

EURID'S QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

FOURTH QUARTER 2007



EURid



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Update to EURid's Third Quarter 2007 Report: The page 10 table showing DNS queries for .eu per minute, 2007, used columns that were out of proportion to the figures, which were correct. In addition, the Number of trades table, on page 14, should have listed 4177 as the number of trades for September. EURid regrets the errors.

IN BRIEF

The .eu domain shows continued strength and remains the third-largest European top-level domain. Domain name registrations grew by 5.2 percent in the final quarter of 2007. For the year as a whole, registrations grew by 11 percent.

Worth noting during 2007 was the exceptional growth of .eu registrations in Poland (48.6 percent), Lithuania (48.4 percent) and Finland (39.9 percent) when measured as number of registered .eu domain names per country of registrant.

The number of registrants continues to increase as well. Over 2007 the increase was more than 25 percent. The total number of registrants is now above 1 million.

The renewal rate for .eu domain names also stayed strong and ranged from 80.8 percent to 83.6 percent over the last quarter. The .eu renewal rate has held steady at above 80 percent every single month of 2007.

The total number of registrars remains stable, with more than 1 000 .eu accredited registrars worldwide serving the domain registration needs of EU residents. About 75 percent of all .eu domain names have been registered by the top 100 .eu registrars.

The number of domain name disputes (ADRs) remained at a low level during the fourth quarter. Only 32 were initiated against domain name holders during this period.



COMMENTS FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR



MARC VAN WESEMAEL
Managing Director of EURid

The end of 2007 marks two full years of public activity for EURid after opening for the first Sunrise applications in December 2005. It has indeed been an interesting time. When looking back at the two years, in general, and at the last quarter, specifically, I am glad to see how .eu has become firmly established as a European top-level domain.

I see examples daily when I walk the streets of Brussels and see many companies advertising their .eu domain names. Our website, www.eurid.eu, also offers examples of some of the large and small companies that have discovered the power of .eu, the increasingly viable alternative within Europe to local ccTLDs.

Overall, the .eu registration growth rate is healthy and in line with our expectations. The .eu domain is gaining momentum in several countries. In Poland, for example, .eu registrations grew by nearly 50 percent last year compared to 2006.

I am particularly pleased with renewal rates for .eu registrations. We expected to see a drop in renewals in April, reflecting the volume of landrush domain names registered during the first month the .eu domain was available to the public. But renewals did not drop that month. In fact, the renewal rate has been at 80 percent or higher from April through the rest of the year. That's a higher rate compared to some other TLDs and a vote of confidence by .eu domain name holders.

Our own organisation has matured along with .eu. We have made some minor adjustments to our structure, and we are still growing, but overall most things are in place. This includes the regional offices recently opened in Pisa, Italy and Prague, the Czech Republic.

Thanks to its continued strength, I am confident that .eu will have a prosperous 2008.

BACKGROUND ON EURID AND .EU

EURid is the not-for-profit organisation appointed by the European Commission to operate the .eu top-level Internet domain. The first initiative to establish .eu as a European top-level domain (TLD) was taken in 1999 by the European Council. Subsequently EURid was appointed in May 2003 as the operator of the .eu registry. The actual service contract was signed in October 2004.

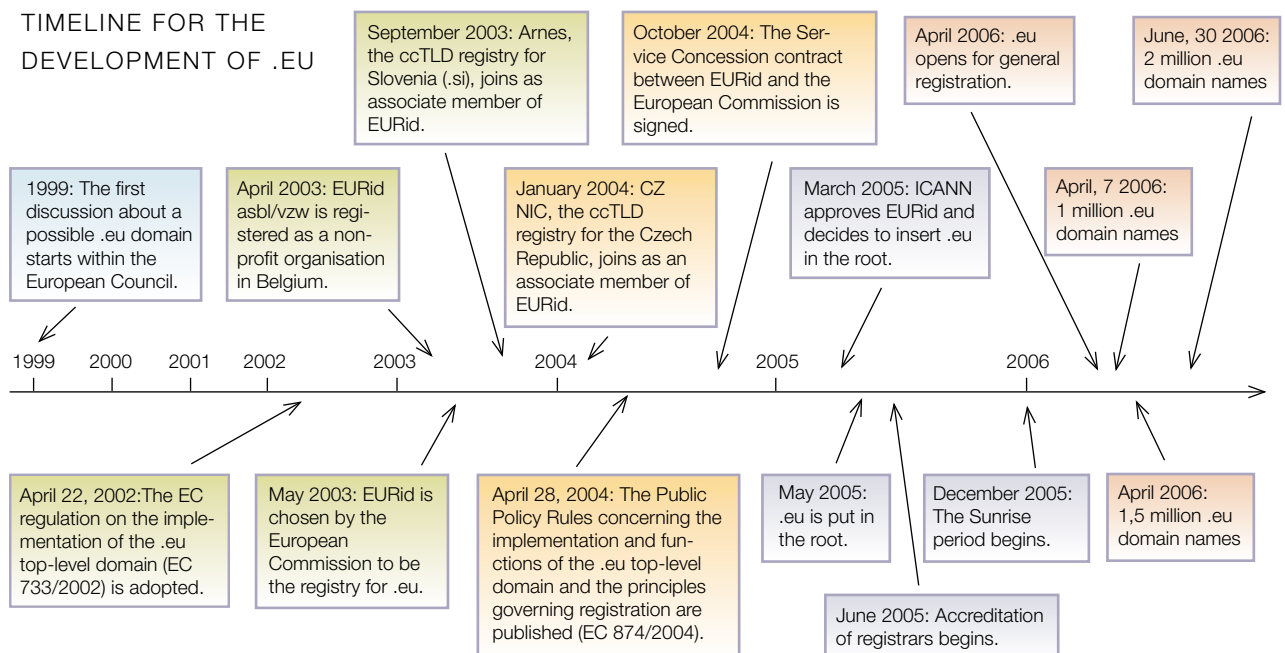
The .eu TLD was added to the root zone of the Internet Domain Name System in March 2005. That means that, technically speaking, .eu has been in existence since then.

EURid was founded in April 2003 by the three organisations operating the national registries for Belgium, Italy and Sweden. Later the organisations operating the TLDs for the Czech Republic and for Slovenia also became members. The European Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC) joined EURid in 2006, followed by the BusinessEurope organisation in 2007.

Between December 7, 2005, and April 6, 2006, the .eu registry began accepting applications for domain names on a limited basis. Only those individuals and organisations holding some type of legal protection for a name within a Member State of the European Union was eligible to apply for domain names during that time. This period of phased registration is referred to as the Sunrise period.

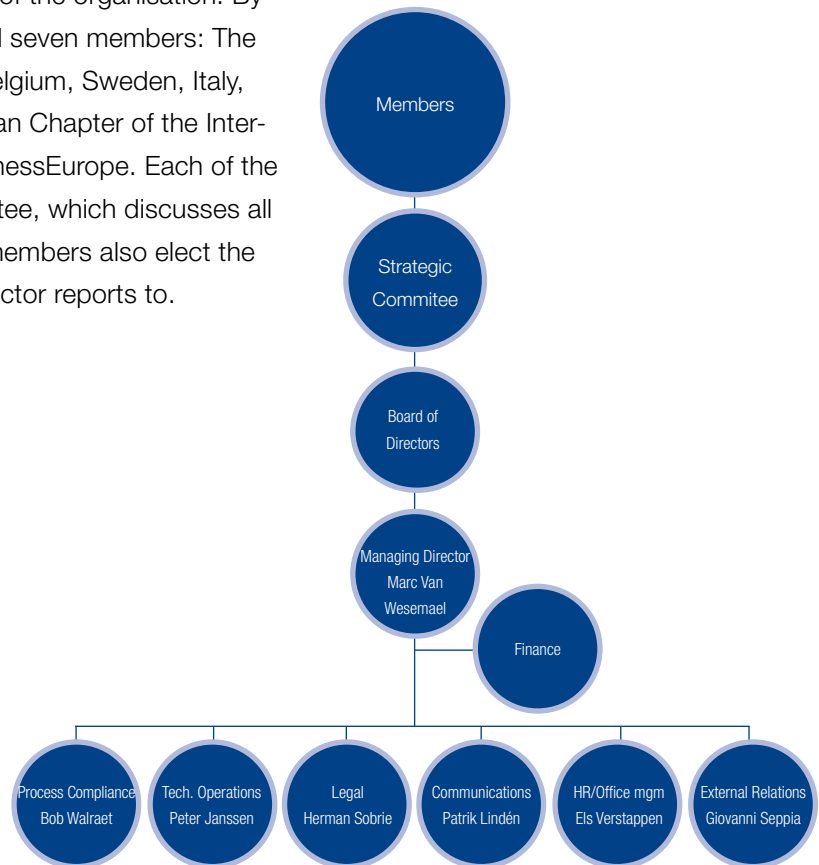
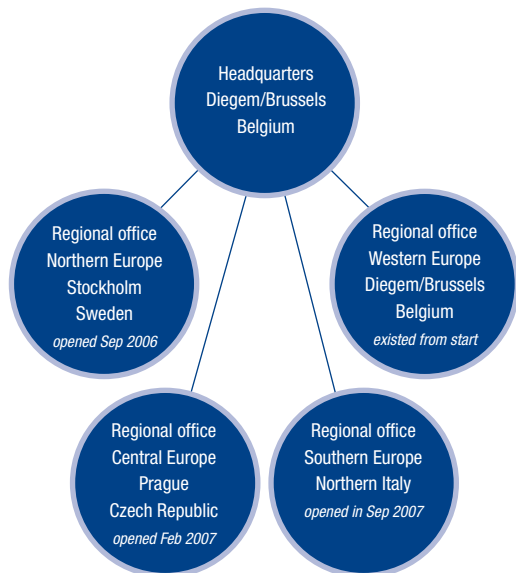
On April 7, 2006, EURid opened the .eu TLD for general registration on a strictly first-come, first-served basis.

TIMELINE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF .EU



ORGANISATION

As a not-for-profit organisation, EURid does not have owners. Instead it has stakeholders that are members of the organisation. By the end of the fourth quarter 2007, EURid had seven members: The five organisations operating the ccTLDs for Belgium, Sweden, Italy, the Czech Republic and Slovenia; the European Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC); and the organisation BusinessEurope. Each of the members has a seat on the Strategic Committee, which discusses all major issues. Via the General Assembly, the members also elect the board (see page 25), which the managing director reports to.



EURid's structure can be seen in two ways: regionally, with headquarters and four regional offices, and by function.

By far the largest department is External Relations. External Relations is responsible for support to the .eu registrars and the general public in all EU languages as well as EURid's relations with international organisations such as CENTR and ICANN. The 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 regional offices in 2006. The Stockholm office was established in late September

2006 and is responsible for support in Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian and English.

EURid's office in Prague provides support for the Central European Region in Czech, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian and Bulgarian. The Pisa, Italy, office is responsible for the Southern European Region in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Maltese and Slovenian. The regional office for Western Europe is based at EURid's 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.

UPDATE

Giovanni Seppia is given responsibility for .eu registrar relations

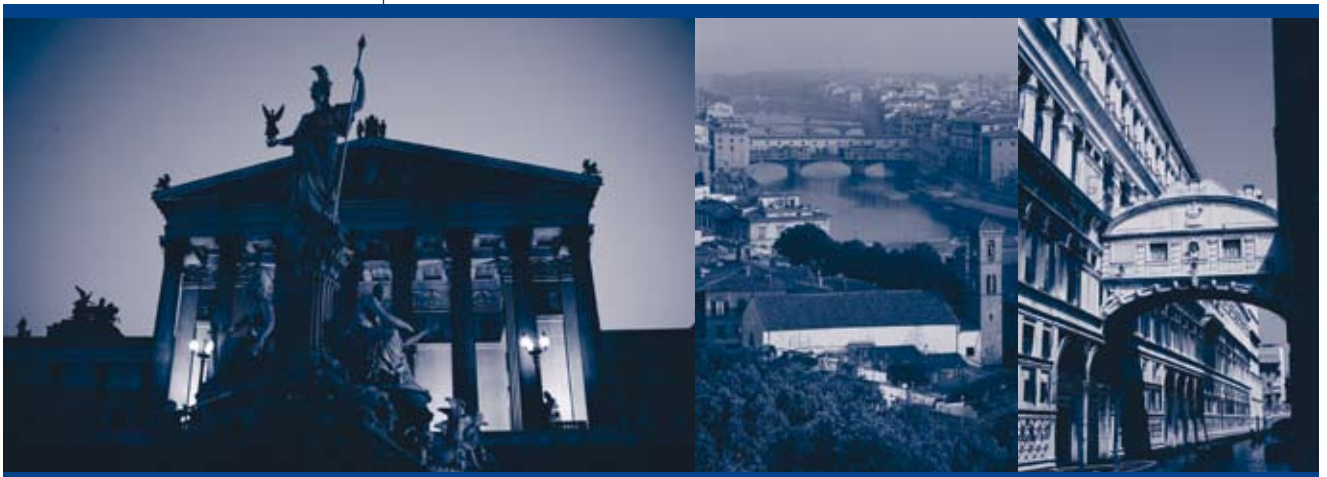
Giovanni Seppia has been appointed to the newly created position of External Relations Manager. His area of responsibility has been expanded to include registrar relations, which includes the helpdesk function. Bob Walraet, who previously oversaw registrar support, now oversees quality management and process compliance within EURid in the newly created position of Process Compliance Manager.

Els Verstappen takes over as HR manager

Els Verstappen took over the role of HR manager in mid-December 2007. She held a variety of HR roles at Scarlet, a telecommunication company, before joining EURid. Most recently, as HR Business Advisor, she was responsible for HR support for line management, selection and recruitment, among other things. Before working at Scarlet she was employed at KPN Belgium and at a European non-governmental organisation.

Prague and Pisa offices officially open

In December 2007, the EURid Prague office officially opened after relocating from a temporary location that staffers had occupied since February. EURid officially inaugurated the Pisa office in January 2008. EURid personnel in Pisa also worked from a temporary location for several months before the move.



INTERNATIONAL

During the last quarter of 2007, EURid attended the following meetings:

- 11th CENTR Administrative workshop, Paris, France, 8 October 2007
- 34th CENTR General Assembly, Paris, France, 9-10 October 2007
- 30th ICANN meeting, Los Angeles, USA, 29 October-2 November 2007
- Internet Governance Forum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12-15 November 2007

Presentations about EURid and the “.eu case” were given at the CENTR Administrative workshop, the CENTR General Assembly and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). At the IGF meeting, the .eu profile was illustrated during workshops called “One Size Doesn’t fit all: What can be Learned from the Diversity of Existing ccTLD Management Examples” and “Broadening the Domain Name Space: Top Level Domains for Cities and Regions”. The EURid presentations highlighted the successful and constant growth of registration volumes and the European regulation framework .eu is linked to.

At the CENTR level, EURid has volunteered to provide support in redrafting the WHOIS principles guidelines that CENTR published for the first time in April 2004. The new guidelines will take into account the comments received by the Internet Task Force of the Article 29 working party of the European Commission in 2005 and 2006. Over the years, the WHOIS-related discussions have been quite sensitive to the Internet stakeholders: The balance between data release and data secrecy has been extensively discussed in several forums. The guidelines will not recommend one system over another, nor provide in-depth analysis of national and EU laws. The aim is to give an overview as well as to cover some generally accepted principles. The updated version is expected to be released during the first quarter of 2008.

EURid has launched a survey among the CENTR members to gather inputs and views on the implementation of Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs) at the second level. The responses will converge in a broader plan that EURid has been developing to introduce IDNs.

At the ICANN-ccNSO level, EURid has chaired the “ccNSO improving communication” sub-working group of the “ccNSO participation” working group. The scope of the ccNSO participation group is to:

- Research and report on the current level of participation in the ccNSO and in the regional organisations,
- Research and report on the opportunities for the ccNSO to better serve the ccTLD community,
- Develop and recommend improvements to communications regarding the benefits of ccTLD manager participation and the roles of both the ccNSO and regional organizations, and
- Develop and recommend proposals regarding the possible establishment of a clearer relationship between the ccNSO and regional organisations.

The “improving communication” group has drafted a paper which will be presented at the next ICANN meeting, in New Delhi, in February 2008. The objective of the paper is to clarify some aspects regarding the ccNSO and the regional organisations, including membership and fees. Furthermore, the text is going to be turned into a leaflet to be distributed in New Delhi.

EURid has also confirmed its support for the next Internet Governance Summer School, which will be held in Meissen, Germany, 25-31 July 2008. Developed in 2007 as a pilot project, the Summer School is intended to fill a gap in the area of training and education. Topics like the ccTLD and gTLD environments, WHOIS, IGF, IPv6 and NRO will be covered by the lectures. The .eu domain will be the subject of an ad hoc seminar.



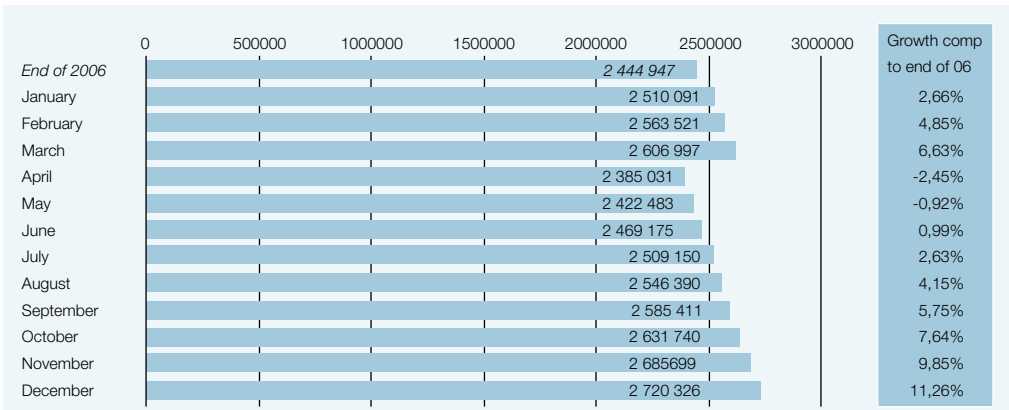
THE .EU DOMAIN

During the fourth quarter of 2007, .eu domain name registrations grew by more than 5 percent. The number of new registrations per business day remained in line with the rest of the year. In December .eu rose above 2.7 million registered domain names.

At the end of 2007, the total number of .eu registrations had increased by more than 275 000 domain names. The renewal rate stayed steady at above 80 percent, and .eu retained its position as the third-largest European top-level domain.

It is also noteworthy that the number of registrants (domain name holders) continues to grow. Over the course of 2007, the number of registrants grew by more than 25 percent and now exceeds 1 million. As a result, the average number of domain names per registrant went down to 2.55 compared to 2.88 at the end of 2006.

Number of registered .eu domain names at the end of each month



For updated .eu statistics by country of registrant and more, see <http://status.eurid.eu>.

April is the month when domain names registered during the first weeks of the .eu launch come up for renewal, which is why a negative net growth is reported for that month. Of the more than 1.5 million domain names involved, fully 83.1 percent were renewed. We will most likely see a dip in the numbers every April since such a big percentage of all .eu domain names come up for renewal in that month.

Increase in .eu registrations compared to previous quarter

Q1-2007	6.63%
Q2-2007	-5.29%
Q3-2007	4.71%
Q4-2007	5.22%

Renewal rates 2007

April	83.1%
May	82.5%
June	87.2%
July	81.8%
August	80.2%
September	81.0%
October	80.8%
November	83.6%
December	82.0%

As .eu was first launched in April 2006, the April of 2007 is the first period in which renewal rates become relevant.

New registrations 2007

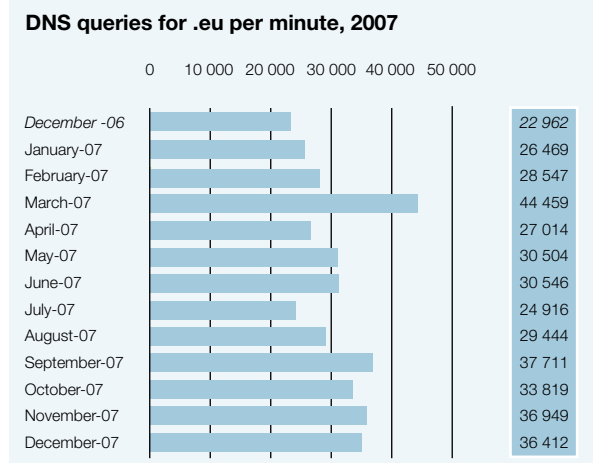
Month	Per business day	Per day
January	2 732	2 256
February	2 669	2 222
March	2 404	2 045
April	2 400	1 832
May	2 830	2 328
June	2 961	2 531
July	2 560	1 817
August	2 325	1 725
September	2 760	1 840
October	2 457	2 056
November	2 789	2 349
December	2 115	1 619
Average	2 584	2 052

About DNS queries

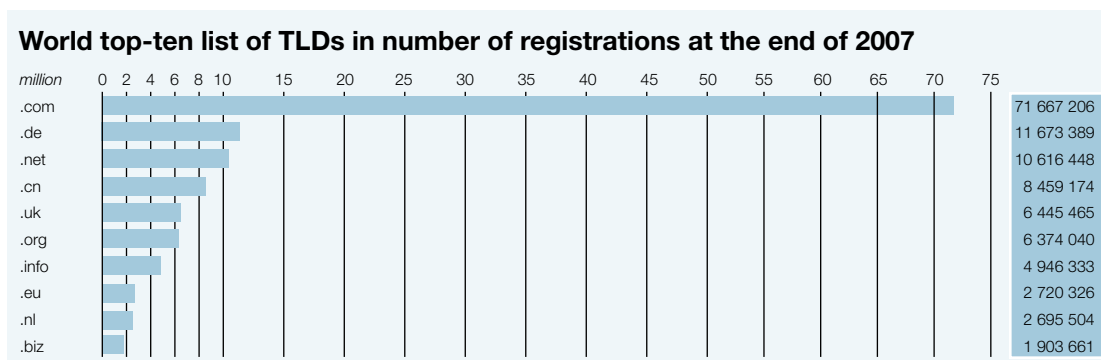
Each time a URL is typed into a web browser or an email is sent, your computer sends a DNS query to your Internet provider to ask to which server the email should be sent or where to find the website requested. In a somewhat simplified explanation, the server at the Internet provider then sends a query 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 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.

.eu use as measured by DNS queries

One method of determining the actual use of .eu domain names is by measuring DNS queries. EURid measured rapid growth in the number of DNS queries made over the past year, with a 58.6 percent increase between the end of 2006 and the end of 2007.



The statistics above are based on the average during seven consecutive days of each period.



The statistics reflect total registrations at the end of the fourth quarter. They were obtained from the websites of the aforementioned TLDs and from Zooknic.

Distribution of .eu names

There were, at the end of 2007, nine .eu domain names registered that made use of all the maximum of 63 characters that a domain name can have. One of them uses the first 63 decimals of pi. Another one is “warum-verdammt-ist-diese-domain-so-lang-kurz-ist-doch-auch-toll”, a German phrase which means, roughly, “why is this damned domain name so long short is also cool”.

Number of characters in the domain name	Number of names
2	998
3	28 968
4	81 385
5	113 229
6	169 699
7	209 876
8	237 117
9	247 949
10	247 185
11	231 574
12	210 098
13	185 812
14	159 077
15	131 740
16	107 142
17	85 666
18	67 177
19	51 567
20	39 545
21-30	108 034
31-40	5916
41-50	576
51-60	102
61-63	17

.eu registrants

Total	End of 2006	End of 2007	Change
Total number of registrants	850 470	1 065 151	25.24%
Average number of .eu domain names per registrant	2,875	2,554	0.321

Percentage of the .eu registrants with a certain number of domain names

Number of domain names	Percentage
1	72.82%
2	13.47%
3-10	11.78%
11-100	1.84%
21-100	0.26%
100+	0.09%

Percentage of .eu registrations by country compared to percentage of EU population

Country	% of .eu registrations	% of EU population
Austria	2,42%	1,67%
Belgium	3,09%	2,12%
Bulgaria	0,21%	1,49%
Cyprus	3,33%	0,16%
Czech Republic	2,16%	2,09%
Denmark	1,53%	1,11%
Estonia	0,22%	0,27%
Finland	0,47%	1,07%
France	7,07%	12,99%
Germany	31,70%	16,80%
Great Britain	13,99%	12,39%
Greece	0,76%	2,18%
Hungary	0,81%	2,03%
Ireland	1,02%	0,84%
Italy	5,02%	11,86%
Latvia	0,27%	0,46%
Lithuania	0,20%	0,73%
Luxembourg	0,53%	0,10%
Malta	0,74%	0,08%
Netherlands	13,40%	3,38%
Poland	3,76%	7,85%
Portugal	0,40%	2,17%
Romania	0,52%	4,54%
Slovakia	0,47%	1,11%
Slovenia	0,17%	0,41%
Spain	2,24%	8,25%
Sweden	3,51%	1,84%



Comparison between interest in national TLDs and .eu

Country	No of ccTLD/1000 inhabitants	No of .eu/1000 inhabitants
Austria	88.06	8.00
Belgium	70.86	8.07
Bulgaria	n/a	0.76
Cyprus	n/a	114.69
Czech Republic	36.22	5.73
Denmark	158.16	7.59
Estonia	40.28	4.58
Finland	31.55	2.45
France	15.54	3.02
Germany	141.67	10.45
Great Britain	106.05	6.25
Greece	n/a	1.92
Hungary	35.15	2.21
Ireland	22.23	6.72
Italy	25.35	2.34
Latvia	n/a	3.21
Lithuania	18.43	1.53
Luxembourg	73.72	29.93
Malta	n/a	50.08
Netherlands	162.67	21.97
Poland	19.79	2.65
Portugal	17.34	1.03
Romania	n/a	0.64
Slovakia	25.76	2.33
Slovenia	25.38	2.28
Spain	19.06	1.51
Sweden	77.81	10.57

The table above indicates the popularity of each country's top-level domain, such as .de for Germany, by showing, in the middle column, the number of registered national domain names per 1000 inhabitants of each country. The right-hand column shows the number of .eu domain names registered per 1000 inhabitants. 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.

Number of executed trades 2007

January	6 553
February	8 656
March	15 935
April	25 869
May	6 481
June	12 957
July	5 034
August	6 010
September	4 177
October	5 344
November	5 746
December	4 419

Number of executed transfers 2007

January	3 564
February	5 278
March	36 458
April	69 060
May	12 895
June	4 230
July	3 448
August	3 667
September	4 428
October	3 729
November	3 382
December	3 578

Number of executed deletes 2007

January	4 902
February	8 842
March	20 039
April	282 666
May	39 974
June	30 850
July	17 158
August	16 954
September	16 831
October	18 119
November	17 342
December	15 481

Trades, transfer and deletions of .eu domain names

When a registrant (the holder of a domain name) wants to change the registrar he or she uses, this is known as a domain name transfer. Transfers can be carried out at any time. They are initiated by the registrant's new registrar and must be confirmed by the registrant before they are processed. A current registrar cannot stop a registrant from choosing to use another registrar.

When a domain name changes ownership, the process is called a trade. The registrar for the new domain name holder initiates the trade, which must then be confirmed by both the existing domain name holder and the new holder of the domain name.

Registrants can, via their registrars, delete domain names they no longer find useful from the .eu registry. A domain name slated for deletion is quarantined for 40 days after a deletion request. It can be reactivated during that period only at the request of the registrant. The quarantine period is a safeguard to prevent domain names from becoming deleted by mistake. After that period the deleted name becomes available for general registration.

When EURid receives a request for a trade or a transfer during business hours, it is normally handled within an hour or two. However, the complete process will take longer as registrants have 14 days to give their active consent.

Domain name disputes and legal activity

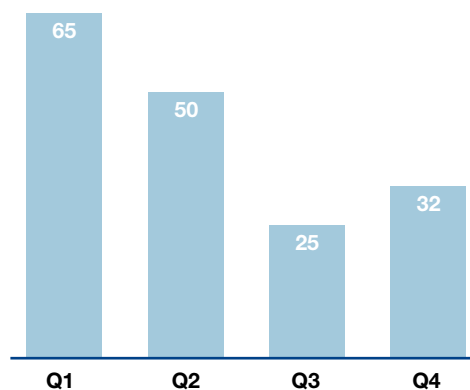
To protect intellectual property rights, an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) policy was put in place for .eu domain name disputes. This policy is described in more detail in EC Regulation 874/2004. The dispute resolution procedure is administered by the Czech Arbitration Court, an independent body offering its services in all EU languages. Additional information about the .eu dispute process is available on the official website of the court at www.adr.eu.

The ADR procedure is appropriate for those who believe that they enjoy legal protection, in one or more Member States, for a name that has been registered as a .eu domain name by another party who:

1. Has no right to or interest in the name or
2. Has registered it in bad faith.

The ADR process for .eu disputes is similar to the dispute processes offered by most major top-level domain registries.

**Number of ADR disputes initiated in 2007
against a holder of a .eu domain name**

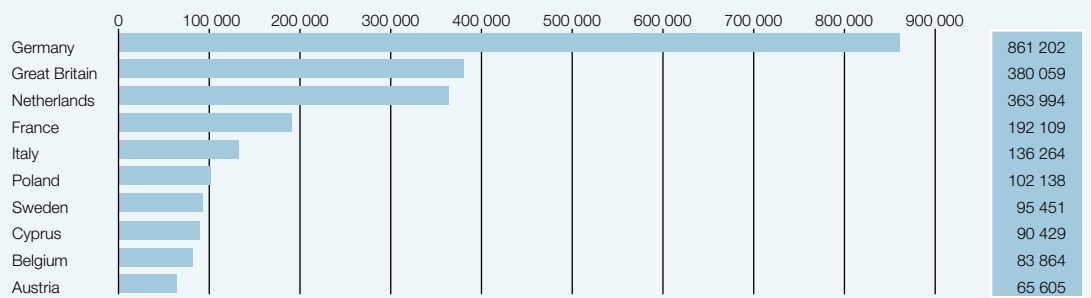


Of the ADRs initiated during 2007 against a holder of a domain name, fully 89.4 percent were decided in favour of the complainant in those cases where a decision has been made.

THE REGISTRANTS

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

Top ten countries with most .eu domain names based on country of registrant



The ten countries with the most .eu registrations represent 87.16 percent of all registered .eu domain names.



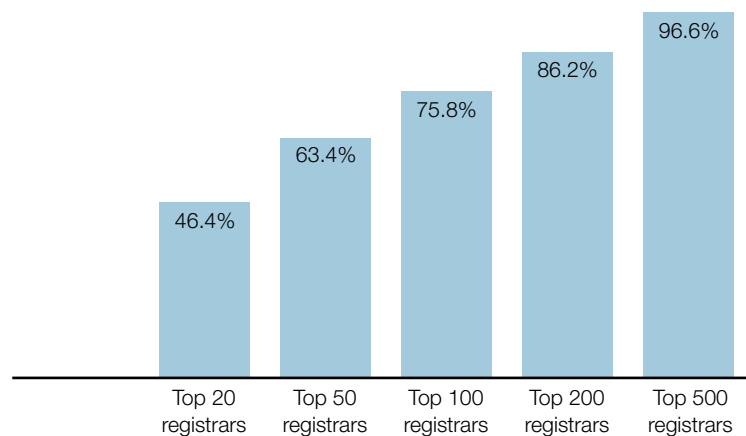
Total number of .eu domain names by country of registrant

	End of 2006	End of Q1 2007	End of Q2 2007	End of Q3 2007	End of Q4 2007
Austria	56 937	60 422	60 945	63 085	65 605
Aaland Islands	91	107	104	132	151
Belgium	72 438	77 052	75 754	78 911	83 864
Bulgaria	n/a	1 976	3 172	4 301	5 582
Cyprus	89 936	90 390	90 379	90 227	90 429
Czech Republic	46 408	52 211	50 395	54 122	58 566
Germany	760 960	805 145	794 750	825 936	861 202
Denmark	37 416	39 388	39 059	40 327	41 499
Estonia	5 547	5 927	5 230	5 540	6 030
Spain	50 545	55 186	52 956	56 282	60 877
Finland	9 155	10 012	11 583	12 122	12 809
France	153 506	170 539	165 999	177 520	192 109
Great Britain	427 230	440 351	353 195	367 391	380 059
French Guiana	10	11	9	8	11
Gibraltar	1 249	1 873	2 352	2 853	4 073
Guadeloupe	56	71	69	85	93
Greece	16 894	18 754	17 942	18 890	20 564
Hungary	21 086	22 969	19 212	20 331	21 998
Ireland	30 379	31 583	26 813	26 980	27 624
Italy	141 096	150 924	121 001	127 258	136 264
Lithuania	3 694	4 332	4 242	4 817	5 484
Luxembourg	13 828	14 586	14 791	15 335	14 373
Latvia	7 185	7 533	6 962	7 134	7 250
Martinique	37	46	43	49	55
Malta	17 166	16 314	17 579	18 032	20 128
Netherlands	299 095	320 045	328 975	345 947	363 994
Poland	68 713	81 926	80 208	90 555	102 138
Portugal	11 624	12 413	10 467	10 554	10 973
Reunion Island	239	247	168	179	186
Romania	n/a	6 449	10 276	12 012	14 187
Sweden	88 760	93 006	89 959	92 869	95 451
Slovenia	3 519	4 003	3 774	4 088	4 590
Slovakia	10 148	11 206	10 812	11 539	12 708

THE REGISTRARS

There are more than 1000 accredited .eu registrars worldwide. Most .eu domain names are registered by a small proportion of accredited registrars. Nearly half of all .eu domain names are handled by the top 20 registrars, for example, while the top 100 are responsible for fully 75 percent of .eu domain names.

Percentage of .eu registrations by activity level of registrar



Top-ten countries by number of registrars

USA	225
Netherlands	152
Germany	105
Italy	75
Austria	67
Belgium	62
France	45
UK	41
Sweden	33
Spain	27

.eu registrations by country of registrar, 2007

Austria	34 868
Australia	81 511
Barbados	1 071
Belgium	66 975
Canada	90 029
Cayman Islands	2 187
China	13 280
Cyprus	300
Czech Republic	52 860
Denmark	91 365
Estonia	4 224
Finland	3 864
France	152 911
Germany	932 927
Gibraltar	885
Greece	17 213
Hungary	13 741
Ireland	7 355
Israel	2 101
Italy	113 026
Japan	193
Korea	1 182
Latvia	3 944
Lichtenstein	260
Lithuania	3 942
Luxembourg	67 442
Malaysia	195
Malta	69
Monaco	7 776
Netherlands	279 121
Norway	25 867
Poland	88 206
Portugal	1 248
Romania	12 529
Singapore	934
Slovakia	7974
Slovenia	681
Spain	31 965
Sweden	36 252
Switzerland	13 140
Taiwan	127
UK	67 973
USA	387 213

Number of registrars per country, 2007

Country	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Australia	15	15	15	15
Austria	67	67	67	67
Barbados	1	1	1	1
Belgium	68	63	62	62
Canada	18	21	22	22
Cayman Islands	2	2	2	2
China	4	4	4	4
Cyprus	2	2	1	1
Czech Rep.	15	15	14	14
Denmark	23	23	22	20
Estonia	1	1	1	1
Finland	6	6	6	6
France	45	46	45	45
Germany	127	127	112	105
Gibraltar	1	1	1	1
Greece	18	18	18	18
Hungary	15	16	16	16
Ireland	6	7	7	6
Israel	3	3	3	3
Italy	75	75	75	75
Japan	2	2	2	2
Korea	3	3	3	3
Latvia	4	4	4	4
Lichtenstein	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	4	4	4	4
Luxembourg	11	11	11	11
Malaysia	1	1	1	1
Malta	1	1	1	1
Monaco	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	171	171	169	152
New Zealand	1	1	1	1
Norway	5	5	5	5
Poland	13	12	12	12
Portugal	6	6	6	6
Romania	7	8	8	8
Singapore	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	13	13	13	13
Slovenia	2	2	2	2
Spain	26	26	26	27
Sweden	39	36	34	33
Switzerland	8	8	3	3
Taiwan	1	1	1	1
UK	48	50	44	41
USA	230	234	226	225
Total	1111	1115	1073	1042

HUMAN RESOURCES

During the fourth quarter of 2007, EURid continued to hire personnel, mainly within the IT department. The IT team is now almost complete. A new HR Manager joined EURid in December.

All of the regional offices are now up and running. During the last quarter a general personnel meeting was held at the headquarters in Diegem and a team-building exercise was organised.

Headcount December 2007

	Total headcount	Total FTE*	Full time	Part time
Diegem, Brussels	35	31.5	26	5.5
Prague	3	1.9	1	0.9
Pisa	4	3.4	3	0.4
Stockholm	7	4.7	3	1.7
Total	49	41.5	33	8.5

*Full Time Equivalents



THE MANAGEMENT TEAM



Marc Van Wesemael, General Manager

Marc 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 not-for-profit DNS Belgium since January 1, 2000, when .be, the top-level domain for Belgium, was transferred from the University of Leuven to the newly created domain name registry. He has been a key player in the implementation of the .eu domain and is CEO of the .eu registry.



Peter Janssen, Technical Manager

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



Patrik Lindén, Communications Manager

Patrik Lindén has a background as communications manager for .se (Sweden) and joined EURid in January 2006. He also has four years of experience as a senior PR consultant and has previously worked as a journalist and editor.



Giovanni Seppia, International Relations Manager

Giovanni Seppia previously worked at ICANN as European Regional Liaison. Prior to that, he was the General Manager at CENTR. He has also served as Head of External Relations of the Italian Registry (ITT CNR) and has three years of experience at the European Commission in various roles.

**Herman Sobrie, Legal Manager**

Herman Sobrie studied law and notary studies at several Belgian universities. He worked as attorney at the Bar of Gent, Belgium, until 1983. Since then has held positions as legal counsel with Elsevier, Campbell Soup and Siemens.

**Els Verstappen, Human Resources Manager**

Els Verstappen held a variety of HR roles at Scarlet, a telecommunication company, before joining EURid. Most recently, as HR Business Advisor, she was responsible for HR support for line management, selection and recruitment, among other things. Before working at Scarlet she was employed at KPN Belgium and at a European non-governmental organisation.

**Bob Walraet, Process Compliance Manager**

Bob Walraet has a master in electronic engineering from the University of Liège. He has experience in IT development from working at Philips and Siemens, IT methodology from PWC, customer service and consultancy from Cullinet, Ethica and MSB and ITIL-based service management from Banksys. He oversees quality management and process compliance within EURid.

THE EURID BOARD AND STRATEGIC COMMITTEE



Pierre Verbaeten, Chairman of the board

Pierre Verbaeten is chairman of the Computer Science department of the Catholic University of Leuven, where he lectures on networking and distributed systems. He also leads the DistriNet research group, which conducts basic and applied research in computer networks, security, middleware, multi-agent systems and embedded systems. In 1989 Mr Verbaeten became the first manager of the .be registry, which was transferred to the not-for-profit organisation, DNS Belgium, on January 1, 2000.



Marko Bonač, Director of the board

Marko Bonač received a Bachelor of Science degree in mathematics (1981) and a master in computer science (1988) from the University of Ljubljana. Between 1981 and 1992 he worked as a researcher and project leader in the field of computer networks. Since 1992 he has been the director of Arnes, the Academic and Research Network of Slovenia: which is also the registry for the Slovenian top-level domain, .si.



Östen Frånberg, Director of the board

Östen Frånberg is the chairman of the Swedish branch of the Internet Society, ISOC-SE. He is the founder of the Swedish Internet Infrastructure Foundation (IIS), the registry for the .se top-level domain. Mr Frånberg has also been a corporate director within corporate technology at Ericsson headquarters in Stockholm. He studied computer science and artificial intelligence for an uncompleted doctorate at Boston University.



Enrico Gregori, Director of the board

Enrico Gregori was a member of the team that developed the first Italian Internet node in 1985. He is now the director of the Institute for Informatics and Telematics and the director of the Italian top-level domain, .it. He sits on the board of the CREATE-NET Association, an international association developing research and experimental activities involving 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 committee that supervises and coordinates the master in Internet Technologies of the University of Pisa.

**Tomáš Maršálek, Director of the board**

Tomáš Maršálek has a master degree in radio electronic science from the Czech Technical University in Prague. He founded and manages MARIAS s.r.o., a IT consultancy specialising in the development and integration of network operations centres. He is on the board of CZ.NIC, which oversees the .cz top-level domain. Mr Maršálek was one of the founders of GTS, the third commercial Internet service provider in the country.

**Philippe de Buck, Member of the Strategic Committee**

After obtaining a doctorate in law from the University of Leuven, Belgium, and following a post graduate course in tax studies at the Ecole Supérieure de Sciences Fiscales (ICHEC) in Brussels, Mr de Buck joined Agoria, the Belgian multisectoral federation for the technology industry. There he filled various functions until 2001, when he left the federation as CEO to join Business-Europe in the role of Secretary General. Mr de Buck is also a member of the board of directors for both ING Belgium and BASF Antwerp and sits on the advisory board of the European Policy Center.

**Michiel Leenaars, Member of the Strategic Committee**

Michiel Leenaars is director of the Internet Society, Netherlands. In EURid's Strategic Committee he represents ISOC-ECC, the joint European Chapters of the Internet Society. Since 2002 Mr Leenaars has worked for the Dutch Organisation for Scientific Research as an advisor on e-science, e-infrastructure and grid technology. In recent years he has been active within the e-Infrastructures Reflection Group, the European policy body coordinating the introduction of a grid-based infrastructure for e-Science. Since 2005 he has served as the lead editor of the e-Infrastructures Roadmap, a policy document published by e-IRG.





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EURid

The European Registry of Internet Domain Names