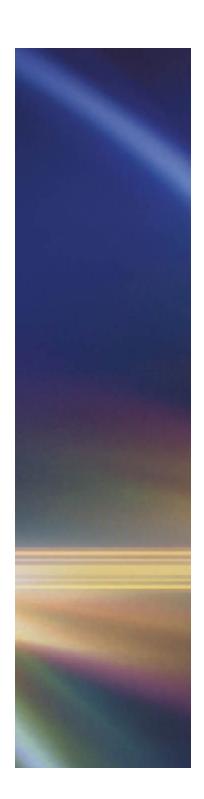
.uk Public Policy Partnership Emily Taylor - Director of Legal and Policy, Nominet UK

Geneva, 26 September 2005

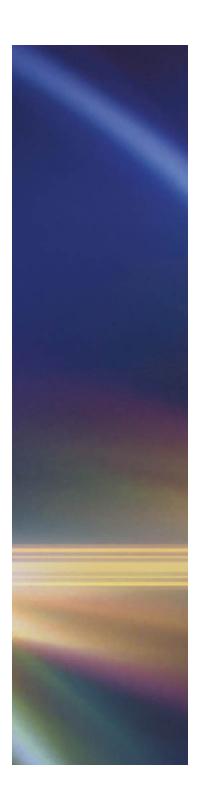




Background

- Private sector registry
- No formal agreement between UK Government and Nominet
- No domain name legislation, no sector regulation

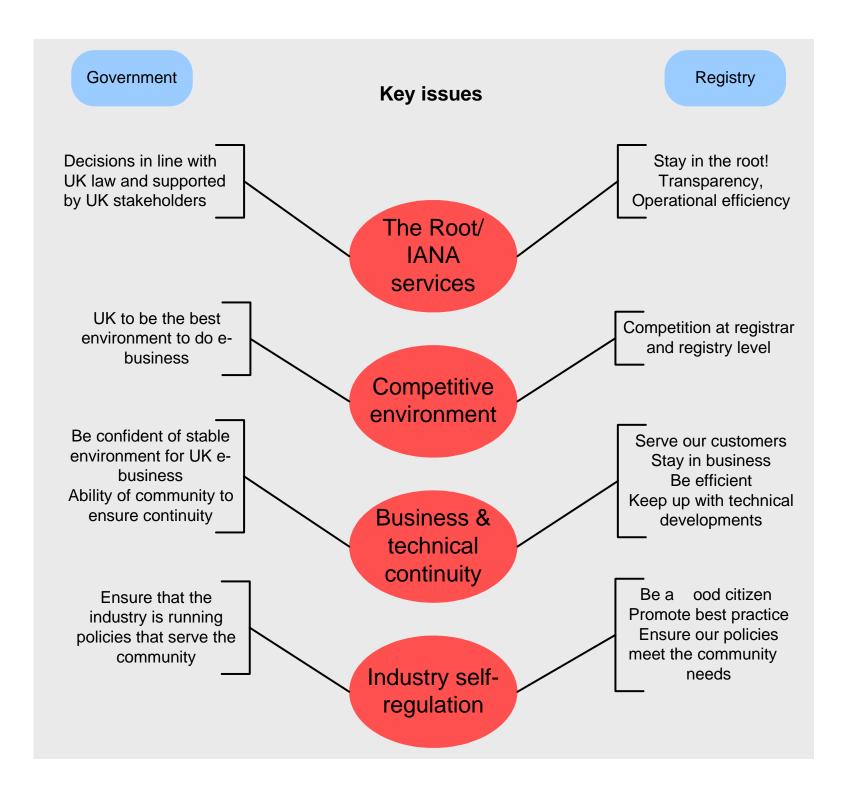


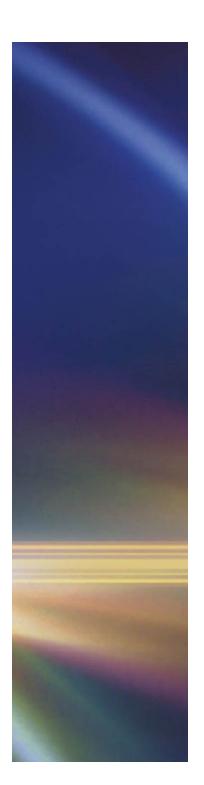


Nominet, the basics

- Not for profit company, limited by guarantee
- Liberal domain name policy (over 4.3 million names)
- Strong registrar competition (over 3,700 registrars)
- Mission to act in the interests of the Local Internet Community, responding to stakeholder requirements
- Active participation of multi-stakeholders (Policy Advisory Board)







Business and technical continuity

- Automation, robustness, redundancy
- Continuous investment in infrastructure
- Key performance indicators based on 100% availability of services
- Healthy retained surplus
- Likely reaction of membership if decline or poor management
- Insurance and risk management

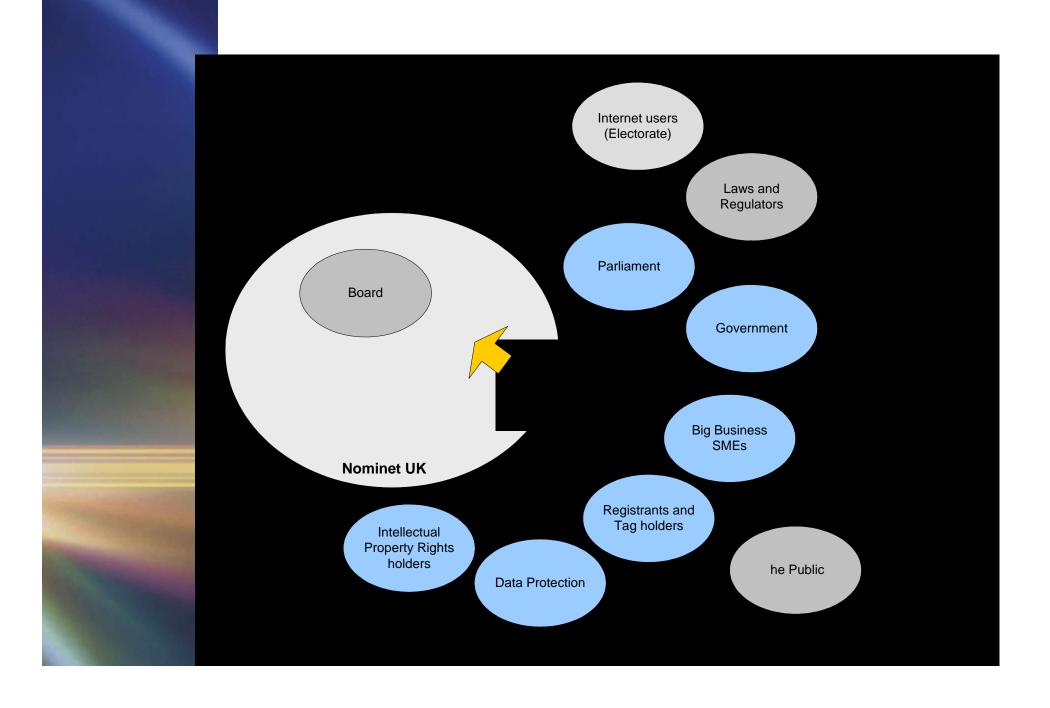




Benefits of self-regulation

- Direct dialogue with stakeholders
- Balancing conflicting viewpoints
- Open, public consultations on policy issues
- Policy Advisory Board within Nominet's corporate structure





The UK Framework: History

- "[need for] an organisation willing to run the UK Internet Naming Service in a manner that guaranteed high quality service levels"
- "... dependent upon the support of interested parties forming the British Internet industry"
- "... legitimacy ... because of the openness and transparency of the process associated with its establishment and the type of organisational structure"
- "... incorporating the interests of a multitude of actors ... in a manner that prevented any particular group of interests from exerting undue influence..."
- "The actors who participated in the registry formation process were able to define ... the constraints that would be placed on their domain name registration activities"
- "... virtually no government involvement in the registry formation process"

(From: Internet Governance in Transition, Daniel J Paré, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2003)

Government Objectives

- The UK as one of the best places in the world for on-line business
- World-class Infrastructure
- Competitive environment
- The "good citizen" role of industry self-regulation
 - Subject to EU and national laws (data protection, fair trading, consumer protection, competition law): on-line as off-line
 - Responsive to concerns

The UK Regulatory Environment

- No ccTLD-specific regulation
- No formal DTI-Nominet agreement
- Industry self-coordination
 - Focussed on sector needs
 - Responsive to changing demands
 - No competing priorities
 - Can invest for the future
- A small but important strategic resource

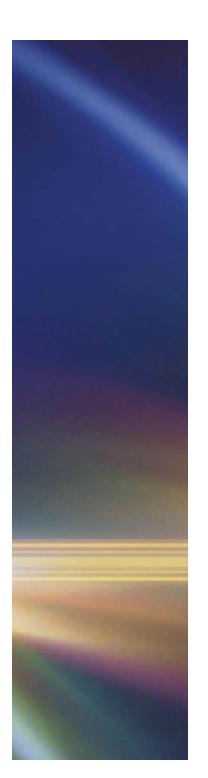
Nominet turnover: £ 12 mn

– ISPs' turnover > £ 1 bn

– eCommerce in the UK > £ 40 bn

Nominet's Policy Advisory Board – another view

- Advisory
 - Does not take away company's responsibility
 - But does help company understand issues and concerns
- Forum for discussion
 - Balance concerns
 - Changing environment
- Helps Nominet behave as a "good citizen"



Conclusions: Characteristics of the .uk model

- Industry self-regulation works well in fast-changing environment
- Benefits of local solutions to match needs of local stakeholders
- Responsible registries, responsive to all stakeholder needs, not only the industry.
- Off-line laws apply
- .uk: a successful model of informal, co-operative partnership between private sector and government

