



The Norwegian registry

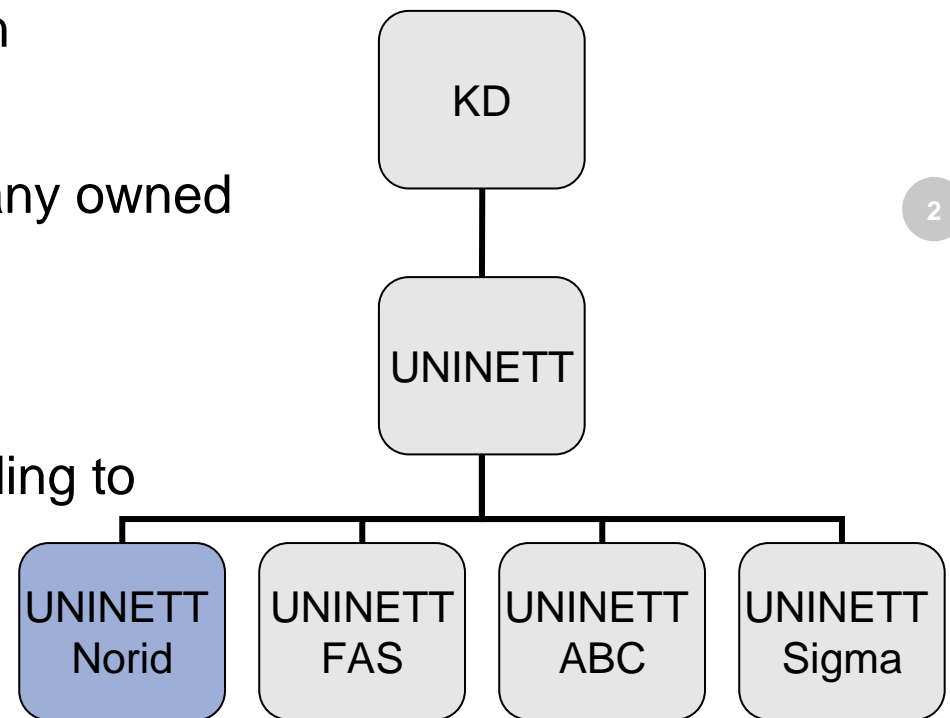
Internettdagarne

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What is Norid?

- UNINETT AS: shareholders company owned by the ministry of education
- UNINETT Norid AS: shareholders company owned by UNINETT
 - Not part of public administration
 - organised according to private law



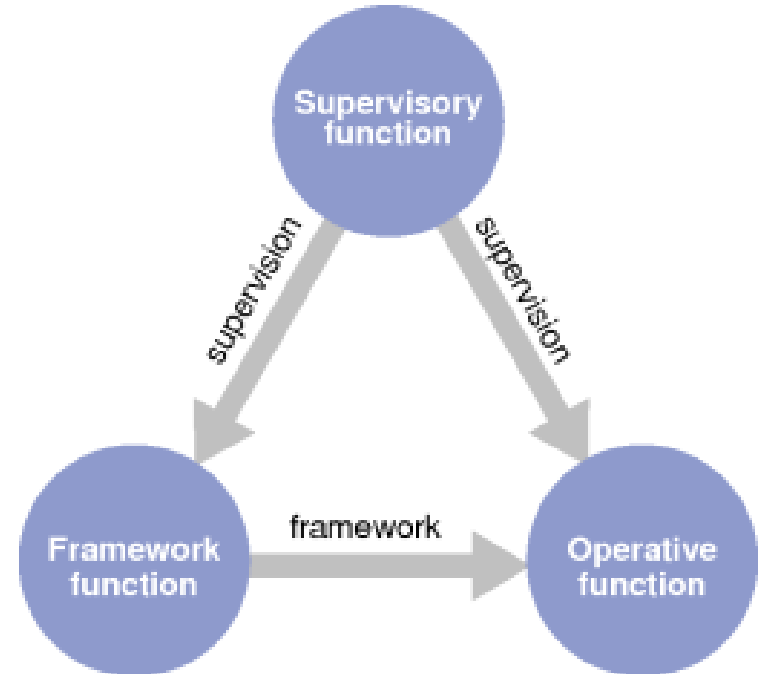
Who makes the rules for .no?

- How is the domain name policy created?
- Who ensures that the rules are followed?
- What is the role of the government?

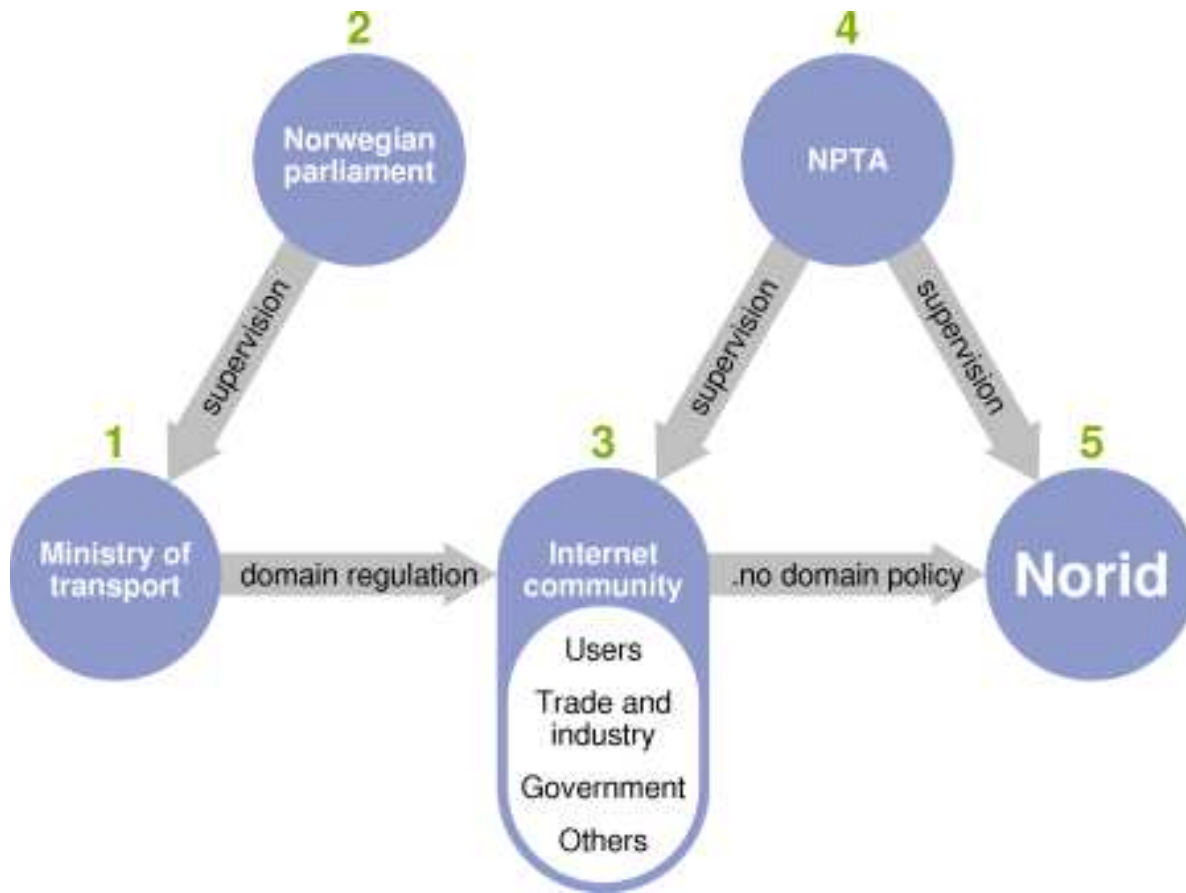


Basic model

- Three separate functions who interact with each other:
 - Framework function
 - Sets a framework for the operative function
 - Operative function
 - Does a task
 - Supervisory function
 - Keeps oversight with both the other functions
- NB! Some entities can hold several functions simultaneously



The administrative model



1. Framework function
 - The government sets high-level framework through domain regulation
2. Supervisory function
 - The parliament is supervisory function for all regulations
3. Operative function/ framework function
 - LIC develops domain name policy for .no
4. Supervisory function
 - NPTA supervises Norid and the policy process
5. Operative function
 - Norid runs the registry according to the domain name policy

The best of both worlds

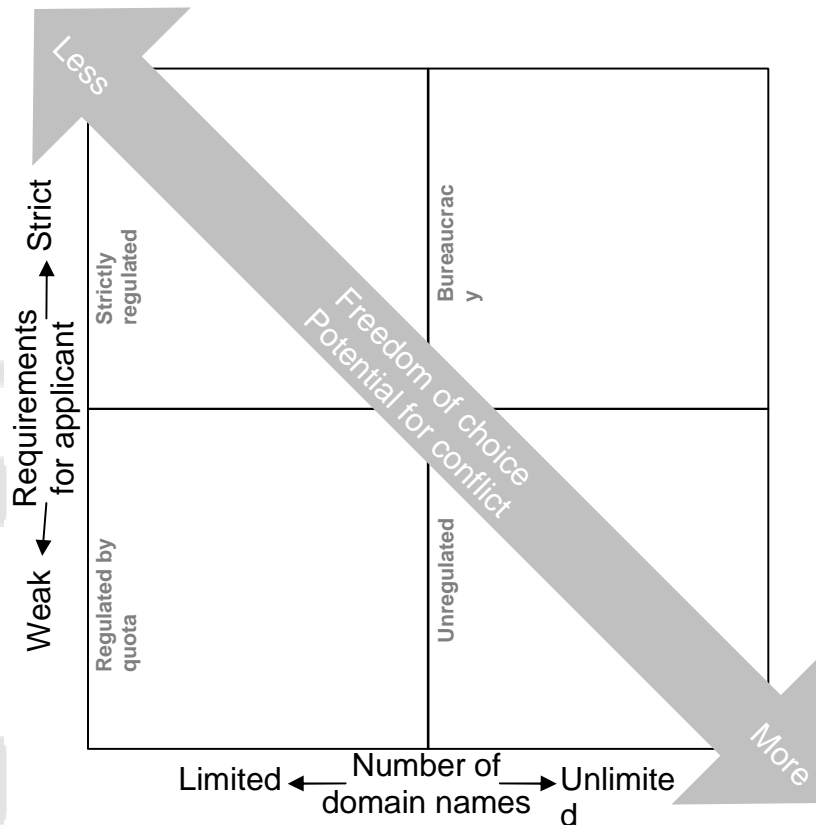
- The administrative model tries to combine the best from the private and public sphere
- "Private"
 - domain name policy as private law contract is easier to change when needed
 - efficiency and flexibility
 - principle of self regulation is kept: the people with a stake in .no (users, domain name holders, government etc.) all take part in developing the domain name policy
- "Public"
 - ownership by the State gives stability and legitimacy
 - important principles placed within the regulation (requirements for the domain name policy development process, non-discriminatory rules etc)

Drawbacks with the model



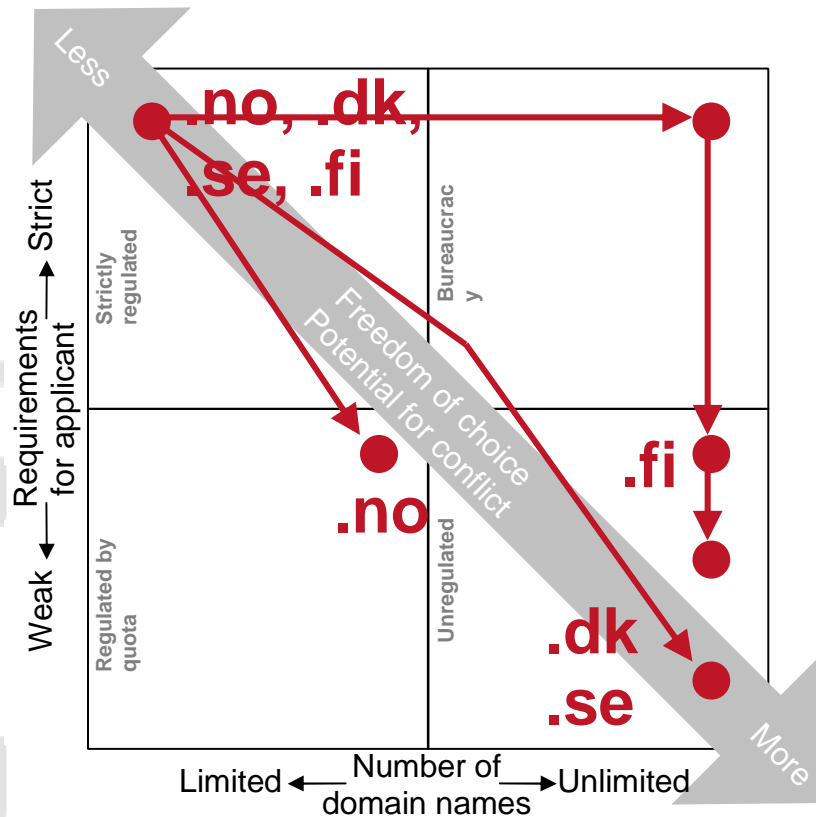
- "Det rareste dyret i Noas Ark"
- The public – private hybrid may work very well, but it looks weird and is difficult to understand.

Domain name policies



- In essence, who can register what?
- Two central aspects
 - Requirements for applicant
 - Document a right to the name
 - Local presence
 - Be organisation
 - Number of domains allowed pr applicant
 - Limited/Unlimited

Domain name policy under .no



- We started at the same place...
 - Applicant must be local organisation and document rights
 - 1 domain per applicant
- .no today
 - Applicant must be local organisation
 - 20 domains per applicant
- .dk and .se: no limits and no requirements
fi: no limits, but local presence required

.no distribution channels

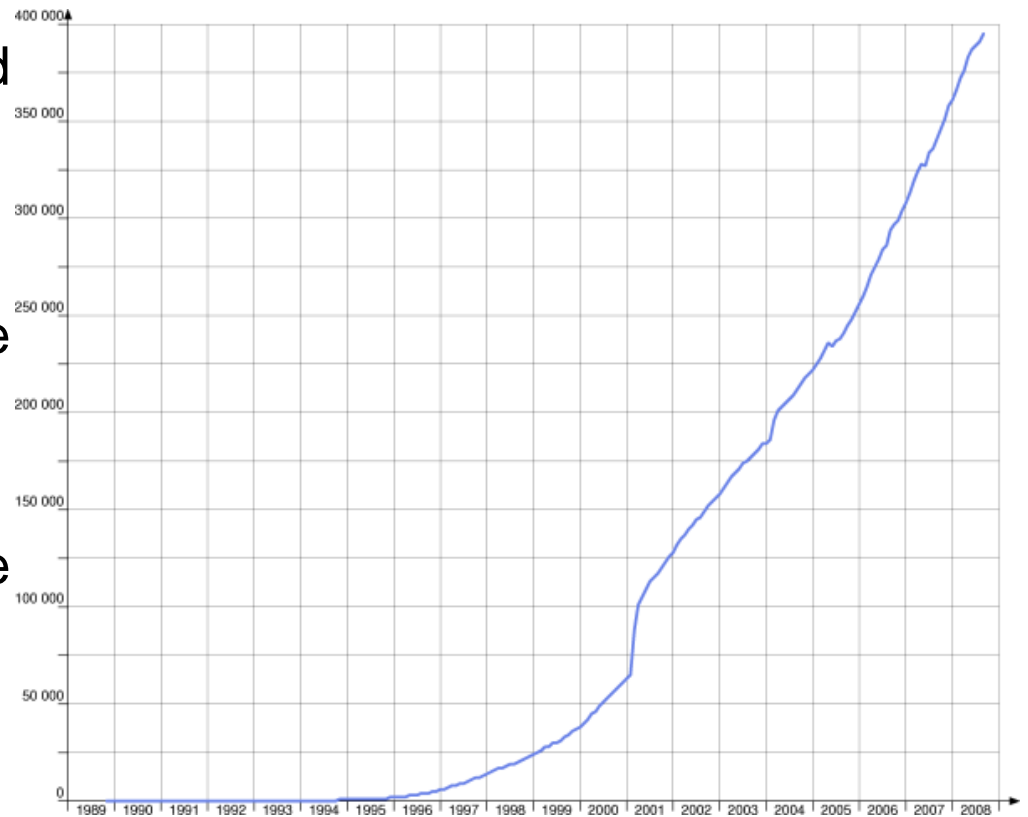
- Registry runs basic services, everything else is left to registrars who compete to provide best price/performance to customers
- No direct registration – usually no direct contact between registry and domain holder (exceptions are complaints regarding the registrar, no renewal of the domain etc.)
- Roughly 400 active registrars
- Market share of registrars:
 - Top 2 / Top 10
 - 2000: 77% / 86%
 - 2001: 30% / 60%
 - 2004: 19% / 45%
 - 2008: 27% / 53%

Pricing

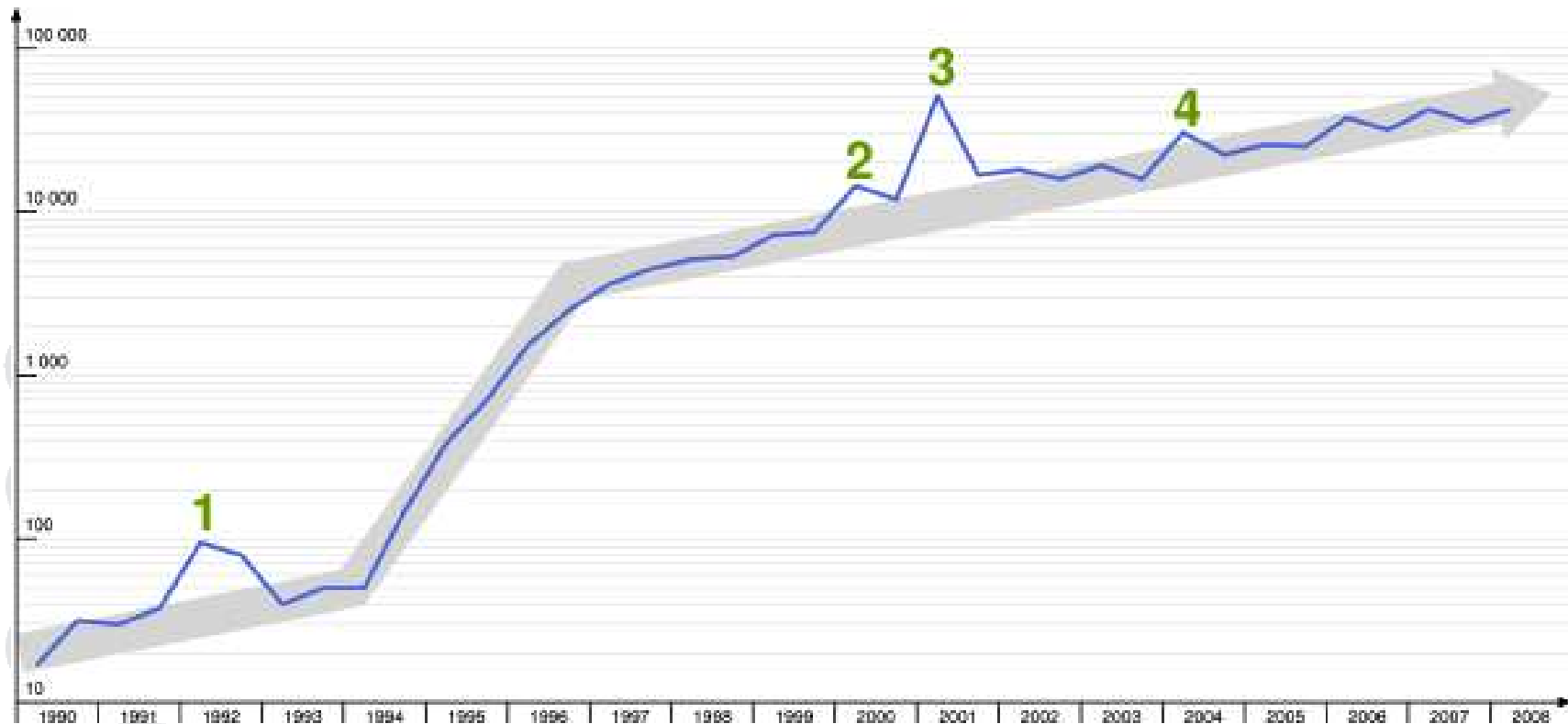
- Non-profit organisation – no surplus given to the shareholders
- Need for reasonable economic robustness
 - in case of emergencies
 - long term investments
- Prices are reduced as the system becomes more effective
- In the early days the price was 51,3 Euro per year. That price has been reduced several times and current price is 5,7 Euros per year

Development of .no domains

- appr 403 000 domains registered
- 4,2% IDNs
- 66% of domain name holders have 1 domain
- 97% of domain name holders have 10 or fewer domains
- Renewal 95%



Trend of new registrations



1. Universities connects to the Net registrars

2. Introduction of

3. Liberalisation

4. Introduction of IDNs

- Growth in new registrations still exponential but possibly slowing

Activities for 2009

- Launching a new registry system
 - EPP
 - Better scalability for the future
 - Increased functionality for registrars and domain name holders
 - Better suited for introduction of DNSSEC, IRIS etc.
- Domain names for private individuals
 - Analyse and balance the needs of private individuals and organisations
 - Create a policy suited to the need of society as a whole
- gTLDs?





www.norid.no