



2006

ANNUAL REPORT & REVIEW

STABILITY & RESILIENCE...

AN IMPORTANT PRIORITY FOR THE IEDR IS MAINTAINING THE SECURITY, STABILITY AND RESILIENCE 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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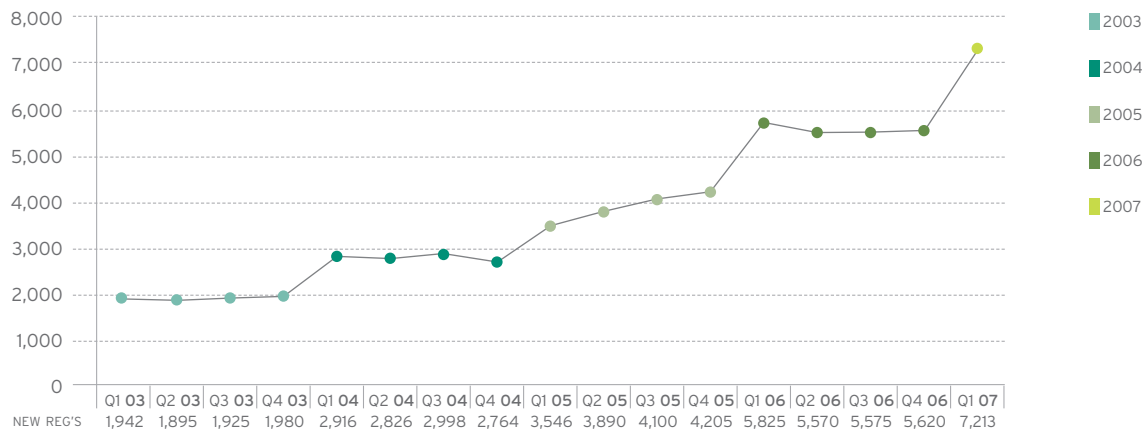
HIGHLIGHTS

Profit and Loss	Year to 31 Dec 2006	Year to 31 Dec 2005
Registration Revenue	2,309,332	2,356,064
Administrative Expenses	(654,080)	(703,435)
Employment Costs	(779,449)	(597,905)
Depreciation	(53,491)	(65,724)
Interest Payable	(526)	(7,210)
Taxation	(87,728)	(116,944)
Profit after taxation	734,058	864,846

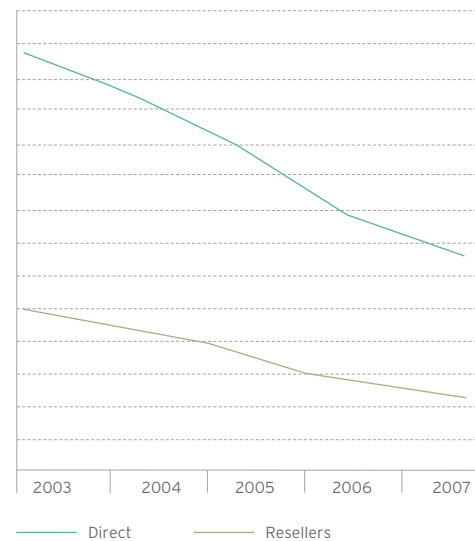
Balance Sheet	At 31 Dec 2006	At 31 Dec 2005
Fixed Assets	79,876	24,316
Investments	2,000,070	1,000,000
Current Assets	666,257	1,260,985
Creditors <1 year, excluding Deferred Income	(193,908)	(372,247)
Deferred Income	(1,014,655)	(1,109,472)
Members' Funds	1,537,640	803,582

EXTRACT FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CURRENCY IN EURO)

New .ie Registrations - quarterly



Prices of a .ie domain on 1st January each year



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT
PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN



PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN

For the IE Domain Registry, 2006 saw 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 22,590, an increase of 41% over 31st December 2005. The total number of .ie domains at year end, at 70,778, was up 30%. In face of competition with the international domain names .com, .net, .eu, etc., .ie maintained its position as market leader in Ireland with around 40% of the market. Price reductions of 26% were implemented on 1st January 2006, in a continuation of the programme of price reductions which has now seen the price of a .ie domain coming down by over 50% since 2003. The Company's accumulated surplus at year end stood at 1.5m euro. As a company limited by guarantee, the IEDR has no share capital and the accumulated surplus represents the Company's capital.

As the Internet becomes more and more ubiquitous, so the .ie domain space becomes an increasingly critical national resource. Service continuity is, therefore, essential for Irish business and e-commerce. The Company has been engaged in a programme of capital investment to improve the security of the national network and important progress was made in this area in 2006. The technical infrastructure is now extensively duplicated so as to minimise single point of failure risks.

Internationally also, considerable investment is going into the improvement of network security.

I referred last year to the IEDR's success, in partnership with our Austrian counterpart (IPA), in a competitive tender conducted by ComReg to operate the ENUM protocol in Ireland. Negotiations with ComReg on a contract to provide the service were duly concluded and the service will be operational shortly. Developing the market will be a challenge but the convergence of telecommunications and internet based services, which ENUM technology facilitates, should in the longer term prove decisive.

The regulatory framework within which the Company operates has recently been changed by the passage through the Oireachtas of the Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007. Under the Act, regulation of .ie passed from the Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources to ComReg, which is empowered to issue regulations over a range of operational and other matters in relation to .ie. Our fundamental concern will be to endeavour to ensure that more intrusive regulation does not militate against the continued growth and development of the national domain space .ie, recognising that our international competitors, .com and .eu etc., are not subject to the Act or regulation by ComReg. Of course, we have no doubt that the Regulator would share these concerns and, in this spirit, look forward to developing an effective working relationship with ComReg.

The IEDR's remarkable progress over recent years has been assisted significantly by the cooperative effort of other industry players. I am particularly pleased to recognise the contribution of Internet ISP's and hosting service providers, 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 2006. I have every confidence in the IEDR's continued success.

Professor J. O. Scanlan
Chairman
30th April 2007



BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN
CHAIRMANDR. PAT FRAIN
DIRECTORDR. CANICE LAMBE
DIRECTORFRANCES M. BUGGY
DIRECTORKEVIN MCCARTHY
DIRECTORMARK DOBBYN
DIRECTORDAVID CURTIN
CHIEF EXECUTIVEJIM JOYCE
COMPANY SECRETARY**Professor J.O Scanlan**

J.O. Scanlan is Emeritus Professor of Electronic Engineering UCD and Head of the UCD Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering (1973-2005). He was previously Professor of Electronic Engineering at the University of Leeds (1968-1973). 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), established 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.

He is Chair of the Council of Ireland (UK and Ireland) and a member of the Board of the Institute for Knowledge Transfer. He is Chair elect of the Board of ProTon Europe and Chair of the UNICA Working Group on Innovation Centres and Science Parks. He is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of "Technology Transfer Tactics" and of the International Advisory Board of "Industry and Higher Education". Pat is also involved in a range of other national and international initiatives aimed at promoting innovation and technology 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 has been a Director of a number of small firms including CIRCA Group (Europe) Ltd.,

AV Edge Ltd. and NTERA Ltd. 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. He graduated from TCD with First Class Honours, Gold Medal Award and the prestigious Hewlett Packard Award.

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. 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.

Frances has served on a number of boards and is a founder member and former Chairperson of the Irish Internet Association (IIA) and has particular experience relating to position papers on EU and Irish policy, regulatory development and legislation for the technology sector.

Recently conferred with an honours degree in Technology & Innovation Management, her postgraduate qualifications include the international MBA from the DCU Graduate Business School. Frances is a graduate of TCD, the College of Marketing & Design - DIT and a graduate member of the Marketing Institute of Ireland.

Kevin McCarthy

Kevin McCarthy has worked with the IDA Ireland since 1970, currently as Area Director, IDA Ireland, 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 SME's, regional

promotion, R&D capability and project management. He was seconded as Chief Executive to the Tallaght Task Force in 1996 following the Packard Electric closure and in 1994 was Enterprise Adviser to the Polish Agency for Regional Development.

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 corporate controller and subsequently treasurer of a public company in Canada and 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 business 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. Jim is also Chairman of the Health Insurance Authority, appointed in 2006 by the Tánaiste and Health Minister Mary Harney. 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). Previously, he was Assistant Secretary in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and Executive Director of Telecom Éireann (1984 to 1992). Mr Joyce is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and the Society of Actuaries in Ireland and served as President of the Society for 1999/2000.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW
DAVID CURTIN



DAVID CURTIN

THE YEAR 2006 WAS A SATISFACTORY YEAR OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN ALL ASPECTS OF OUR BUSINESS

We substantially improved the safety, resilience and robustness of our infrastructure by replicating elements of critical infrastructure in a data centre. This serves to enhance our reputation as a trusted party to manage a key element of Ireland's Internet infrastructure. We won an international competition to provide Ireland with an ENUM registry, and signed a contract with ComReg in December 2006. We experienced substantial growth in volumes of new registrations, thanks to the sales and marketing efforts of our reseller community. **We delivered further substantial 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 increased revenues from volume growth. Cash balances increased to equal approximately one year's revenue, and Members' Funds doubled to €1.5 million, confirming the Company is on a secure financial footing.

Operational review

New registrations in 2006 amounted to 22,590 domains, an impressive 43% greater than the same period in 2005. This was offset by 6,496 non-renewals or deletions giving a net increase in the database of 29.4%. This growth, generated almost totally by the efforts of IEDR's reseller community, reflects a buoyant economy, a resurgent IT sector, increased broadband availability and an expansion of e-commerce activities by SMEs in particular. Internal factors such as IEDR's operational improvements and increased process automation also played an important role.

While there has been a steady increase in the numbers of new registrations as prices have reduced, the correlation is probably small. The cost of an online presence is not just the cost of a domain, which is small relative to the other costs involved, which include: web site design and consultancy costs, Internet access costs and the cost of integrating front-end websites with back-office business systems.

Resellers

The IEDR's accredited reseller program includes hosting service providers, ISPs and resellers. The top five resellers account for 29,325 domains or 42% of the total, and the top twenty account for 75%. These resellers operate in a very competitive market. **The Company continues to invest in infrastructure and process automation in order to improve the levels of service to this group and launched an API in 2006.** Management and staff try to operate in a fair, equitable and transparent manner at all times and adopt a consultative approach to implementing change.

Registrants

Registrations in the .ie name space are analysed into eight classes of registrant and eleven categories of domains. Table 5 on page 14 shows that businesses represent almost 84% of all registrations and this has changed little in the past two years. These registrants are registering corporate domain names and registered business names which represent more than two thirds of all domains registered. See table 6 on page 14.

Quality of the .ie name space

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

We are proud that there is virtually no cybersquatting in the .ie name space because of registrant authentication. 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 that in the .ie name space, **there are fewer intellectual property disputes over domains, less cyber crime, less incidence of credit card fraud 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. In 2006, only three .ie domains were adjudicated on by WIPO under the IEDR's Dispute Resolution service (www.ikea.ie, www.travelcounsellors.ie and www.wiseowl.ie).

Continuous improvements

During 2006 IEDR staff continued to focus their efforts and financial resources on delivering improved price, choice, service and security for our customers. In particular, the focus 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.



PICTURED AT THE SIGNING OF THE ENUM CONTRACT WERE MR. DAVID CURTIN, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE IEDR, MR. MIKE BYRNE, CHAIRMAN OF COMREG, MR. MICHAEL HABERLER, CHAIRMAN OF IPA AUSTRIA, AND PROFESSOR J.O. SCANLAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE IEDR.



Financial review

Registration income decreased by only 2% compared to 2005 despite price reductions of 26% implemented on 1 January 2006. Strong new registration volume growth of 41% offset somewhat the impact of the price reductions. Operating profit after tax was €734,058 which represents a 15% reduction compared to 2005.

Profit and Loss	Year to 31 Dec 2006 €	Year to 31 Dec 2005 €
Registration Revenue	2,309,332	2,356,064
Administrative Expenses	(654,080)	(703,435)
Employment Costs	(779,449)	(597,905)
Depreciation	(53,491)	(65,724)
Interest payable	(526)	(7,210)
Taxation	(87,728)	(116,944)
Profit after taxation	734,058	864,846

Administrative expenses of €654,000 are 7% less than 2005. Employment costs, including pensions amounted to almost €780,000, an increase of 30% on 2005 which reflects pay increases and additional staff members. Corporation tax of €87,000 is down 25% compared to 2005 due to the impact of capital allowances.

The Company's financial position as reflected in the balance sheet at 31 December 2006 continued to improve dramatically. Members' Funds almost doubled to €1.5 million. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to €2.5 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 €1.014 million at year-end.

Balance Sheet	At 31 Dec 2006 €	At 31 Dec 2005 €
Fixed Assets	79,876	24,316
Investments	2,000,070	1,000,000
Current Assets	666,257	1,260,985
Creditors <1 year, excluding Deferred Income	(193,908)	(372,247)
Deferred Income	(1,014,655)	(1,109,472)
Members' Funds	1,537,640	803,582

ENUM

In December 2006 the Company's new 70% subsidiary IENUM Limited signed an agreement with ComReg to provide the national ENUM Registry service for Ireland. In co-operation with the ENUM Policy Advisory Board (PAB) it is expected that Ireland's ENUM 353 Registry will commence commercial operations by mid 2007. The decision to form a joint venture with IPA of Austria provides Ireland with a live, operational ENUM infrastructure and access to experienced ENUM professionals.

Regulatory environment

Internationally, the UN-sponsored Internet Governance Forum (IGF) continued the activities of the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) from 2005. The IGF met in Athens in November 2006 where the extensive discussions moved from the previous pre-occupation with internet governance and focused on security, access, openness and diversity of the Internet.

Domestically, the Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007 was passed by the Dail on the 27th March 2007 and approved by the Seanad on 3rd April 2007. This legislation provides for the transfer of the Minister's powers under the Electronic Commerce Act 2000 to ComReg. We look forward to establishing a good working relationship with ComReg in the new regulatory environment.

Outlook for 2007

The year 2007 will be a busy 12 months for the IEDR. We will continue to enhance the service 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 13% became effective on 1 January 2007, and operational costs will continue to be monitored closely. The ENUM Registry is expected to become commercially operational by mid-year, in cooperation with the ENUM Policy Advisory Board.

Volume growth in early 2007 is very encouraging, with record levels of new registrations and already the company has passed the 75,000th domain milestone.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to our Chairman, the Board of Directors and in particular to our Company Secretary and 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
30th April 2007



REGISTRATION SERVICES REVIEW

At the end of 2006 the total number of .ie domain names exceeded 70,000 for the first time as illustrated in Table 1 below. New registrations of 22,590 were offset by 6,496 non-renewals resulting in a net increase in the .ie namespace of just under 30% compared to 1 January 2006. The sustained quarterly growth reflects a buoyant economy, a resurgent IT sector, significant increase in broadband availability and take up and expansion of e-commerce activities by SMEs in particular.

During 2006 there were 22,590 new .ie domain registrations, an increase of 41.3% compared to 1 January 2006. This represents another record year for new .ie registrations, up 43% compared to the same period in 2005. **The .ie local Internet address proved to be a popular option with businesses and consumers who were faced with even greater choices during 2006 with the arrival of the long-awaited .eu domain.** The monthly growth in .ie domain name registrations, set out in Table 2, shows the extent of the growth in month-on-month new registrations. The 2,000 per month milestone was achieved for the first time in March and was exceeded four times in the year.

	2006	
	12 Months	% Increase
At 1st January 2006	54,684	
New Registrations	22,590	41.3%
Less: Deletions/Suspensions	(6,496)	(11.9%)
Net Additions	16,094	29.4%
At 31st December 2006	70,778	

TABLE 1: TOTAL REGISTRATIONS FOR 2006

In April 2007 the number of .ie Internet addresses exceeded 75,000 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 75,000th .ie registered domain was themusicshop.ie. As the 75,000th registrant; www.themusicshop.ie was awarded free .ie registration for 10 years, which was presented by Mr. Noel Dempsey T.D. Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

The Registration Services team continued to proactively engage with the local Irish Internet community by hosting a number of information seminars for .ie domain resellers and by participating in events with the Irish Internet Association throughout the year. A new monthly electronic magazine dedicated to reseller issues was launched to raise awareness and highlight industry issues. Registration Services continued to participate actively in international events and conferences in 2006. The team continues to monitor and implement international best practices for ccTLD's and CENTR country surveys have been particularly helpful in this regard.

Reduced documentation requirements

During 2006 the Registration Services team continued to introduce changes which resulted in faster and easier registration of .ie domains. A new automated

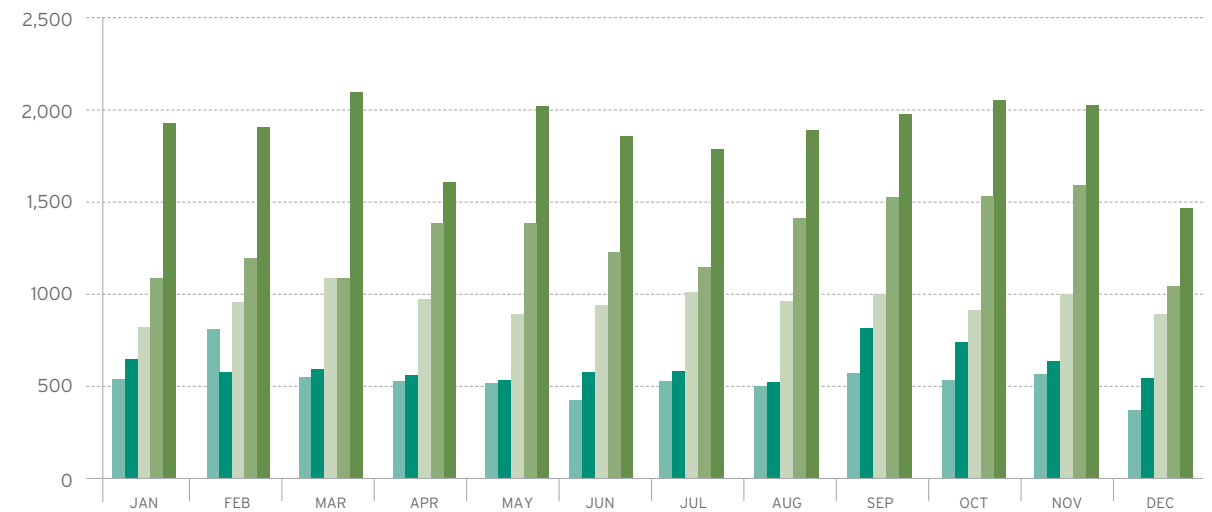


MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS, NOEL DEMPSEY AWARDED FREE .IE REGISTRATION FOR TEN YEARS TO PAUL BURGESS AND CLARE SAUNDERS, CO-FOUNDERS OF THE 75,000TH .IE DOMAIN - WWW.THEMUSICSHOP.IE

program interface (API) for the Company's resellers enabled them to process new registrations faster. With the advent of online databases and online reference websites the Registration Services team continued to reduce the level of physical documentation required in support of new registrations. The Company has access to the Companies Registration Office (CRO) database, national and international trademarks databases and

the EU taxation database. Most registrants therefore need only provide a number with their application and in the vast majority of cases there is no need to fax or post the physical 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.**

Monthly growth in .ie domain names



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Net Additions 2002	534	743	605	601	553	418	536	503	609	521	569	363
Gross Additions 2003	672	573	697	650	608	637	679	522	724	765	668	547
Gross Additions 2004	781	903	1,232	971	875	980	1,041	952	1,005	910	1,005	849
Gross Additions 2005	1,115	1,189	1,242	1,338	1,338	1,214	1,175	1,375	1,550	1,554	1,609	1,042
Gross Additions 2006	1,890	1,862	2,073	1,703	2,038	1,829	1,727	1,897	1,951	2,110	2,096	1,414

TABLE 2: MONTHLY GROWTH IN .IE DOMAIN NAMES



Market Size and Structure

National

We estimate that the total domain market in Ireland at January 2007 is approximately 177,000 domain names. The domain market in Ireland is competitive and consumers have many domain registration choices. In April 2006 the long-awaited .eu option became available and during the 'landrush' rose quickly to represent 17% of the enlarged market. Table 3 shows that the local .ie address had 40.1% of the market compared to an estimated 33.6% for the generic .com address.

Estimated Domain market in mid January 2007	Registered Domains	Market Share
.ie	70,877	40.1%
Total ccTLD	70,877	
.com *	59,366	33.6%
.eu	30,607	17.3%
.net *	7,498	4.2%
.org *	4,337	2.5%
.info *	2,697	1.5%
.biz *	1,489	0.8%
Total gTLD	105,994	59.9%
Total ccTLD and gTLD	176,871	100.0%

TABLE 3: ESTIMATED DOMAIN MARKET IN MID JANUARY 2007
 (SOURCE: THE .eu DATA IS TAKEN FROM THE EURID REGISTRY WEBSITE)
 * Data taken from Statistics produced by Directi (www.webhosting.info).
 The country of origin of the hosting company is used to determine the country of origin of the registrant.

International

On the international front there were almost 120 million domain names worldwide at the end of 2006, a 32% increase over the previous year. The largest top-level domain (TLD) is .com with almost 55 million domain names worldwide. Germany is second place followed

by .net and the UK .co.uk (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.

There are more than 240 ccTLDs worldwide (of which Ireland's .ie is one). In total, they represent 36% of the 120 million domains worldwide.

Total Domain Name Registrations Worldwide

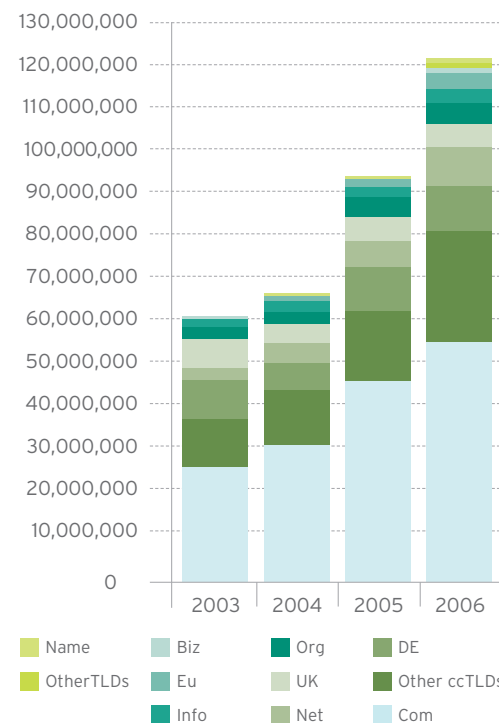


CHART 1: TOTAL DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATIONS WORLDWIDE Q4 2006.
 (SOURCE: VERISIGN INDUSTRY BRIEF, VOL 4, ISSUE 1 - MARCH 2007)

A listing of the ccTLD's is set out on pages 41/42 for information purposes. The top 10 account for 64% of all ccTLD registrations, and within this group of ten, Germany's .de and the UK's .co.uk represent 38% of the worldwide ccTLD base.

ccTLD Registrations by Country March 2007



DIAGRAM 1: ccTLD REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTRY
 (SOURCE: CENTR, COMPANY WEBSITES END MARCH 2007)

Comparisons of Ireland with our international European neighbours (Diagram 1) shows an apparently low volume of domain registrations. However, on a per capita basis, Diagram 2 shows that Ireland's European ranking improves to a mid-table position, with 18.9 domains per 1,000 of population.

ccTLD Registrations per 1,000 Inhabitants March 2007



DIAGRAM 2: ccTLD REGISTRATIONS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
 (SOURCE: CENTR, COMPANY WEBSITES END MARCH 2007)



Total Domains per 1,000 Inhabitants

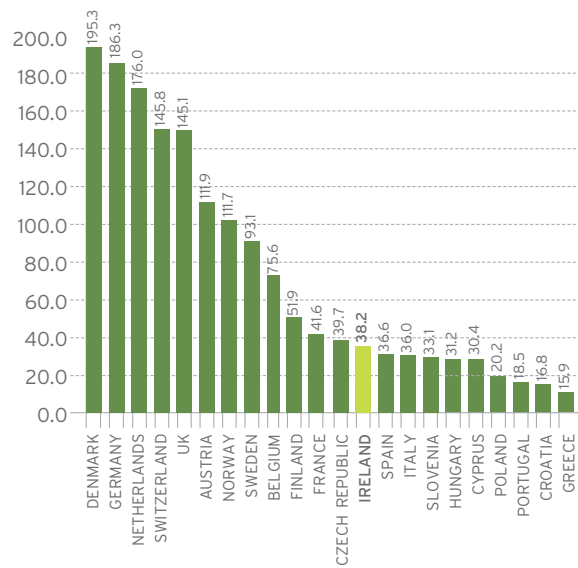


CHART 2: NUMBER OF DOMAINS (ccTLD AND gTLD COMBINED) PER 1,000 INHABITANTS (SOURCE: CENTR, COMPANY WEBSITES AND WWW.WEBHOSTING.INFO FOR gTLD DATA)

If the estimated gTLDs domains are included, Ireland's ranking improves further, with approximately 38.2 domains per 1,000 inhabitants (Chart 2).

This is not inconsistent with the findings of other surveys which show that Ireland ranks in the mid to lower quartile of tables comparing aspects of the Internet ecosystem. ComReg reports show that the position on household penetration of PCs, internet and broadband is improving rapidly; Chart 3. However, 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. In addition, our domain ranking can be further explained by the fact that Ireland has a smaller population than most other European countries, with a smaller economy and thus fewer companies, clubs and businesses than some of our larger neighbours.

Ireland's Internet Ecosystem

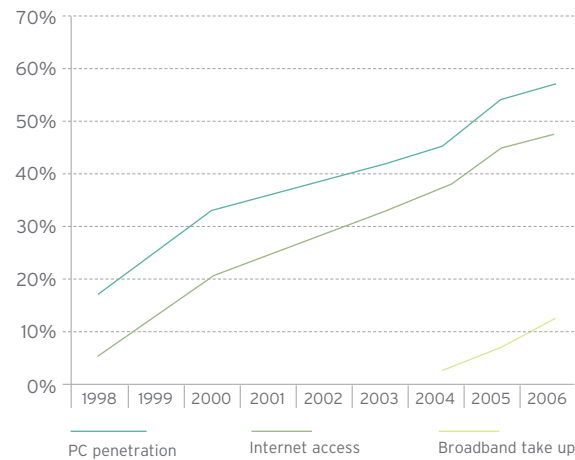


CHART 3: COMPONENTS OF THE INTERNET ECOSYSTEM IN IRELAND (SOURCE: COMREG QUARTERLY REPORT)

There are also factors specific to the managed registry operations (see pages 39 and 40) which also limit volumes. The .ie registration rules and policies, which promote the quality of the domain space, may be regarded by some to be too much trouble, when compared to 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 documentation requirements.

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

The evidence points to an emerging recognition that a local Internet address has greater value to those entities targeting local markets. Internationally, the generic .com and .net extensions are losing relative popularity.

On the question of relative pricing, it is unlikely that an annual fee ranging from €25 to €100 would really deter a serious e-business proposal, or a serious online information campaign.

Market structure - IEDR reseller community

The IEDR Accredited Reseller Program had 102 hosting providers, Internet Service Providers, and resellers at December 2006. The top five account for 29,325 domains or 42% of the total, and the top 20 account for 75% (Table 4). A full list of the IEDR resellers is included on our web site at www.iedr.ie/register. The IEDR provides an option for direct registration; registrants who choose to deal directly with the IEDR represent 8% of the total database.

No. of Resellers	No. of Domains	No. of Domains	As a % of Total
1 with	>7,001	7,574	11%
1 with	6,001 to 7,000	6,391	9%
2 with	5,001 to 6,000	11,080	16%
1 with	4,001 to 5,000	4,280	6%
1 with	3,001 to 4,000	3,137	4%
3 with	2,001 to 3,000	8,000	12%
8 with	1,001 to 2,000	10,182	14%
3 with	501 to 1,000	2,275	3%
21 with	201 to 500	6,704	9%
24 with	101 to 200	3,522	5%
37 with	0 to 100	2,350	3%
102	Total Resellers	65,495	92%
	Direct Customers (incl. charities)	5,283	8%
	Total domains at 31 December 2006	70,778	100%

TABLE 4: RESELLER MARKET PROFILE

These resellers operate in a 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, and broadband will continue to play an important role. In a type of virtuous circle, compelling content, enabled by broadband, brings new 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 analysed into eight classes of registrant and eleven categories of domains. Table 5 shows which type, or class, of registrants have registered .ie domains. It shows that businesses (body

corporate and sole traders) represent almost 84% of all registrations. This has not changed dramatically in the past two years. However, the growth of registrations of unincorporated associations (clubs and societies), with 6,676 domains, is a noteworthy and welcome trend.

Class of registrant	Grand Total	As a % of Total
Body Corporate	45,702	64.57%
Sole Trader	13,387	18.92%
Unincorporated Association	6,676	9.43%
Statutory Body	2,229	3.15%
School/Educational Institution	1,376	1.94%
Natural Person	836	1.18%
Discretionary Applicant	347	0.49%
Constitutional Body	225	0.32%
	70,778	100.00%

TABLE 5: REGISTRANT PROFILE

The category table below, Table 6, shows that corporate domain names and registered business names represent more than two thirds of all domains registered. The discretionary name category, approaching 20% of the total, reflects the increasing use of .ie web sites for the promotion of particular events, projects or sources of information.

Category of domain name	Grand Total	As a % of Total
Corporate Name	29,173	41.22%
Registered Business Name	18,795	26.55%
Discretionary Name	13,457	19.01%
Unincorporated Association Name	3,609	5.10%
Registered Trade Mark Name	2,250	3.18%
State Agency Name	1,173	1.66%
School/Educational Institution Name	1,053	1.49%
Publication Name	603	0.85%
Personal Trading Name	474	0.67%
Politician's Name	146	0.21%
Personal Name	45	0.06%
	70,778	100.00%

TABLE 6: CATEGORY OF DOMAIN NAMES



LEGAL AND REGULATORY REVIEW

Last year's report dealt with the consultation process undertaken in late 2005 by the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources on a proposed Electronic Communications Miscellaneous Provisions Bill. The draft of the Bill envisaged the transfer of regulatory functions in relation to the .ie domain name from the Minister to ComReg. The Company made a detailed submission on the proposals relating to the IEDR in the draft 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 regulation by ComReg. 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.

There were no developments in relation to the Bill in 2006 but it was reintroduced early in 2007 under the revised title Communications Regulation (Amendment) Bill 2007. The Bill was duly passed by An Dáil on 27th March 2007 and by An Seanad on 3rd April 2007. The Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007 was subsequently signed into law by the President in April 2007.

The Act follows closely on the earlier draft Bill and, with some limited but important amendments and additions, essentially transfers the powers previously available to the Minister under the Electronic Commerce Act 2000 (but never exercised by him) to ComReg. The provisions of the 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, 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. Indeed in 2006 the IEDR introduced a Registrant Protection Fund. 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.

ComReg will, of course, be aware of the Company's concerns and, no doubt, alive also to the risks involved. The Company looks forward to engaging with ComReg as appropriate and to establishing a mutually satisfactory working relationship with the Regulator, which will facilitate the continued growth of the .ie namespace, in the interests of the consumer of .ie: the Local Internet Community.



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 2006 the IEDR substantially increased the security, resilience and failover capability of its nameservers and its mission-critical systems and applications by co-locating critical elements of the infrastructure in the Data Electronics data centre in Dublin. Provision has also been made for the setup of a nameserver location within the Irish Internet Exchange (INEX) to further bolster the nameserver network and continue to grow and expand the footprint of the registry's DNS network.

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 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.

Throughout 2006, the company also designed and developed an xml-based API for its reseller community - known as the IE Application Program Interface (IEAPI). This project forms part of the IEDR's commitment to its resellers to continue to improve the systems and means of interaction with the registry. The IEAPI was implemented in September 2006. It offers authorised resellers an automated interface with the registry facilitating automatic domain name registration, modification, deletion and payment.

Prior to its inception, resellers were required to fill-in web forms in order to perform an action on a domain name. The IEAPI removes this duplication of effort thereby increasing reseller productivity and enabling them to focus their energies on growing the .ie domain

space. The company's top five resellers, amongst others, have all adopted the IEAPI as their preferred method of interaction with the registry. To date over 5,000 domains have been registered via this system.

The IEAPI has proven to be a key tool in the IEDR's mission critical application suite. It has delivered all the functionality of the IEDR Reseller Console which itself was enhanced further during 2006. Both applications give resellers full control of their domain portfolios ensuring efficient administration of their domains and punctual payment of invoices. The company has plans to develop these successful applications further throughout 2007.

DNS Infrastructure

The IEDR DNS infrastructure consists of a network of 19 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 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 19 nameserver locations. The geographical distribution of the nameserver locations is shown in Figure 1.

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. Depending on the nature and extent of these adverse conditions there may be some degradation of performance if they continued over an extended period of time.

The IEDR is committed to ensuring that registrants' domain data is up-to-date and accurate at all times. Currently that data in the IE Zone is 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.

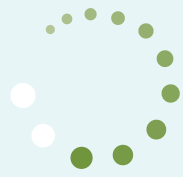
It is important to note that even if the IEDR physical location, staff and primary nameserver were wiped out (an unlikely scenario) and no action was taken to invoke emergency plans (an even more unlikely

scenario), then service to .ie domains would still continue for a minimum of 30 days. Obviously, new registrations, changes and deletions would not take place but, crucially, existing domain holders' websites 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 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. This serves to increase the responsiveness



FIGURE 1: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IE ZONE NAMESERVERS



of the overall system by using the closest (in terms of network topology) available resource to answer any query that enters the system. In general terms, this means that .ie domain lookups will be answered by the topologically closest nameserver node e.g. someone in London looking up a .ie address will be answered by the London node. This means increased system efficiency, faster response times, reduced potential for outages, and increased resilience against deliberate malicious attacks.

Denial of Service (DoS) issues

A daily threat to registries' DNS infrastructure is the potential for DoS 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.

In attack scenarios the traffic or query loads on the nameserver network can increase to many times that of normal traffic. What this means is that traffic levels experienced by the IE DNS Nameservers (see Chart 4 below) would increase massively above normal levels in an attempt to disrupt the service. As recently reported by Verisign Inc **"the DNS must be able to handle cyber attacks that drive DNS query volumes to 50-150 times of their normal levels."** (see Chart 5 right)

Standard level of queries

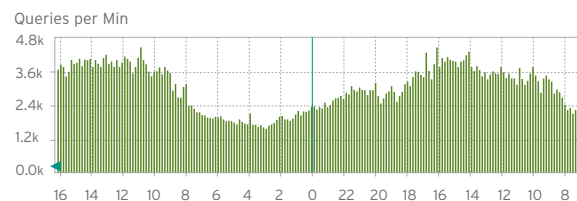


CHART 4: STANDARD LEVEL OF QUERIES RECEIVED BY IEDR PRIMARY NAMESERVER AT DIFFERENT PERIODS DURING THE DAY (READING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

In addition such 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." 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. In a report from ICANN on an attack which hit six of the internet root servers, it was reported that the two root servers that do not use Anycast technology, were those most affected by the attack. Through its membership of organisations such as Centr and RIPE, the IEDR is able to closely monitor and be actively involved in applying new methodologies and technologies to help keep Ireland's Internet users safe, secure and online.

Security Attack Bandwidth Vs. Normal Bandwidth

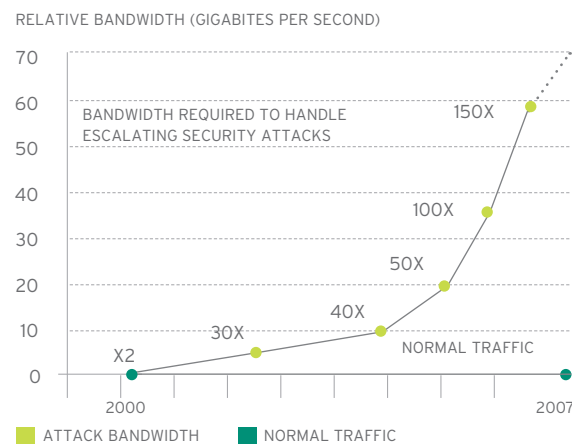


CHART 5: VERISIGN'S RELATIVE BANDWIDTH REQUIRED TO HANDLE SECURITY ATTACKS (SOURCE: VERISIGN DOMAIN NAME INDUSTRY BRIEF - MARCH 2007)

McAfee report on the most risky domains

In early 2007 McAfee security company published the results of its website safety assessments. It identified Ireland's .ie namespace as the second safest domain namespace of the 265 country and generic top-level domains assessed (see Chart 6). It analysed 8.1 million of the world's most trafficked web sites which account for more than 95% of worldwide Web traffic. Websites were tested for a wide variety of unwanted behaviours such as "spamminess" and browser exploits, also known as drive-by downloads, which enable viruses or spyware to install on a consumer's computer without their consent, and often without their knowledge.

The differences in threats vary significantly by country, for example a consumer is almost 12 times more likely to encounter a drive-by download while surfing Russian domains as Colombian ones. Registering at a website in India results in a 4.3% chance of getting spammy e-mail, while taking the same action with a domain registered in China yields a 7.2% chance. It noted that 2.7 million times every month, casual Web surfers visit risky Dutch web sites. Even though Hong Kong has approximately the same percentage of risky websites, those risky domains received just 52,000 clicks each month.

The report highlights the extent to which the problems of spam, spyware and viruses are international issues which require international co-operation to resolve. Individual countries national legislation or regulation will not be effective in combating these threats. **Ireland's favourable ranking is no coincidence, given that the managed registry has a policy of always validating a claim to a new domain name before registration can be completed.** This traceability of the person or company behind a .ie website should be a major source of confidence for consumers intending to transact online with credit card details on a .ie website.

McAfee names the most risky domains

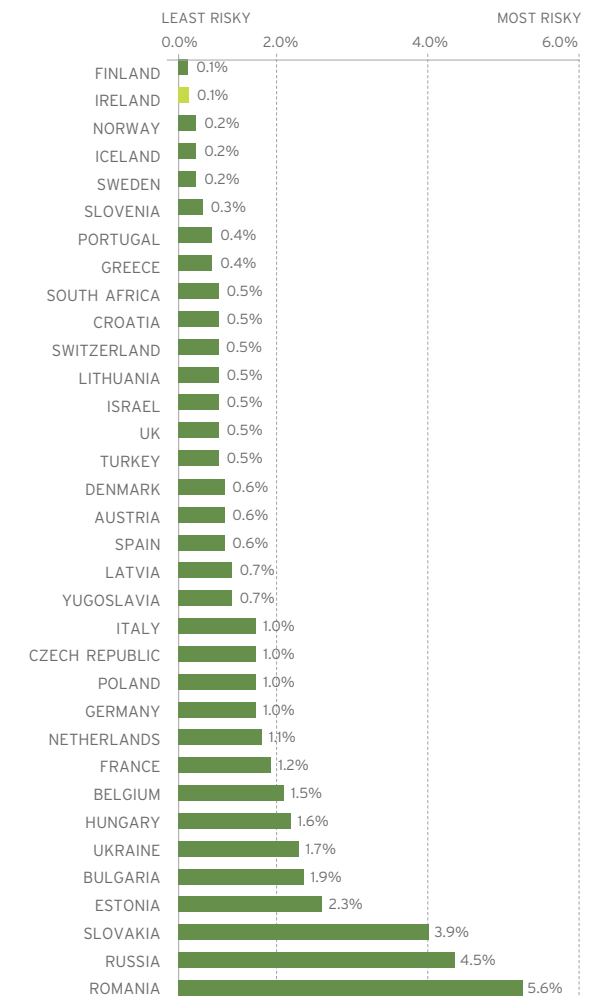
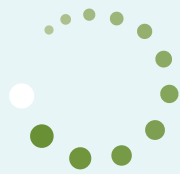


CHART 6: MCAFEE NAMES THE MOST RISKY DOMAINS. (SOURCE: [HTTP://WWW.SITEADVISOR.COM/STUDIES/MALWEB_MAR2007.HTML](http://www.siteadvisor.com/studies/MALWEB_MAR2007.HTML))



ENUM

In March 2006 ComReg announced that the IENUM Consortium had won the competition to provide Ireland with a single registry for the supply of ENUM services. 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.

On 18 December 2006 IENUM Limited signed an agreement with ComReg to provide the national ENUM registry service for Ireland.

In cooperation with the ENUM Policy Advisory Board (PAB) it is expected that Ireland's ENUM 353 Registry will commence commercial operations by mid-2007. IENUM Limited will also operate as a Tier 2 service provider and validation entity to provide a showcase facility and be a registrar of last resort for registrants.

During 2007 and beyond, the Company, ComReg and the PAB will work together on a range of market development activities, reflecting the shared responsibility for this important task.

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.

ENUM explained

Have you ever wanted to contact someone by email or fax or mobile phone but only have their fixed-line telephone number? ENUM (Electronic Numbering) is an emerging Internet protocol that enables you to do exactly that.

ENUM is an addressing protocol that enables a range of communications mechanisms to be used to contact a participating customer. ENUM will play an integral part in the provision of emerging communications services, such as VoIP, next generation networks (NGNs) and Fixed-Mobile Convergence, whereby users can opt-in on a voluntary basis. It is capable of responding to queries returning any type of address that a telephony consumer cares to register (e.g. web URL, email address, fax number, mobile number or an IP number).

ENUM automatically returns the set of corresponding contact addresses when someone's telephone number is entered, making it easy for service providers to then automate an actual connection over the most appropriate, efficient and cost-effective medium.

The evolution of ENUM in Ireland was initiated by ComReg, with support from the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

Additional information is contained on our website at www.iedr.ie/ENUM.faq and www.enum.ie

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 are to be responsible to the Board for the coordination 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 2006 the company sponsored the Social Contribution Category of the 2006 Irish Internet Association (IIA). 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 cooperation with a number of its resellers (see 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.

In 2006 the Company commenced a three-year programme to sponsor a research student in Ireland's universities, to research and report on appropriate Internet-related topics. The objective is to provide research-based material which will be of value to the Local Internet Community.

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 its service to its customers and to the Local Internet Community.

The Company endeavours to be a good employer in all respects. 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.

26%

THE IEDR REDUCED PRICES BY A FURTHER 26% IN 2006. THE LATEST PRICE REDUCTION IN JANUARY 2007 FOLLOWS A SERIES OF PRICE CUTS, INCLUDING 26% IN 2006, 12.5% IN 2005 AND 10% IN 2004. THE PRICE OF A .IE DOMAIN NAME HAS NOW FALLEN BY 50% SINCE 2003.

43%

IN 2006 .IE REGISTRATIONS WERE UP BY 43% COMPARED TO 2005

2,000

A RECORD NUMBER OF .IE DOMAIN NAMES WERE REGISTERED IN MARCH 2006, EXCEEDING 2,000 REGISTRATIONS IN A MONTH. ONE YEAR LATER A NEW RECORD WAS SET OF 2,700 .IE DOMAINS REGISTERED IN MARCH 2007.

22,590

NEW .IE REGISTRATIONS IN 2006 TOTALLED 22,590

70,000

THE NUMBER OF .IE REGISTRATIONS EXCEEDED 70,000 BY DECEMBER 2006, AND SINCE THEN HAS PASSED THE 75,000 MILESTONE IN MARCH 2007.

.ie
A LOCAL
ADDRESS FOR
IRELAND'S
INTERNET
COMMUNITY

FINANCIALS



COMPANY INFORMATION

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006**

Directors
Professor J.O. Scanlan
(Chairman)
Ms. Frances M. Buggy
Mr. Mark Dobbyn
Dr. Patrick Frain
Dr. Canice Lambe
Mr. Kevin McCarthy

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.

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 €734,058 (2005 - €864,846).

Fair review
The year 2006 was a satisfactory year of development and growth for the company. The company delivered significant price reductions of 23% 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 18th December 2006. 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 2006, and largely offset the price reductions, resulting in a small decrease in turnover of 2%. The financial position of the company at 31st December 2006 is solid with adequate liquid resources, and Members Funds of €1.5 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 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.

Secretary
Mr. Jim Joyce

Company Number
315315

Registered Office
14 Windsor Terrace
Sandycove
Dublin

Auditors
Duignan Carthy O'Neill
84 Northumberland Road
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4

Bankers
Bank of Ireland
Montrose
Co. Dublin

Solicitors
Arthur Cox
Earlsfort Centre
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

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, Ms. Frances Buggy and Mr. Canice Lambe retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

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 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 Mr. Mark Dobbyn
Director Director

13th April 2007



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 2006, 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 31st December 2006 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

13th April 2007



PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

Continuing Operations			
	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2006 €	Year ended 31 December 2005 €
Turnover		2,309,332	2,356,064
Administrative Expenses		(1,504,789)	(1,380,783)
Operating profit	2	804,543	975,281
Interest Income		17,769	13,719
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(526)	(7,210)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		821,786	981,790
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(87,728)	(116,944)
Profit retained for the year		734,058	864,846
Profit and loss account at beginning of year			
Accumulated profit / (loss) brought forward		803,582	(61,264)
Accumulated profit carried forward		1,537,640	803,582
Statement of total recognised gains and losses			
Total recognised gains relating to the year		734,058	864,846
Total recognised gains since last annual report		734,058	864,846

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Notes	2006 €	2005 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	79,876	24,316
Financial Fixed Assets	8	2,000,070	1,000,000
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	243,737	250,544
Cash at bank and in hand		422,520	1,010,441
		666,257	1,260,985
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,208,563)	(1,481,719)
Net Current Liabilities		(542,306)	(220,734)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		1,537,640	803,582
Capital and Reserves			
Profit and loss account	11	1,537,640	803,582
Members' Funds	12	1,537,640	803,582



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006**

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 2006. 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 2006. 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 contribution 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.

2. Operating Profit

The operating profit is arrived at after charging:

Depreciation and write-off of tangible assets	53,491	65,724
Auditors' remuneration	14,750	14,148
Directors' remuneration	65,000	-
Secretarial fees	30,000	30,000

3. Interest payable and similar charges

On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans wholly repayable within five years	526	6,047
Finance charges	-	1,163
	526	7,210

4. Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly numbers of employees during the year were:

Administration	11	9
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Employment costs

Wages and salaries	696,663	525,366
Social welfare costs	57,090	49,062
Other pension costs	25,696	23,477
	779,449	597,905

	Year ended 31 December 2006 €	Year ended 31 December 2005 €
Operating Profit		
Depreciation and write-off of tangible assets	53,491	65,724
Auditors' remuneration	14,750	14,148
Directors' remuneration	65,000	-
Secretarial fees	30,000	30,000
Interest payable and similar charges		
On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans wholly repayable within five years	526	6,047
Finance charges	-	1,163
Employees		
Administration	11	9
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	696,663	525,366
Social welfare costs	57,090	49,062
Other pension costs	25,696	23,477
	779,449	597,905



	Year ended 31 December 2006 €	Year ended 31 December 2005 €
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 €25,696 (2005 - €23,477).		
6. Taxation		
(a) Taxation		
Current year taxation		
Corporation Tax on the profit for the year on ordinary activities	93,672	116,944
Overestimated in prior year	(5,944)	-
	<u>87,728</u>	<u>116,944</u>
(b) Factors affecting tax charge for year		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	821,786	981,790
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of Corporation Tax in Ireland of 12.5%	102,723	122,724
Effects of:		
· Income/(expenses) not allowable for tax purposes	(1,367)	(1,329)
· Capital allowances for period in excess of Depreciation	(7,684)	(4,451)
	<u>93,672</u>	<u>116,944</u>

7. Tangible assets
Cost

At 1 January 2006	3,809	452,564	76,366	532,739
Additions	-	108,006	1,045	109,051
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2006	<u>3,809</u>	<u>560,570</u>	<u>77,411</u>	<u>641,790</u>

Depreciation

At 1 January 2006	3,809	435,926	68,688	508,423
On disposals	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	49,900	3,591	53,491
At 31 December 2006	<u>3,809</u>	<u>485,826</u>	<u>72,279</u>	<u>561,914</u>

Net book values

At 31 December 2006	-	74,744	5,132	79,876
At 31 December 2005	-	16,638	7,678	24,316

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 2006.

	Land and buildings leasehold €	Computer Equipment €	Fixtures and Fittings €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 January 2006	3,809	452,564	76,366	532,739
Additions	-	108,006	1,045	109,051
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2006	<u>3,809</u>	<u>560,570</u>	<u>77,411</u>	<u>641,790</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2006	3,809	435,926	68,688	508,423
On disposals	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	49,900	3,591	53,491
At 31 December 2006	<u>3,809</u>	<u>485,826</u>	<u>72,279</u>	<u>561,914</u>
Net book values				
At 31 December 2006	-	74,744	5,132	79,876
At 31 December 2005	-	16,638	7,678	24,316



	2006 €	2005 €
8. Financial Fixed Assets		
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	70	-
Other investments	2,000,000	1,000,000
	2,000,070	1,000,000

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 :

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	Not trading

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	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 2006, except for IENUM Limited which is stated at cost.

Other investments	Unlisted	Total
Cost		
At 1 January 2006	1,000,000	1,000,000
Purchased in year	1,000,000	1,000,000
At 31 December 2006	2,000,000	2,000,000

The market value of the Investments at 31 December 2006 was €2,303,085 (2005 €1,060,922). The accounting policy for the Other investments is outlined in Note 1.8.

	2006 €	2005 €
9. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	170,976	158,430
Prepayments and accrued income	72,761	92,114
	243,737	250,544
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Equipment lease liability	-	39,516
Trade creditors	97,686	82,656
Bank loan	-	24,131
Corporation tax	118	104,718
Other taxes and social security costs	1,117	40,647
Accruals	94,987	80,579
Deferred Income	1,014,655	1,109,472
	1,208,563	1,481,719
Other taxes and social security costs include:		
PAYE & PRSI	-	-
VAT	1,117	40,647
	1,117	40,647

(a) At 31st December 2006, the company had an unused line of credit facility with Bank of Ireland amounting to €115,000.

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

Notes	2006 €	2005 €
	170,976	158,430
	72,761	92,114
	243,737	250,544
	-	39,516
(a)	97,686	82,656
	-	24,131
	118	104,718
	1,117	40,647
	94,987	80,579
(b)	1,014,655	1,109,472
	1,208,563	1,481,719
	-	-
	1,117	40,647
	1,117	40,647



	Profit and loss account €	Total €
11. Equity Reserves		
At 31 December 2005	803,582	803,582
Profit for the year	734,058	734,058
At 31 December 2006	1,537,640	1,537,640

	2006	2005
12. Reconciliation of movements in Members' Funds		
Profit for the year	734,058	864,846
At 1 January	803,582	(61,264)
At 31 December	1,537,640	803,582

13. Guarantee
 Parent Company Guarantee
 On 18th 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 18th 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:

	2006 Premises	2005 Premises
Expiring:		
· Within one year	-	95,232
· Between two and five years	80,000	-
· More than five years	-	-
	80,000	95,232

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 2006.

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 13th April 2007 and signed on its behalf by:

Professor J.O. Scanlan
 Director

Mr. Mark Dobbyn
 Director

Date: 13th April 2007



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)
- **Liaise with representative industry groups**
 - Through membership and associations with organisations such as ISPAI, IIA 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 55 million .com domains, and accordingly prices are lower than for .ie. Ireland is a small market with an estimated combined total of 177,000 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.



Abbreviations – Glossary

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ccTLD	country code Top-Level Domain
CENTR	Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries
DNS	Domain Name System
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
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
NAT	Network Address Translation
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
ZF	Zone File

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

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

.hn	Honduras
.hr	Croatia/Hrvatska
.ht	Haiti
.hu	Hungary
.id	Indonesia
.ie	Ireland
.il	Israel
.im	Isle of Man
.in	India
.io	British Indian Ocean Territory
.iq	Iraq
.ir	Iran, Islamic Republic of
.is	Iceland
.it	Italy
.je	Jersey
.jm	Jamaica
.jo	Jordan
.jp	Japan
.ke	Kenya
.kg	Kyrgyzstan
.kh	Cambodia
.ki	Kiribati
.km	Comoros
.kn	Saint Kitts and Nevis
.kp	Korea, Democratic People's Republic
.kr	Korea, Republic of
.kw	Kuwait
.ky	Cayman Islands
.kz	Kazakhstan
.la	Lao People's Democratic Republic
.lb	Lebanon
.lc	Saint Lucia
.li	Liechtenstein
.lk	Sri Lanka
.lr	Liberia
.ls	Lesotho
.lt	Lithuania
.lu	Luxembourg
.lv	Latvia
.ly	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
.ma	Morocco
.mc	Monaco
.md	Moldova, Republic of
.mg	Madagascar
.mh	Marshall Islands
.mk	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of
.ml	Mali
.mm	Myanmar
.mn	Mongolia
.mo	Macau
.mp	Northern Mariana Islands
.mq	Martinique
.mr	Mauritania
.ms	Montserrat
.mt	Malta
.mu	Mauritius
.mv	Maldives
.mw	Malawi
.mx	Mexico
.my	Malaysia
.mz	Mozambique
.na	Namibia
.nc	New Caledonia
.ne	Niger
.nf	Norfolk Island
.ng	Nigeria
.ni	Nicaragua
.nl	Netherlands
.no	Norway
.np	Nepal
.nr	Nauru
.nu	Niue
.nz	New Zealand
.om	Oman
.pa	Panama
.pe	Peru
.pf	French Polynesia
.pg	Papua New Guinea
.ph	Philippines
.pk	Pakistan
.pl	Poland
.pm	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
.pn	Pitcairn Island
.pr	Puerto Rico
.ps	Palestinian Territory, Occupied
.pt	Portugal
.pw	Palau
.py	Paraguay
.qa	Qatar
.re	Reunion Island
.ro	Romania
.ru	Russian Federation
.rw	Rwanda
.sa	Saudi Arabia
.sb	Solomon Islands
.sc	Seychelles
.sd	Sudan
.se	Sweden
.sg	Singapore

.sh	Saint Helena
.si	Slovenia
.sj	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
.sk	Slovak Republic
.sl	Sierra Leone
.sm	San Marino
.sn	Senegal
.so	Somalia
.sr	Suriname
.st	Sao Tome and Principe
.sv	El Salvador
.sy	Syrian Arab Republic
.sz	Swaziland
.tc	Turks and Caicos Islands
.td	Chad
.tf	French Southern Territories
.tg	Togo
.th	Thailand
.tj	Tajikistan
.tk	Tokelau
.tl	Timor-Leste
.tm	Turkmenistan
.tn	Tunisia
.to	Tonga
.tp	East Timor
.tr	Turkey
.tt	Trinidad and Tobago
.tv	Tuvalu
.tw	Taiwan
.tz	Tanzania
.ua	Ukraine
.ug	Uganda
.uk	United Kingdom
.um	United States Minor Outlying Islands
.us	United States
.uy	Uruguay
.uz	Uzbekistan
.va	Holy See (Vatican City State)
.vc	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
.ve	Venezuela
.vg	Virgin Islands, British
.vi	Virgin Islands, U.S.
.vn	Vietnam
.vu	Vanuatu
.wf	Wallis and Futuna Islands
.ws	Western Samoa
.ye	Yemen
.yt	Mayotte
.yu	Yugoslavia
.za	South Africa
.zm	Zambia
.zw	Zimbabwe

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