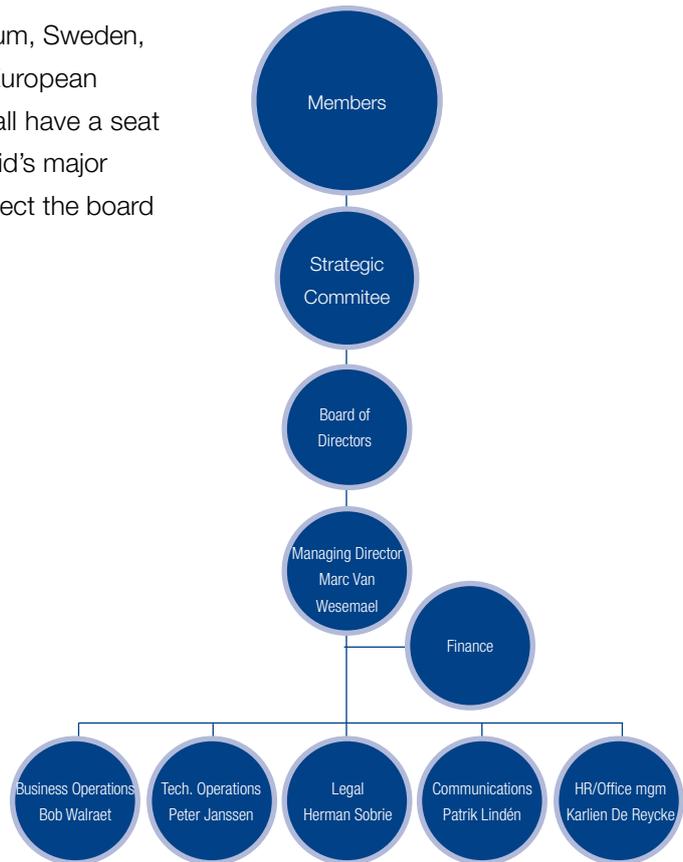
The first quarter of 2007 saw the opening of the Prague office, which provides support for the Central European Region in Czech, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian and Bulgarian and later this year the Italian office will also be in place to assume support responsibility for the Southern European Region in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Slovenian. The regional office for Western Europe is based at EURid headquarters in Diegem, outside of Brussels, Belgium. This office supports Dutch, French and German. English as a language is supported by all the regional offices.

THE .EU DOMAIN

The .eu domain retains its place as the third largest in Europe and seventh largest in the world. After its launch in 2006 the brand new European top level domain grew exponentially. And while, as expected, the growth rate has slowed over time, .eu still recorded a growth of 6.6 percent between the end of 2006 and the end of the first quarter of 2007. As the domain was not launched to the general public until April 2007, comparing its growth after the first quarter of 2006 to the growth recorded for the same period a year later has little value. This comparison will be made from the next quarter onwards, however.

The coming quarter (Q2-07) will bring with it the first flush of .eu domain name renewals, in other words, how many registrants choose to renew their .eu domain name. The renewal rate will give an indication of the sustainable growth of the .eu domain. April 2007 has seen a small decrease in domain name numbers as not all .eu domain names were renewed. April is the month in which the largest number of renewals takes place as more than 1.5 million .eu names were registered in April 2006, when .eu was launched to the public.

Number of active domain names

End of Q1-06	28 003
End of Q2-06	2 000 218
End of Q3-06	2 249 670
End of Q4-06	2 444 947
End of Jan-07	2 510 091
End of Feb-07	2 563 521
End of Mar-07	2 606 997
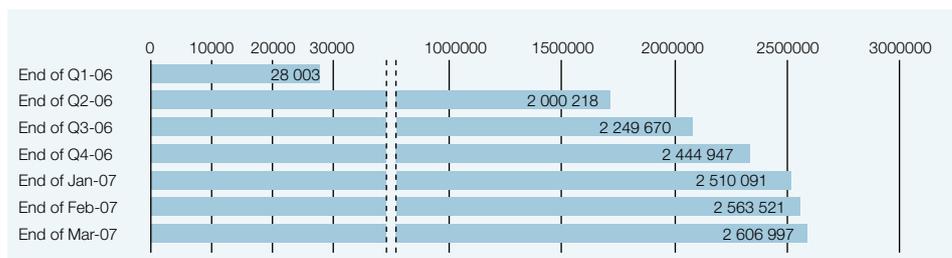
For updated .eu statistics per country of registrant and more, see http://status.eurid.eu

World top-ten list of TLDs (April 30, 2007)

million		
.com		64 598 243
.de		10 893 501
.net		9 360 007
.org		5 863 414
.uk		5 802 238
.info		4 227 677
.eu		2 429 034
.nl		2 360 152
.cn		1 874 604
.biz		1 655 928
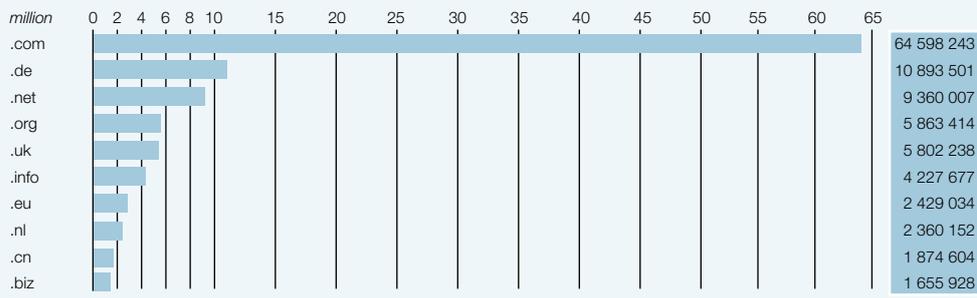
Statistics were obtained from the websites of the aforementioned TLDs and www.domain recht.de on April 30, 2007

About DNS queries

Each time a URL is typed into a web browser or an email is sent, your computer sends a DNS query to your Internet provider to ask to which server the email should be sent or where to find the website requested. In a somewhat simplified explanation, the server at the Internet provider then sends a query to the appropriate registry database to determine the correct name server. When the URL or email address is based on a .eu domain name the query goes to one of .eu's DNS servers. Hence the number of received DNS queries is a reasonably good indicator of actual use. Note that the servers between the .eu database and the users remember the responses they receive from the .eu DNS server for a certain amount of time and hence don't need to ask again if another user on the same network requires the same domain name again within this timeframe. Consequently, the number of DNS queries is not an exact measure of the use of .eu domain names. Similarly, if a server is not correctly configured it can cause an artificially high number of DNS queries.
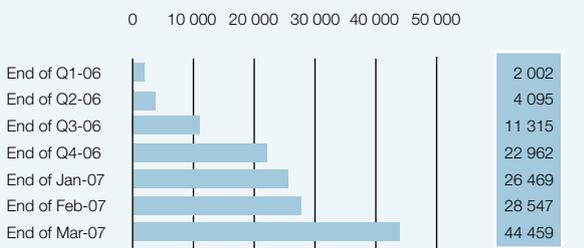
Actual use of .eu doubled since the end of last year

Although the growth in the number of registered .eu domain names is impressive, it does not reflect the actual usage .eu domain names as, with any new top level domain, there are always a number of so called protective registrations where companies simply want to prevent another party from registering their name.

One method of determining how much .eu domain names are actually used is by measuring DNS queries. So far EURid has experienced a rapid growth in the number of DNS queries made, with the recorded figure doubling between the end of last year and the end of the first quarter of 2007.

Furthermore, .eu domain names have also entered into daily life, appearing in adverts from companies promoting their domain names. To highlight this trend and to inspire others to see the value of .eu, EURid has produced a video showing how 28 registrants actively use their .eu domain names. The video can be downloaded from the EURid website under the submenu for "Press/News."

DNS queries per minute for .eu

End of Q1-06		2 002
End of Q2-06		4 095
End of Q3-06		11 315
End of Q4-06		22 962
End of Jan-07		26 469
End of Feb-07		28 547
End of Mar-07		44 459

Statistics based on an average during the last 7 days of each period

How .eu websites are used

In the last quarterly report EURid showed that 78.8 percent of all .eu domain names actually lead to a functioning website and/or an email service. To give you an idea of what kind of websites feature among these active .eu domain names, EURid took the initiative to manually categorise 1 000 randomly selected .eu sites. The result was as follows:

51.3 %	were commercially used by companies for advertising or product promotion
26.2 %	had content indicating that the domain name was reserved or parked
10.2 %	were under construction
4.4 %	were for sale
3.3 %	could not be categorised
2.8 %	were websites of private individuals
1.2 %	had no content at all
0.5 %	had pornographic content

Comparison between percentage of .eu registrations and size of the population

Country	Percentage of .eu registrations	Percentage of EU population	Difference (in percentage points) between a country's share of the .eu registrations and its percentage of the EU population.
Germany	30,88%	16,80%	14,08%
Netherlands	12,28%	3,38%	8,90%
Great Britain	16,89%	12,39%	4,50%
Cyprus	3,47%	0,16%	3,31%
Sweden	3,57%	1,84%	1,73%
Belgium	2,96%	2,12%	0,84%
Austria	2,32%	1,67%	0,65%
Malta	0,63%	0,08%	0,54%
Luxembourg	0,56%	0,10%	0,46%
Denmark	1,51%	1,11%	0,40%
Ireland	1,21%	0,84%	0,37%
Estonia	0,23%	0,27%	-0,04%
Czech Republic	2,00%	2,09%	-0,08%
Latvia	0,29%	0,46%	-0,17%
Slovenia	0,15%	0,41%	-0,26%
Lithuania	0,17%	0,73%	-0,56%
Slovakia	0,43%	1,11%	-0,68%
Finland	0,38%	1,07%	-0,68%
Hungary	0,88%	2,03%	-1,15%
Bulgaria	0,08%	1,49%	-1,42%
Greece	0,72%	2,18%	-1,46%
Portugal	0,48%	2,17%	-1,69%
Romania	0,25%	4,54%	-4,29%
Poland	3,14%	7,85%	-4,71%
Italy	5,79%	11,86%	-6,07%
Spain	2,12%	8,25%	-6,13%
France	6,54%	12,99%	-6,45%

A positive number in the third column shows that a country has a higher than average percentage of .eu registrations compared to its population size. A negative number shows that a country has less .eu registrations than average compared to its population size. The higher its position in the list, the more popular .eu is in that country.

Comparison between interest in national TLDs and .eu

Number of national TLDs per 1000 inhabitants

Country	No of ccTLD/1000
Denmark	145,45
Netherlands	142,43
Germany	132,20
Great Britain	95,47
Austria	91,43
Sweden	67,66
Luxembourg	64,55
Belgium	63,85
Estonia	35,72
Czech Republic	30,20
Hungary	30,13
Finland	27,85
Italy	23,29
Slovenia	22,87
Slovakia	21,98
Ireland	18,80
Poland	16,15
Lithuania	13,77
Spain	13,69
Portugal	13,40
France	12,72

The table above shows how popular each country's own top level domain is (.dk for Denmark, .nl for The Netherlands etc) by stating how many national domain names there are per 1 000 inhabitants of each respective country.

Number of registered .eu domain names per 1000 inhabitants of the EU member states

Country	No of .eu/1000
Cyprus	114,64
Malta	40,59
Luxembourg	30,37
Netherlands	19,31
Sweden	10,30
Germany	9,77
Ireland	7,69
Belgium	7,41
Austria	7,37
Great Britain	7,25
Denmark	7,20
Czech Republic	5,10
Estonia	4,50
Latvia	3,33
France	2,68
Italy	2,60
Hungary	2,31
Poland	2,13
Slovakia	2,06
Slovenia	1,99
Finland	1,91
Greece	1,75
Spain	1,36
Lithuania	1,21
Portugal	1,17
Romania	0,29
Bulgaria	0,27

This table shows how popular .eu is in each of the countries listed. As each country's population was taken into account when these statistics were drawn up, countries having a small population such as Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg create anomalies in the table, but for countries with a larger population this can be a useful comparison.

Trades and transfers

When a registrant (holder of a domain name) wants to change the registrar he/she is using this is known as a transfer of domain name. Transfers can be carried out at any time, are initiated by the registrant's new registrar and have to be confirmed by the registrant before being processed. The current registrar cannot stop a registrant from choosing another registrar. Transfers between registrars have been possible since April 2006.

Number of transfers	
2006 in total	15 042
Jan-07	3 564
Feb-07	5 278
Mar-07	36 458
Q1-07 in total	45 300

When a domain name changes owner the process is called a trade. It is the registrar of the new holder of the domain name that initiates the trade which has then to be confirmed by both the current holder and the new holder of the domain name. As .eu has matured as a top level domain the number of trades has increased.

Number of trades	
2006 in total	27 785
Jan-07	6 553
Feb-07	8 656
Mar-07	15 935
Q1-07 in total	31 144
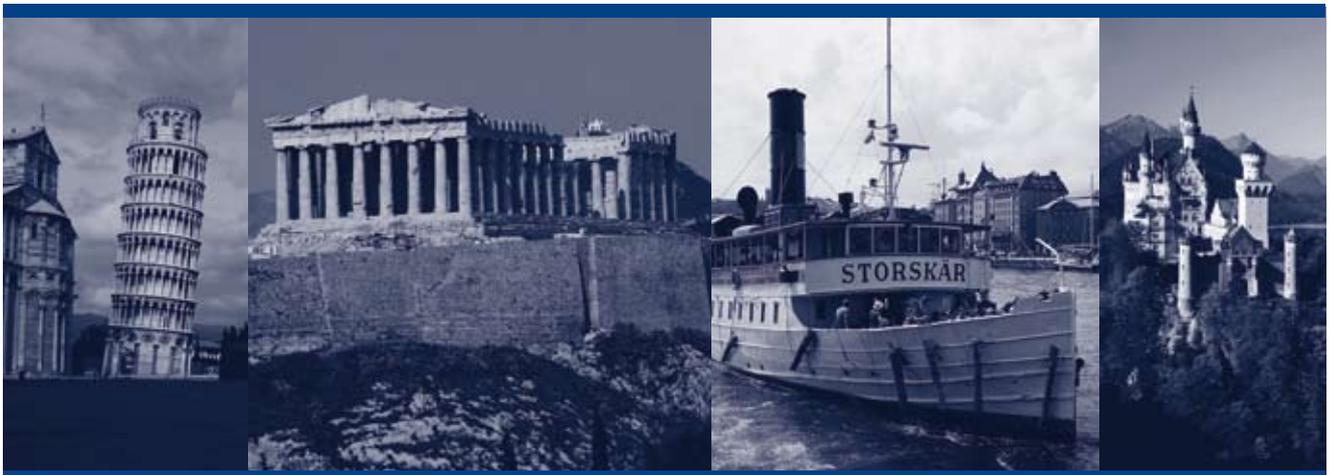
Domain name disputes/ADR

To protect intellectual property rights there is an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) policy in place for .eu. This policy is also described in the EC Regulation 874/2004. The dispute resolution procedure is administered by the Czech Arbitration Court, an independent body who offers its services in all EU languages.

In short, an ADR is an appropriate procedure for anybody who thinks that "their" domain name, for which they enjoy legal protection in one or more member states, has been registered by another party who has no right to or interest in the name or who has registered it in bad faith. The ADR process for .eu is similar to the dispute processes offered by most major top level domains.
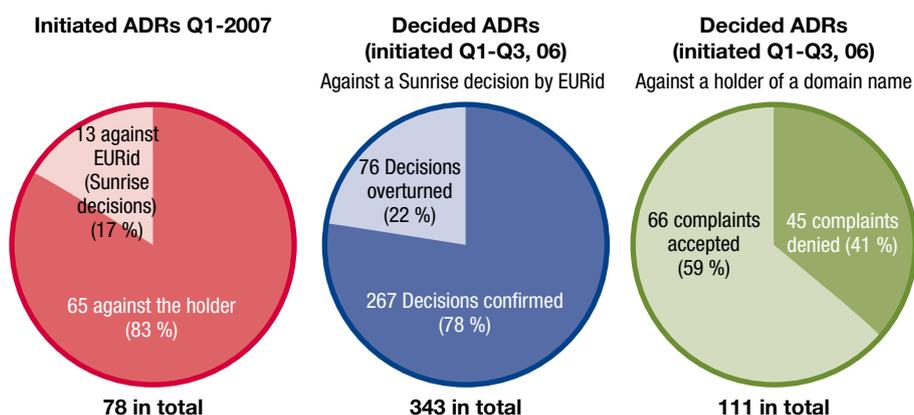
During the first quarter of 2007 there were 65 ADR disputes initiated against the holder of a domain name. During the same time 13 disputes, relating to a Sunrise decision, were initiated against EURid. The Sunrise disputes (sometimes also referred to as ADR1s) only pertain to .eu domain names that were applied for during the Sunrise period. As Sunrise is behind us now these kinds of disputes are decreasing. For more information on Sunrise ADR disputes, see the annual report "2006 in review.")

See more about the .eu dispute process on the official website of the court, www.adr.eu.

ADR statistics

See below for more detailed statistics on ADRs. Note that the numbers for decided ADRs refer to disputes initiated during the first three quarters 2006. This is due to the fact that all of these disputes have been settled and hence give an accurate view of the situation. Many of the disputes initiated during Q4-06 and Q1-07 have yet to be finalised, making statistics from this period less relevant.

On average, based on all ADRs which have been decided against the holder of a domain name, 88 percent are decided within 120 days.

Initiated ADRs Q1-2007

13 against EURid (Sunrise decisions) (17 %)

65 against the holder (83 %)

78 in total

Decided ADRs (initiated Q1-Q3, 06)
Against a Sunrise decision by EURid

76 Decisions overturned (22 %)

267 Decisions confirmed (78 %)

343 in total

Decided ADRs (initiated Q1-Q3, 06)
Against a holder of a domain name

66 complaints accepted (59 %)

45 complaints denied (41 %)

111 in total

International

During the first quarter of 2007 EURid participated in the meetings of CENTR (Council of European Top level Registries) and ICANN (The Internet Corporations for Assigned Names and Numbers.)
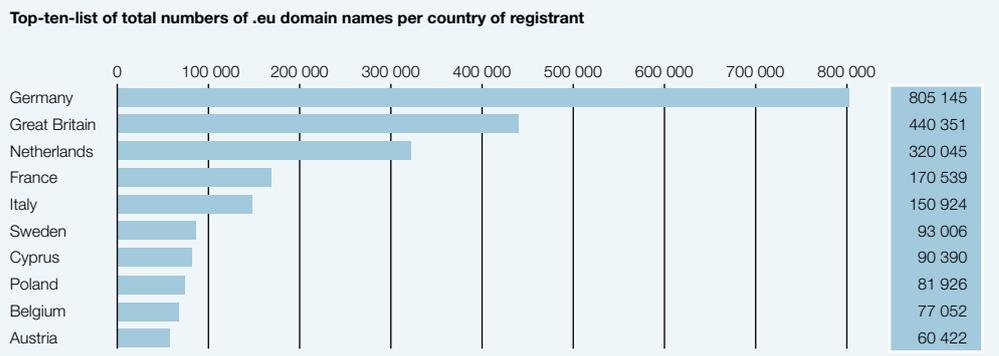
EURid was represented during the CENTR Legal and Regulatory Workshop in Prague on March 7, 2007 and in its general assembly meeting in Prague on March 8-9, 2007.

A EURid contingent was also present for the full duration of the ICANN meeting, held during the last week of March, 2007 in Lisbon. Apart from attending the sessions, the registry had its own booth in the exhibition hall facilitating direct contact with the international Internet community. EURid staff was on hand to answer any questions and show what .eu has accomplished so far. Given the ideal location of the meeting and that ICANN conferences are conventionally well attended by registrars, the registry also arranged its own registrar meeting in Lisbon on March 29 with approximately 100 participants. This has also been documented on the Registrar extranet.
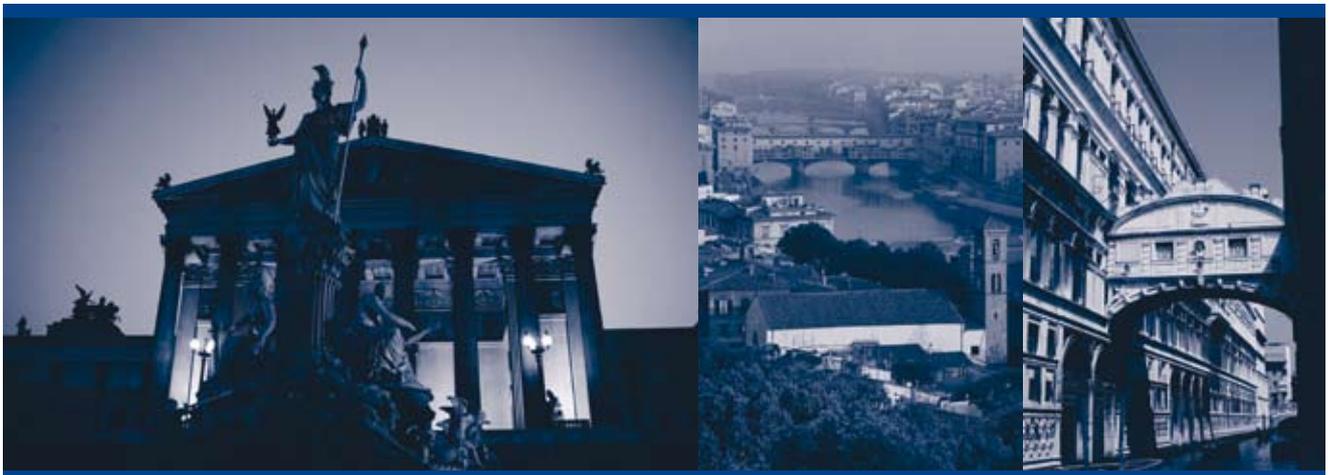
THE REGISTRANTS

This section of the report provides an overview of all statistics pertaining to the registrants of .eu domain names.

Top-ten-list of total numbers of .eu domain names per country of registrant

Country	Number
Germany	805 145
Great Britain	440 351
Netherlands	320 045
France	170 539
Italy	150 924
Sweden	93 006
Cyprus	90 390
Poland	81 926
Belgium	77 052
Austria	60 422

These ten countries, with the most .eu registrations, represent 88 percent of all the registered .eu domain names.

Total number of .eu domain names per country of registrant – listed alphabetically

Country	country code	
Austria	AT	60 422
Aaland Islands	AX	107
Belgium	BE	77 052
Bulgaria	BG	1 976
Cyprus	CY	90 390
Czech Republic	CZ	52 211
Germany	DE	805 145
Denmark	DK	39 388
Estonia	EE	5 927
Spain	ES	55 186
Finland	FI	10 012
France	FR	170 539
Great Britain	GB	440 351
French Guiana	GF	11
Gibraltar	GI	1 873
Guadeloupe	GP	71
Greece	GR	18 754
Hungary	HU	22 969
Ireland	IE	31 583
Italy	IT	150 924
Lithuania	LT	4 332
Luxembourg	LU	14 586
Latvia	LV	7 533
Martinique	MQ	46
Malta	MT	16 314
Netherlands	NL	320 045
Poland	PL	81 926
Portugal	PT	12 413
Reunion Islands	RE	247
Romania	RO	6 449
Sweden	SE	93 006
Slovenia	SI	4 003
Slovakia	SK	11 206
Total		**2 606 997**

THE REGISTRARS

EURid introduced a .eu registrar Code of Conduct

March 29 saw the .eu registrar Code of Conduct, first proposed in mid January, being put into effect as well as the instatement of the Council of Conduct.

The Code, introduced to recognise registrars offering a best in class service and to deal with issues that are inherent to the domain name industry, but that are difficult to regulate adequately in a legal context, allows the public to make an informed choice when choosing which registrar to work through when registering domain names.

EURid, acting as secretariat the Code, has set up an official .eu Code of Conduct website, www.coc.eu, where, amongst other things, interested persons may view the actual charter, gain some insight into the procedures surrounding it and browse through the list of subscribing registrars.

Top-ten-list of .eu domain names per country of registrar

Country	country code	
Germany	DE	838 463
USA	US	370 915
Netherlands	NL	255 513
France	FR	142 711
Italy	IT	130 425
Luxembourg	LU	100 600
Great Britain	GB	92 232
Canada	CA	82 937
Denmark	DK	81 036
Australia	AU	79 090

Together, the countries listed here account for 78 percent of all registered domain names. Germany alone represents just over 32 percent of all .eu domain names.

Alphabetical list – Number of domain names per country of registrar

Country	country code	
Austria	AT	31 455
Australia	AU	79 090
Barbados	BB	1 284
Belgium	BE	62 818
Bahamas	BS	6 566
Canada	CA	82 937
Switzerland	CH	13 453
China	CN	11 118
Cyprus	CY	78
Czech Republic	CZ	44 785
Germany	DE	838 463
Denmark	DK	81 036
Estonia	EE	4 501
Spain	ES	33 041
Finland	FI	4 408
France	FR	142 711
Great Britain	GB	92 232
Gibraltar	GI	934
Greece	GR	16 307
Hungary	HU	14 539
Ireland	IE	13 675
Israel	IL	5 133
Italy	IT	130 425
Japan	JP	187
Korea	KR	1 848
Cayman Islands	KY	1 621
Lichtenstein	LI	242
Lithuania	LT	3 143
Luxembourg	LU	100 600
Latvia	LV	3 924
Monaco	MC	6 733
Malta	MT	69
Malaysia	MY	181
Netherlands	NL	255 513
Norway	NO	22 227
New Zealand	NZ	1 023
Poland	PL	67 997
Portugal	PT	1 243
Romania	RO	9 822
Sweden	SE	38 609
Singapore	SG	837
Slovenia	SI	723
Slovakia	SK	8 425
Taiwan	TW	126
USA	US	370 915

Number of registrars per country – top-ten-list

Country	Country code	
USA	US	230
Netherlands	NL	171
Germany	DE	127
Italy	IT	75
Belgium	BE	68
Austria	AT	67
Great Britain	GB	48
France	FR	45
Sweden	SE	39
Spain	ES	26

Alphabetical (44 countries)

Country	Country code	End of Q1
Austria	AT	67
Australia	AU	15
Barbados	BB	1
Belgium	BE	68
Canada	CA	18
Switzerland	CH	8
China	CN	4
Cyprus	CY	2
Czech Republic	CZ	15
Germany	DE	127
Denmark	DK	23
Estonia	EE	1
Spain	ES	26
Finland	FI	6
France	FR	45
Great Britain	GB	48
Gibraltar	GI	1
Greece	GR	18
Hungary	HU	15
Ireland	IE	6
Israel	IL	3
Italy	IT	75
Japan	JP	2
Korea	KR	3
Cayman Islands	KY	2
Lichtenstein	LI	1
Lithuania	LT	4
Luxembourg	LU	11
Latvia	LV	4
Monaco	MC	1
Malta	MT	1
Malaysia	MY	1
Netherlands	NL	171
Norway	NO	5
New Zealand	NZ	1
Poland	PL	13
Portugal	PT	6
Romania	RO	7
Sweden	SE	39
Singapore	SG	1
Slovenia	SI	2
Slovakia	SK	13
Taiwan	TW	1
USA	US	230
Total		**1111**

Top 40 registrars based on number of registrations

Rank	Country	Country code	
1	Schlund+Partner AG	DE	174055
2	STRATO AG	DE	131202
3	TierraNet Inc dba DomainDiscover	US	76017
4	Key-Systems GmbH	DE	74170
5	Aruba S.p.A	IT	63883
6	Tucows.com Co.	CA	57653
7	Domain Robot	DE	57009
8	EuroDNS S.A.	LU	44834
9	united-domains AG	DE	41190
10	Go Daddy Software, Inc.	US	37332
11	Register.it S.p.A.	IT	36544
12	Ascio Technologies Inc.	DK	35055
13	Cronon AG	DE	34961
14	OVH	FR	29851
15	NetArt Piotr Nowak	PL	25811
16	GANDI	FR	25465
17	Searchabout Pty Ltd	AU	24642
18	Network Solutions Europe, LLC	US	20344
19	home.pl sp.j.	PL	20278
20	Advantage Interactive Ltd	GB	20114
21	Metaregistrar	NL	19062
22	Deutsche Telekom AG	DE	18937
23	Active 24 ASA	NO	17112
24	Dotster, Inc.	US	16767
25	AMEN	FR	16332
26	NetNames Ltd	GB	16038
27	Lycos Europe GmbH	DE	15859
28	Schlund Technologies GmbH	DE	15434
29	Openprovider	NL	15410
30	domainfactory GmbH	DE	15059
31	INTERNET CZ, a.s.	CZ	14793
32	1&1 Internet Ltd.	GB	14485
33	1&1 Internet AG	DE	14165
34	1&1 Internet sarl	FR	14055
35	D'URSEL S.A.	LU	13950
36	1&1 Internet Inc.	US	13747
37	CSL GmbH Computer Service Langenbach d/b/a joker.com	DE	13742
38	Arsys Internet, S.L	ES	13580
39	CV.ONLINE.LU SA	LU	13211
40	PartnerGate EU-Domain-Registrar GmbH	DE	13125

Together, the 40 largest registrars represent roughly half of all registered .eu domain names. It is also worth mentioning that five of the ten largest registrars and one in three of those listed here are German.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The support team has reached an optimal level in terms of man hours with only minor adjustments being made as resources are relocated to the regional offices.

Romanian, Bulgarian and Slovakian language support was put in place at the Prague office during the first quarter, while in Stockholm Danish and Latvian support was hired. Also Brussels gained an additional person to support Dutch and French.

Also, in order to handle incoming trades and transfers a pool of people has been organised to compensate for fluctuations in volume of these transactions.

Further vacancies in the Tech/IT department were created during the first quarter and will hopefully be filled during the coming quarter. However, skilled IT personnel are hard to find due to the current boom in the industry.

	Q1-06	Q2-06	Q3-06	Q4-06	Q1-07
Full time	18	21	22	25	23
Part time	9	10	13	12	11
FTE*	23.5	25	30.4	32.5	30.9

* Full Time Equivalents

THE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Standing from the left: Peter Janssen, Bob Walraet and Karlien De Reycke.
Seated from the left: Patrik Lindén, Marc Van Wesemael and Herman Sobrie.

Marc Van Wesemael, General Manager

Mr. Van Wesemael has an MBA and a degree in Electronic Engineering. He has worked in the telecom and software industries as a consultant and as a manager in software engineering, general sales and marketing. He has been the managing director of DNS.be since 1999 when the .be TLD was transferred from the University of Leuven to its current non-profit organization. He was a key player in the implementation of the .eu domain and is currently CEO of the .eu registry.

Peter Janssen, Technical Manager

Mr. Janssen has a master in Computer Science from the University of Leuven. He joined the Belgian ccTLD, .be, in 2000 in the guise of technical director and was responsible for the domain's liberalisation in December 2002. He now fulfills the same role at the .eu registry.

Bob Walraet, Business Manager

Mr. Walraet has a master in Electronic Engineering from the Liège University. He has experience in IT development (at Philips and Siemens), IT methodology (at PWC), customer service and consultancy (at Cullinet, Ethica and MSB) and ITIL-based service management (at Banksys). He manages client operations and support at EURid as well as the regional offices.

**Patrik Lindén, Communications manager
and Regional manager Northern Europe**

Patrik has a background as communications manager for .se (Sweden) and joined EURid in January 2006. He also has 4 years of experience as a senior PR consultant and has previously worked as a journalist and editor. Patrik heads the regional office in Stockholm.

Herman Sobrie, Legal Manager

Mr. Sobrie studied Law and Notary studies at several Belgian universities. He worked as attorney at the Bar of Gent, Belgium, until 1983 and since then has held positions as legal counsel with Elsevier, Campbell Soup and Siemens consecutively. Currently he manages EURid's legal department.

Karlien De Reycke, Human Resources Manager

Ms. De Reycke is a post graduate in HR-management at EHSAL in Brussels. Until November 2005 she worked as a branch manager and international product manager at Kelly Services Interim. There she was, amongst other things, responsible for a pilot project concerning international recruitment. Her previous work experience in HR includes working for Regus Business Centers where she held the position of HR manager for the Benelux between 1998 and 2002.

THE EURID BOARD AND STRATEGIC COMMITTEE

Standing from the left: Marko Bonač, Tomáš Maršálek and Michiel Leenaars. Seated from the left: Östen Frånberg, Pierre Verbaeten and Enrico Gregori.

Pierre Verbaeten, Chairman of the board

Pierre Verbaeten is chairman of the Computer Science department of the "Katholieke Universiteit Leuven" where he lectures on networking and distributed systems. He also leads the DistriNet research group which does basic and applied research in computer networks, security, middleware, multi-agent systems and embedded systems. Active within the DistriNet group are 7 professors, 10 post-doctoral students and 50 PhD students. In 1989 Pierre Verbaeten became the first manager for the .be registry and in 2000 he transferred this responsibility to the newly created not-for-profit organisation, DNS BE. He is still a member of the strategic committee of DNS BE and has been chairman of the EURid board for several years.

Östen Frånberg, Director of the board

Mr. Frånberg is the chairman of the Swedish bransch of of Internet Society (ISOC-SE) and has been officer of the international ISOC advisory council. He is the founder of the Swedish Internet Infrastructure Foundation (IIS), operating the .se top level domain for which he was chairman for almost ten years. Mr Frånberg has also been a corporate director within Corporate Technology at the Ericsson Headquarters in Stockholm. Mr Frånberg studied Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence for a PhD at Boston University (PhD degree not completed).

Tomáš Maršálek, Director of the board

Mr Maršálek has a master in Radio Electronic Science from the Czech Technical University (CVUT) in Prague. He founded and manages MARIAS s.r.o., a Prague based IT consultancy specialising in development and integration of network operations centers (NOC). He is on the board for CZ.NIC operating the .cz top level domain and was one of the founders of GTS in the Czech Republic, the third commercial ISP in that country.

Enrico Gregori, Director of the board

Mr. Gregori has, after his laureate degree, contributed to research on computer network technologies and in 1985 he was a member of the team that developed the first Italian Internet node. He joined CNR in 1984 and is now the director of the Institute for Informatics and Telematics and the director of the ccTLD ".it." He is also a member of the board of directors of the CREATE-NET Association, an international association with the aim of developing research and experimental activities for the development of the Internet. He is both a member of the editorial board of the Computer Networks, Cluster Computing eWireless Network journals and a member of the scientific committee that supervises and coordinates the Master in Internet Technologies of the University of Pisa.

Marko Bonač, Director of the board

Mr. Bonač received B.Sc. in Mathematics (1981) and M.Sc. in Computer Science (1988) from the University of Ljubljana. Between 1981 and 1992 he worked as a researcher and project leader in many projects in the field of computer networks. Since 1992 he has been director of Arnes (Academic and Research Network of Slovenia.) Arnes is also the registry for Slovenian top level domain .si. In addition, Marko Bonač is a member of the Management Board of SISPA (Association of Slovenian Internet Service Providers) and member of the Executive Committee of TERENA (Association of National Research and Education Networks in Europe).

Michiel Leenaars, Member of the strategic Committee

Mr. Leenaars is director of Internet Society Netherlands, the largest ISOC chapter in the world. In the Strategic Committee of EURid he represents ISOC-ECC, the joint European Chapters of Internet Society. Since 2002 Michiel Leenaars has been working for the Dutch Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) as an advisor on e-science, e-infrastructure and grid technology. In recent years he has been very much involved with the e-Infrastructures Reflection Group (e-IRG), the European policy body coordinating on a high European level the introduction of a (grid based) infrastructure for e-Science. Since 2005 he has been serving as the lead editor of the e-Infrastructures Roadmap that is published by e-IRG. Michiel Leenaars has an academic background in Physics and Arts.

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The European Registry of Internet Domain Names