JP Domain Name
Registry Report
2005

15 March 2006

Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.

http://jprs.co.jp/en/

http://日本レジストリサービス.jp/

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Introduction

Management and administration of the .JP top-level domain forms part of the foundation of the Internet and requires a high level of commitment to enhancing the public interest and sound competitiveness. Based on the understanding of vital nature of the service and its influence on the society, Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS) annually publishes the report on the management and administration of JP Domain Name. This document reports the activities in 2005 and prospects for the future.

Translated: 2 May 2006

Note: This English translation is provided for informational purposes only.
        For accuracy, please refer to the Japanese version.

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1. Registry Activities

1-1 Goal of JPRS as the JP Domain Name Registry

The main objectives of JPRS as the JP Domain Name registry are: to continuously improve the value of .JP; to provide JP registry services that contribute to society; and to gain stronger support from the local and global Internet community in an environment where JPRS competes and collaborates with other Top Level Domains (TLDs) and similar services.

In January 2001, upon the commencement of JP Domain Name management and administration, JPRS defined the following as the values of its services:

- Reliability: establishing reliable domain names in the global society
- Stability: operating and administering a stable domain name system (DNS)
- Usability: establishing domain names that meet users' needs
- Fee Performance: providing services at internationally competitive fees

JPRS consistently pursues these goals as the core concept of the JP Domain Name. Moreover, JPRS strives to conduct the registry business in consideration of the public interest, fairness and neutrality.

1-2 Challenges

The following items were set out as the main action items for 2005 in the JP registry service.

Complying with the Personal Information Protection Law

Along with the full enforcement of the "Law Concerning the Protection of Personal Information (Personal Information Protection Law)" from April 1, 2005, management and administration of .JP must meet the requirements regarding the handling of personal information defined under the law, while maintaining the data openness principle. The issue here is how to modify the services and rules as well as contract documents to comply with the Law.

Improvement of Japanese JP Domain Name User Environment

As for the Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) user environment, browsers, search engines and mobile phones are continually being improved. The issue for the future is to continue to improve the user environment and raise the degree of awareness of Japanese JP Domain Name. We must consider how to convey the "easy-to-understand" and "easy-to-remember" nature of Japanese JP Domain Name in order to expand its usage.

Improvement of Reliability and Stability of JP DNS

It is essential to improve the reliability and stability of JP DNS to enable JP domain names to be used safely and easily.

Contribution to Development of the Internet

We have a duty to contribute to the development of the global Internet as a JP domain name registry. We must consider how to establish cooperative relationships with domestic and foreign organizations related to the Internet on a technical, operational and policy level in order to carry out our activities.

1-3 Tasks for 2005

To tackle the action items pointed out in section 1-2, JPRS has made every effort to improve the services and value of JP Domain Name in cooperation with various members of the community, including related organizations.

Since early 2005, combined usage of similar characters in domain names in IDN and fraudulent practice of using inadequate DNS server settings have come to an issue. These issues have drawn much attention both inside and outside of Japan. JPRS, as the registry, has taken measures to eliminate these risks.

Handling the Vulnerabilities of IDN to Phishing Fraud (February)

It was pointed out that IDN was vulnerable to phishing. That is, a user of IDN-aware browser may be navigated to unintended or even illegal website which holds a domain name in non-ASCII characters visually confusable to ASCII ones. JPRS explained this issue within and without Japan and stated that the problem had already been minimized in the well-prepared IDN registration services including Japanese JP Domain Name, for which proper measures have been taken since its inception. As a result of the publicity activity, browser vendors' overreaction such as deactivating IDN function was avoided. Moreover, JPRS brought together opinions with other TLD registries providing IDN registration services, and cooperated to update the "Guidelines for the Implementation of Internationalized Domain Names" of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

Compliance with the Personal Information Protection Act (April)

Upon enforcement of the "Personal Information Protection Act" on April 1, 2005, JPRS reviewed all of its documents related to .JP management and administration businesses and revised some parts of the documents to make the scope and process of information disclosure clearer. We continue to provide services that strike a balance between the international rules on information disclosure and compliance with conditions defined in the laws of Japan.

Measures against Threats Caused by Inadequate DNS Server Settings (June~)

It was pointed out that if DNS administrators of domain names did not manage their DNS server settings properly, they would face a risk that their nameserver's domain name could be hijacked,

resulting in diversion of the traffic to their nameserver to unintended destination. In order to secure the safety of the Internet as a whole, JPRS took measures (surveys, information provision and warnings) involving domain name registrants, DNS server administrators, government agencies, Internet users and TLD registries of various countries as well as the other relevant organizations. JPRS also checked whether each registered JP domain name were under threat, and sent out notices to the JP Registrar and registrant of the domain names at risk.

Change of General-Use JP Domain Name Renewal Fee (October)

Following the revision of the fee for new registration and transfer of General-Use JP Domain Names in 2004, JPRS revised the renewal fee of General-Use JP Domain Name as of October 1, 2005, to improve the fee performance of JP Domain Name. It has also supported the campaigns conducted by JP Registrars with reduced fee of Japanese JP Domain Name.

Commencement of Joint Operation of M-Root DNS Server with WIDE Project (December)

JPRS participated in the administration of the M-Root DNS server in December 2005 and started joint operation with the WIDE project. The M-Root DNS server is one of 13 Root DNS servers in the world, supporting the foundation of the worldwide Internet. By combining the innovative quality of the WIDE project with the stable operational technology of JPRS, reliability and stability of the M-Root DNS server will be improved, thus enhancing the Internet environment.

Activities to Enhance User Environment of Japanese JP Domain Name

To enable many Internet users to become familiar with Web access using Japanese JP Domain Name and let them experience its "easy-to-understand" and "easy-to-remember" features, JPRS set up in January the "Jinmei Jiten" website (http://人名辞典.jp) which introduced registered Japanese JP Domain Name consisting of the names of famous people. Then in December, it started the "Eki Machi Guide" service (http://駅街ガイド.jp), with which you can visit and find useful information in a portal site of particular train station simply by typing in a <Japanese-station-name>.jp in the address bar of a browser. In April and October, JPRS participated in the project led by "Live! Universe," and supported broadcasting of astronomical events (eclipse) over the Internet. Through the participation, user-friendliness of Japanese JP Domain Name was well demonstrated with web broadcasting using the dedicated domain name (http://日食中継.jp).

Education and Promotion

JPRS has endeavored to share with the community cutting-edge Internet technologies and knowledge on how to use JP Domain Name at various co-sponsored events, seminars, conferences and exhibitions.　Through these events, JPRS has provided opportunities for many people to gain greater understanding of the Internet and JP Domain Name.

Apr.　LIVE!ECLIPSE 2005 Hybrid

Supported the Internet eclipse broadcast from over the Pacific Ocean, the project carried out by the NPO "Live! Universe."　410,000 accesses were recorded thanks to the easily-recognizable URL http://日食中継.jp/, which proved user-friendliness of Japanese JP Domain Name.

Jun.　ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2004

In the contest for creation of Web-based teaching materials, JPRS offered each of 19 winners, who were middle or high school students, a three-year right to use General-Use JP Domain Name (in both Japanese and ASCII character) with a label equivalent to the title of their work, e.g., "WorkTitle.jp", to be used as a URL for the teaching material on the web.

Jun.　Interop Tokyo 2005

Case examples of Japanese JP Domain Name usage were exhibited in the JPRS booth which advertised the potential of Japanese JP Domain Name.

Jun.　HOSTING-PRO 2005

JPRS participated in holding of "HOSTING-PRO" event, as the supporter of the rental server/hosting businesses. JPRS also held seminars to share knowledge on global trend and latest updates regarding DNS.

Oct.　LIVE!ECLIPSE 2005 Annular

Following the event in April, JPRS collaborated with the Internet eclipse broadcast from Spain carried out by the "Live! Universe". The number of accesses to "http://日食中継.jp/" reached 550,000, exceeding the figure in April. JPRS also made a presentation of access figures for these two events at the conference held by Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers.

Nov.　HOSTING-PRO 2005 Fall

We held a seminar focusing on the operation of DNS for hosting providers. We provided knowledge on measures to avoid risks to users due to inadequate DNS settings.

Dec.　Internet Week 2005

JPRS held a "Solution Seminar" where the present situation, case examples of Japanese JP Domain Name usage and configuration techniques were presented.

1-4 External Relations

The Internet is a network not confined by regional or national borders, but is open to the entire world. Therefore, a globally harmonized operational framework is required in order for the Internet as a whole to function smoothly. JPRS has enthusiastically put forward suggestions and presentations at home and abroad as the responsible registry for .JP. JPRS has also supported building of a stable and high-quality Internet service framework through participation in the processes for standardization, operational cooperation and policy-making as described below.

Standardization Activities at IETF

Publication of RFC co-authored by a JPRS engineer
RFC4074 "Common Misbehavior Against DNS Queries for IPv6 Addresses," co-authored by Yasuhiro Morishita of JPRS and Mr. Tatsuya Jinmei of Toshiba Corporation, was published by The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in May 2005. This RFC is labeled "informational," that is, information which is authorized to be distributed widely throughout the Internet. It examines cases where inadequate handling of IPv6 AAAA records in DNS authoritative server influences communication with IPv4.

Proposal of BoF concerning internationalized mail addresses
JPRS held a BoF in cooperation with ccTLD registries of China (.cn), South Korea (.kr), Singapore (.sg) and Taiwan (.tw) which form the JET (Joint Engineering Team) in the IETF meeting held in November 2005, for the purpose of promoting internationalization of email addresses. Consequently, JET announced a proposal for the technical standard.
The number of browsers which are capable of using IDN is increasing. With regard to email, standardization of technology to use characters other than ASCII on the left side of "@" of an email address is not complete, and there is almost no email software which supports IDN at present. In order to promote internationalization of email addresses, ccTLD registries of China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore discussed technical matters in cooperation with IETF experts, presented the need for internationalized email addresses to IETF and proposed the basic technology. At the IETF meeting, it was agreed to form a working group and promote the technical standardization.

Participation in the Discussion in ICANN

Initiative for creation of Accountability Framework Guideline for ccTLD

JPRS served as a chair of the working group which developed the main contents of the Accountability Framework, a framework for clarification of and mutual agreement on responsibility and authority between each ccTLD registry and ICANN. The working group compiled the study results into a guideline in December 2005 and proposed it to ICANN. For the future, each of these ccTLDs and ICANN are expected to start negotiation for signing an agreement based on the guideline.

Submission of comments to the strategic plan of ICANN

In February 2005, JPRS expressed support for ICANN in its comment on "ICANN Strategic Plan 2003-04 to 2006-07" and presented the need for improved DNS security and stability as well as for ICANN's building a formal and responsible relationship with each ccTLD. In addition, JPRS expressed in the comment its intention to actively participate in ICANN process.

Participation in the activities concerning IDN

JPRS, as a member of IDN working group of ICANN, took a leading part in the revision of the IDN implementation guidelines which started in September 2005. This draft revision was adopted formally as a guideline at the ICANN board meeting held in November 2005. In addition, JPRS joined the ICANN President's Advisory Committee for IDNs when it was established in December 2005. In the Committee, grave issues including introduction of IDN TLD are discussed among members from various constituencies.

Joint Open Letter Requesting IDN Support to Microsoft®

JPRS participated in development and delivery of an open letter to Microsoft® as one of the members of JET in April 2005. In the letter, JET requested that the next version of the Microsoft Internet Explorer® supported IDN. As a result of this effort together with other activities to enhance IDN user environment, Microsoft® announced that it would make the Microsoft Internet Explorer® support IDN from the summer of 2006 onward.

Submission of Comments Responding to "Call for Public Comments on the Report of the Study Group on Telecommunications Numbers in the IP Era (draft)" of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications announced a draft report which pointed out the importance of ENUM (Telephone Number Mapping) technology; urged the whole country to work on the development of ENUM; and invited public comments on the report. In response, JPRS submitted a comment in joint names with Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC) and WIDE Project in July 2005. In the comments, we explained that we welcomed the promotion of ENUM and expected that a framework and a system for its practical use would be developed, by timely grasping global trends.

Participation in the Activities of the Internet Governance Task Force

JPRS took active part in the Internet Governance Task Force (IGTF), a group for considering Internet governance discussed at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG). In IGTF, JPRS discussed the management of Internet resources including domain names as well as the usage of multiple languages on the Internet. And, under the name of IGTF, JPRS put out a position that it supported the private-sector-led Internet management and that it intended to back up the current framework.

Proposals and Presentations

At various meetings and events held in Japan and abroad, JPRS has made numerous proposals and presentations, ranging from technologies related to domain names and DNS to usage know-how's. Please refer to "4-3 Proposals and Presentations" for details.

PR Activities

JPRS distributes information to society and the Internet community in the form of public releases and disclosure. Please refer to "4-4 Press Releases" for details.

1-5 Other Activities

Application for the .net Domain Name Registry (January)

At the end of June 2005, the .net registry agreement between ICANN and VeriSign, Inc. expired. Earlier, ICANN had made a public offering for the successor registry of the .net top-level domain. In response to this call for proposal, JPRS established Sentan Registry Services, Inc. jointly with NeuLevel, Inc. (the registry of .biz) in January 2005 and submitted an application to ICANN. Although the incumbent, VeriSign, was selected as the next registry of the .net in March 2005, Sentan Registry Services was ranked second, just after VeriSign in top position, proving the high reputation of the registry capabily of JPRS.

ENUM

ENUM is a technology which enables unified access to various communication services on the Internet using telephone numbers. Further to the efforts it made in 2004, JPRS is conducting research and development and making proposals through technical exchanges with related entities with an aim to realize this new technology.

When the APRICOT 2005 held in Kyoto in February, the Asia Pacific ENUM Engineering Team (APEET) performed "ENUM Live Trial," giving participants a chance to experience ENUM. JPRS played a central part in planning this trial as a member of APEET and took a leading role in management by providing the registration system and SIP server. In November, e164.arpa, the international namespace for the ENUM trial, was delegated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Since then, JPRS, in co with JPNIC, has carried out overall management and DNS operation in the trial.

Research and Development Commissioned by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

As a study commissioned by the National Institute of Information and Communication Technology (NICT), JPRS has been working on "Research and development of security enhancement in central functions of the Internet" which was started in 2004 as a commissioned study (joint research project with NTT Communications) theme of NICT. As priority themes of JPRS in particular, it researches and develops the DNS system focusing on the functions and performance required for TLD management and administration; and it works on development of the DNS network configuration and operation system which uses IP Anycast technology. This is

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a three-year R&D project conducted through March 2007. Aim of JPRS is to improve stability, safety and failure-resistance of JP DNS and to enhance the reliability of JP Domain Name space by putting the result into practical use.

1-6 Overviews of This Term's Activities and Challenges for the Future

JPRS has been striving to strike proper balance among the four values (reliability, stability, usability and fee performance) which form basis of domain name management and registration services.   In 2005, JPRS made a special effort to improve reliability and stability of DNS and encouraged the utilization of Japanese JP Domain Name. With regard to DNS, it carried out PR activities with an aim to realize appropriate management of DNS servers; and it participated in operation of the M-Root DNS server.   In addition, JPRS started consideration of shortening the update intervals of JP DNS.   It is expected that the update interval will be significantly reduced by the end of 2006. JPRS has also actively carried out liaison and promotion activities to improve the user environment of Japanese JP Domain Name.

In 2006 and beyond, JPRS plans to review its Whois service, if appropriate, according to the situation at home and abroad; and it also plans to further improve the reliability and stability of JP DNS.   In addition, JPRS needs to reinforce cooperative relationship with JP Registrars.   We hope that JP Domain Name becomes even easier to use and trusted and selected by Internet users, by our addressing the above-mentioned challenges.

Also, it is scheduled that the Internet Explorer® supports IDN in 2006.   We believe this will trigger the leap of Japanese JP Domain Name usage.   So, JPRS will continue to promote Japanese JP Domain Name along with this trend in the browser industry.

2. Mid-term Vision as the JP Domain Name Registry

JPRS will continue to expedite processes balancing reliability, stability, usability and fee performance. The followings are its policies for enhancing each of the four values.

Reliability

JPRS will continue to improve its reliability so that the registrants and Internet users can use the JP Domain space securely. Specifically, while enhancing information security and personal information protection, JPRS will seek the best balance between disclosure of registered information and protection of personal information, taking into consideration of the smooth operation of network and dispute resolution. Also, JPRS will take appropriate measures to address issues related to intellectual property which will likely increase when Japanese JP Domain Name is used more widely in the future.

Stability

JPRS will try to provide a more stable registration system and JP DNS services. The focus of JPRS is not only maintaining stability in regular times, but also keeping service sustainability in terms of crisis management. JPRS will also carry out education activities to make the registrants more aware of secure DNS settings. In particular, JPRS aspires to attain the followings with regard to JP DNS:

- ・Optimize server deployment
- ・Consolidate its operational framework
- ・Enhance query performance
- ・Prevent inadequate DNS settings

Usability

JPRS will improve registration rules and procedures, and is committed to creating more user-friendly JP Domain Name by shortening the JP DNS update interval, improving system maintenance and other services. JPRS also aims to improve overall value of JP Domain Name for registrants and Internet users, through close cooperation with the JP Registrars.

Fee Performance

JPRS will work on reducing fees after ensuring full reliability, stability and usability, which are essential for untroubled use of JP Domain Name. JPRS reduced the registration renewal fee for General-Use JP Domain Name in the fourth quarter of 2005, and will work on revising the fee continuously, taking into account the increase in the number of registered domain names and investment in fulfillment of reliability, stability and usability.

Framework of Implementation

To ensure stability and availability of JP domain names under fierce and constant competition with other TLDs, it is far from adequate that JPRS only provides services in the public interest of Japanese community only. Rather, JPRS should continuously take an active part in the international community. Therefore, JPRS will actively communicate and cooperate with stakeholders involved with the Internet from inside and outside of the country, including of course JP Domain Name registrants.

Through conducting these measures on an ongoing basis, JPRS will be striving to provide JP Domain Name service that is attractive and secure.

3. Statistical Information

3-1 Change in Cumulative Number of JP Domain Name Registration

As of February 1, 2005, the cumulative number of registered General-Use JP Domain Name (338,865) exceeded the cumulative number of Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Name (328,716) for the first time since the registration service of General-Use JP Domain Name started in February 2001. Moreover, the increase in the number of JP Domain Name registered within a year exceeded 100,000 for the first time in 2005, with the number of General-Use JP Domain Name in particular increasing significantly.
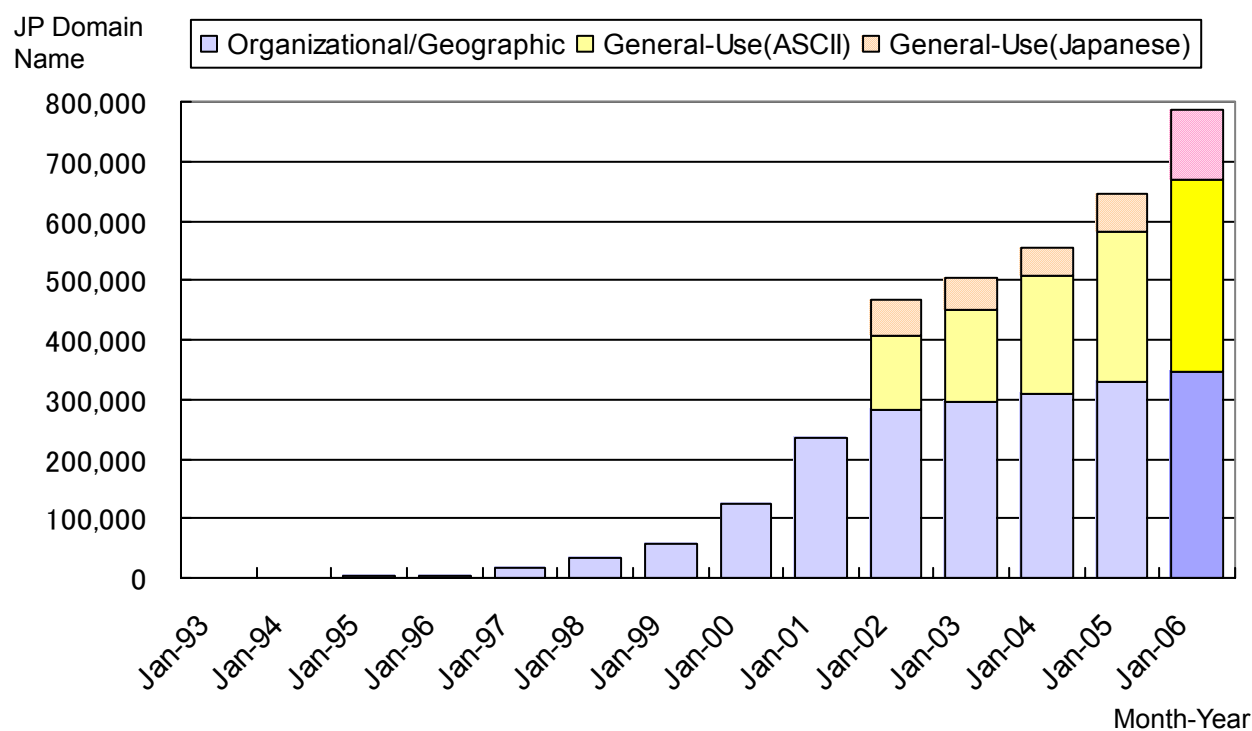
Year/Month	Organizational/ Geographic Type	General-Use (ASCII)	General-Use (Japanese)	Total
1993/01	953	--	--	953
1994/01	1,341	--	--	1,341
1995/01	2,206	--	--	2,206
1996/01	4,781	--	--	4,781
1997/01	15,477	--	--	15,477
1998/01	33,739	--	--	33,739
1999/01	58,549	--	--	58,549
2000/01	124,573	--	--	124,573
2001/01	234,294	--	--	234,294
2002/01	283,340	121,992	61,507	466,839
2003/01	297,413	153,949	51,544	502,906
2004/01	309,193	199,698	45,402	554,293
2005/01	327,742	254,131	63,324	645,197
2006/01	346,340	323,182	116,602	786,124

Please refer to "JP domain name Statistics" (http://jprs.co.jp/en/stat/) for the latest information.

3-2 Breakdown of the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Name

*As of January 1, 2006
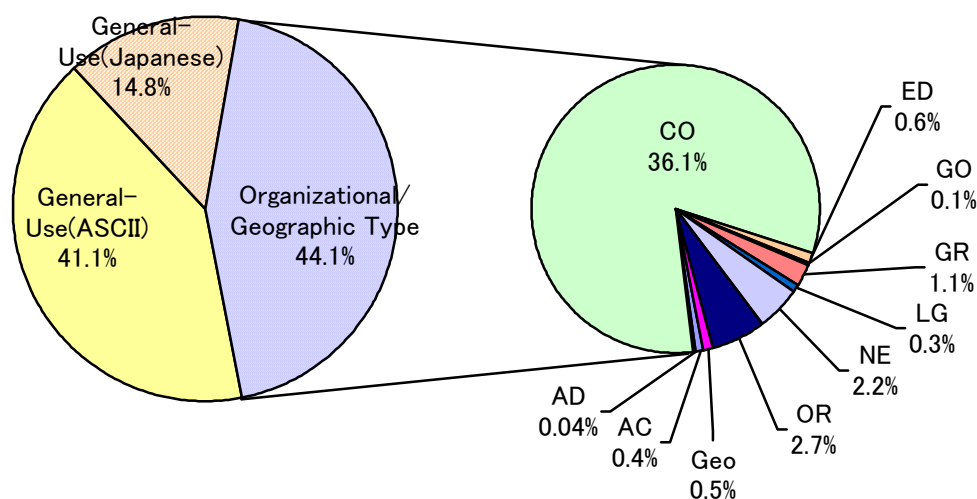
		1 January 2005	1 January 2006	Difference
Organizational/ Geographic Type	AC : Higher education institution	3,251	3,135	+116
	AD : JPNIC Member	297	302	-5
	CO : Kaisha (Company)	283,873	265,973	+17,900
	ED : Primary, middle, and high school	4,394	4,302	+92
	GO : Japanese government	839	826	+13
	GR : Group	8,948	9,284	-336
	LG : Japanese local authority	2,534	2,949	-415
	NE : Network service	17,317	17,260	+57
	OR : Judicial person other than kaisha	21,071	19,515	+1,556
	Geographic type	3,816	4,196	-380
General-Use	ASCII	323,182	254,131	+69,051
	Japanese	116,602	63,324	+53,278
Total		786,124	645,197	+140,927

Please refer to "Guide to JP Domain Name" (http://jprs.co.jp/en/jpdomain.html) for detailed description of the types.

3-3 Number of Accredited JP Registrars

JP Registrars
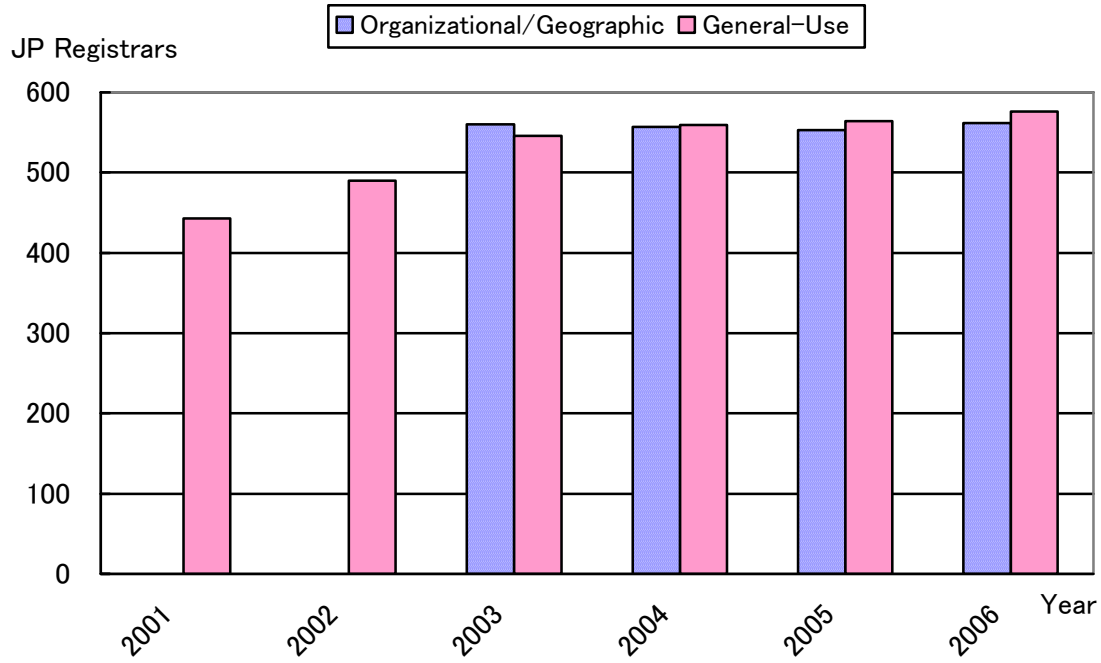
Year/Month	Organizational/ Geographic Type	General-Use	Cumulative Total
2001/04	---	443	443
2002/01	---	490	490
2003/01	560	546	1,106
2004/01	557	559	1,116
2005/01	553	564	1,117
2006/01	562	576	1,138

4. Reference

4-1 History

2000	Dec.	JPRS established.
2001	Feb.	General-Use JP Domain Priority Registration Phase started.
	Apr.	General-Use JP Domain Concurrent Registration Phase started.
	May	General-Use JP Domain Formal FCFS Registration started.
2002	Feb.	ccTLD sponsor agreement concluded with ICANN.
	Apr.	Management and administration of .JP TLD transferred from JPNIC to JPRS.
	Oct.	LG.JP established.
	Oct.	JPRS started distributing plug-in for IE, "I-Nav^{TM}."
2003	Jan.	Total number of JP domain name registrations reached 500,000.
	Jun.	JPRS received approval for providing IDN Service from ICANN.
	Jul.	RFC-based Japanese JP Domain Name registration service started.
	Dec.	"Japanese JP Access Site (http://jajp.jp/)" for mobile phones established.
2004	Feb.	IP Anycast technology introduced in JP DNS service ([a.dns.jp][d.dns.jp]).
	Feb.	"Nihongo JP Navi" service started.
	Jul.	JP domain name started full support for IPv6, for the first time in the world as a TLD.
	Nov.	Service of former JP DNS server (former a.dns.jp) terminated.
	Dec.	Portal site "Nihongo dot JP" (http://日本語.jp/) for Japanese JP Domain Name promotion launched.
2005	Jan.	"Jinmei Jiten" (http://人名辞典.jp/) to introduce usage of Japanese JP Domain for personal names established.
	Mar.	JP DNS server (c.dns.jp) service terminated.
	Jun.	Work on eliminating risks due to inadequate management of DNS servers started.
	Aug.	"Limited liability partnership" added as a new registration target for CO.JP domain names.
	Dec.	"Eki Machi Guide" (http://駅街ガイド.jp/) started, which provides information on areas around stations using Japanese JP domain names that consist of station names throughout Japan.
	Dec.	JPRS started operation of M-Root DNS server in cooperation with the WIDE Project.

4-2 Advisory Committee

In the JP Domain Name Advisory Committee, members from outside of JPRS with various viewpoints consider policy of JP Domain Name in order to maintain fairness and neutrality in the operation of the .JP management and administration.

Although the Advisory Committee was set up in 2002, this is the first time we report on it in the registry report. In this section, reports from the first through to the ones for 2005 are included.

(1) Advisories and reports (originals are written in Japanese language)

Advisory/Report	Advisory date Document No.	Reported date Document No.
Policy on the management and administration of JP Domain Name	Mar. 26, 2002 JPRS-ADV-2002001	Nov. 29, 2002 JPRS-ADVRPT-2002002
Establishment of a new Organizational Type Domain "LG.JP"	Jun. 19, 2002 JPRS-ADV-2002002	Jul. 17, 2002 JPRS-ADVRPT-2002001
Mechanism for appointing members of the 2nd term of the Advisory Committee	Jun. 19, 2002 JPRS-ADV-2002003	Nov. 29, 2002 JPRS-ADVRPT-2002003
Protection of JP Domain Name and its registrants under the specific conditions of the JP Registrar framework	Sept. 3, 2003 JPRS-ADV-2003001	Mar. 10, 2004 JPRS-ADVRPT-2004001
Introduction of flexibility in processes concerning registration of JP Domain Name	Apr. 28, 2004 JPRS-ADV-2004001	Dec. 10, 2004 JPRS-ADVRPT-2004001
Mechanism for appointing members of the 3rd term of the Advisory Committee	Nov. 10, 2004 JPRS-ADV-2004002	Mar. 15, 2005 JPRS-ADVRPT-2004002
Reserved Japanese JP Domain Name	Aug. 30, 2005 JPRS-ADV-2005001	(under consultation)

Please refer to "JP domain name advisory committee" (http://jprs.co.jp/en/advisory.html) for details.

(2) Date of advisory committee meetings

2002	Mar. 26	1st Advisory Committee Meeting
	Jul. 8	2nd Advisory Committee Meeting
	Nov. 11	3rd Advisory Committee Meeting
2003	Feb. 18	4th Advisory Committee Meeting
	May 21	5th Advisory Committee Meeting
	Sep. 18	6th Advisory Committee Meeting
	Nov. 19	7th Advisory Committee Meeting
2004	Feb. 10	8th Advisory Committee Meeting
	May 25	9th Advisory Committee Meeting
	Aug. 24	10th Advisory Committee Meeting
2005	Mar. 15	11th Advisory Committee Meeting
	May 24	12th Advisory Committee Meeting
	Aug. 30	13th Advisory Committee Meeting
	Nov. 17	14th Advisory Committee Meeting

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4-3 Proposals and Presentations

* Original materials are written in English language, unless otherwise specified.

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jan. 26	ccTLD Update (in Japanese)	ICANN/IGTF Debrief Session	JPNIC (*1)/ IAjapan (*2)
Feb. 1	Using In-bailiwick Nameservers	NANOG33	NANOG (*3)
Feb. 2	JP-DRP – Present and Future –	CENTR Admin Workshop	CENTR (*4)
Feb. 10	Domain Name and DNS –Latest trend– (in Japanese)	Lecture meeting on information network technology	Kumamoto Industrial Research Institute (*5)
Feb. 21	DNS Monkey-in-the-middle Attack	DNSSEC SUMMIT	DNSSEC Deployment Working Group (*6)
Feb. 22	DNS Operational Experiences in JPRS/.JP - DNS itself, IPv6, IDN, ENUM -	APRICOT 2005 Meeting	APRICOT 2005 Japan Executive Committee (*7)
Feb. 23	IPv6 DNS Operation of .JP	IPv6 Summit	APRICOT (*8)
Feb. 23	ENUM/SIP Deployment Status – Japan Update –	APRICOT Conference	APRICOT
Feb. 24	Improving Reverse DNS Lookup Performance	APNIC19 DNS operations SIG	APNIC (*9)
Mar. 7	IDN Application Guideline	62nd IETF APPAREA BOF	IETF (*10)
Mar. 9	APEET ENUM/SIP Live Trial at APRICOT 2005 Kyoto	62nd IETF ENUM WG	IETF
Apr. 2	IDNs – Homographs & Phishing –	ICANN GAC IDN Workshop	ICANN GAC (*11)
Apr. 5	AF-WG Report	ICANN ccNSO Meeting	ICANN ccNSO (*12)
May 6	Using In-bailiwick Nameservers in .ARPA	RIPE 50 Meeting	RIPE (*13)
May 18	ccTLD Update (in Japanese)	ICANN/IGTFDebrief Session	JPNIC/IAjapan

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jul. 10	Stakeholder Relations in .JP	wwTLD Meeting	wwTLD (*14)
Jul. 11	AF-WG Report	ICANN ccNSO Meeting	ICANN ccNSO
Jul. 31	DNS Hijacking – Inappropriate Domain Name Management Causes DNS Hijacking –	CENTR Technical Advisory Working Group	CENTR
Jul. 31	BIND 8 Iterative Caching Resolver Should Be Marked as 'Deprecated'.	BIND Forum Meeting	ISC (*15)
Aug. 1	BGP Anycast Node for Authoritative Name Server Requirements	63rd IETF Meeting Domain Name System Operations WG (dnsop)	IETF
Aug. 8	ccTLD Update (in Japanese)	ICANN/IGTF Debrief Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
Aug. 23	International Collaboration – from the viewpoint of JPRS –	APNG Camp	APNG (*16)
Oct. 2	Guidelines for the Implementation of Internationalized Domain Names	APTLD Meeting	APTLD (*17)
Oct. 2	DNS Hijacking	APTLD Meeting	APTLD
Oct. 3	.JP Update	APTLD Meeting	APTLD
Nov. 6	DNS Hijacking – Inappropriate Domain Name Management Causes DNS Hijacking –	IEPG Meeting	IEPG (*18)
Nov. 10	Downgrading Mechanism for Internationalized eMail Addresses (IMA)	IEE BoF, 64th IETF Meeting	IETF
Nov. 16	Latest Trend of Domain Name and DNS (in Japanese)	HOSTING-PRO 2005 Fall	HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee (*19)

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Nov. 21	.JP Measures against DNS Hijacks	CENTR Admin Workshop	CENTR
Nov. 22	Laws Related to Cyber Crimes – Case of Japan –	CENTR 28th General Assembly	CENTR
Nov. 29	Personal Information Protection Law and .JP Whois	Privacy Conference – Whois/Privacy: Building Bridges	GNSO Registry Constituency (*20) GNSO Non-commercial Users Constituency (*21) Public Interest Registry (PIR) (*22) Cole, Raywid & Praverman LLP (*23)
Dec. 1	IDN - these days -	ICANN ccNSO Meeting	ICANN ccNSO
Dec. 6	If You Forget Updating Domain Name Registration…(in Japanese)	Internet Week 2005 DNS Day	JPNIC
Dec. 6	Threat Caused by Inappropriate Domain Name Management (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2005 DNS Day	JPNIC
Dec. 7	Input to WSIS Panel Discussion	Internet Week 2005	JPNIC
Dec. 9	Domain Name Trend in 2005 (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2005 IP Meeting	JPNIC

*1 JPNIC: Japan Network Information Center
　　　http://www.nic.ad.jp/en/
*2 IAjapan: Internet Association Japan
　　　http://www.iajapan.org/index-en.html
*3 NANOG: The North American Network Operators' Group
　　　http://www.nanog.org/
*4 CENTR: Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries
　　　http://www.centr.org/
*5 Kumamoto Industrial Research Institute
　　　http://www.kmt-iri.go.jp/

*6 DNSSEC Deployment Working Group

　　http://www.dnssec-deployment.org/wg.php

*7 APRICOT 2005 Japan Executive Committee

　　http://www.apricot.net/apricot2005/

*8 APRICOT: Asia Pacific Regional Internet Conference on Operational Technologies

　　http://www.apricot.net/

*9 APNIC: Asia Pacific Network Information Centre

　　http://www.apnic.net/

*10 IETF: The Internet Engineering Task Force

　　http://www.ietf.org/

*11 GAC: Governmental Advisory Committee

　　http://www.icann.org/committees/gac/

*12 ccNSO: Country Code Names Supporting Organization

　　http://ccnso.icann.org/

*13 RIPE: Réseaux IP Européens

　　http://www.ripe.net/ripe/

*14 wwTLD: World Wide Alliance of Top Level Domains

　　http://www.wwtld.org/

*15 ISC: Internet Systems Consortium, Inc.

　　http://www.isc.org/

*16 APNG: Asia Pacific Networking Group

　　http://www.apng.org/

*17 APTLD: Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

　　http://www.aptld.org/

*18 IEPG: Internet Operational Group

　　http://www.iepg.org/

*19 HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee

　　http://hosting-pro.jp/

*20 GNSO Registry Constituency

　　http://www.gtldregistries.org/

*21 GNSO Non-commercial Users Constituency

　　http://www.ncdnhc.org/

*22 Public Interest Registry (PIR)

　　http://www.pir.org/

*23 Cole, Raywid & Praverman LLP

　　http://www.crblaw.com/

4-4 Press Releases

* Original releases are written in Japanese language, unless otherwise specified.

2005	Title
Jan. 12	"JPRS Opens a Portal Site 'Jinmei Jiten (http://人名辞典.jp/)' to promote Japanese JP Domain Name for Personal Name"
Jan. 19	"JPRS Applied for Candidacy of the Next Registry Operator for .NET Jointly with NeuLevel"
	"JPRS Applied for Candidacy of the Next Registry Operator for .NET Jointly with NeuLevel (English release)"
Feb. 1	"JP Domain Name Registry Service Complies to 'Personal Information Protection Act' from April 1"
Feb. 8	"Cumulative Number of Registered General-Use JP Domain Names Exceeds 330,000, Surpassing Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names"
	"Cumulative Number of Registered General-Use JP Domain Names Exceeds 330,000, Surpassing Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names (English release)"
Apr. 6	"JPRS Posts 'JP Domain Name Registry Report 2004'"
Apr. 7	"JPRS Participated in 'LIVE! ECLIPSE 2005 Hybrid (http://日食中継.jp/)' of 'LIVE! UNIVERSE' which Uses Japanese JP Domain Name"
Apr. 9	"Access with Japanese JP Domain Name to 'LIVE!ECLIPSE 2005 Hybrid' Marked 410,000"
Jun. 1	"Total Number of JP Domain Name Registration Reaches 700,000"
Jun. 6	"JPRS Awards Right to Use General-Use JP Domain Name to Winning Team at the ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2004"
Jul. 21	"JPRS Adapts the JP Domain Name Registration Service to the LLP Law"
Aug. 4	"JPRS Commences an Effort to Eliminate the Risk Caused by Improper Management of DNS Servers Associated with JP Domain Names"
Sep. 2	"JPRS Participates in 'LIVE!ECLIPSE 2005 Annular (http://日食中継.jp/)'"
Sep. 8	"JPRS Offers JP Domain Name (in Both Japanese and ASCII Characters) to Applicants to ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2005"
Sep. 28	"'LIVE!ECLIPSE 2005 Annular (http://日食中継.jp/)' Will Be Implemented on October 3"
Oct. 3	"Number of Accesses with Japanese JP Domain Name to 'LIVE!ECLIPSE 2005 Annular (http://日食中継.jp/)' Hit 550,000"
Dec. 5	"JPRS Takes Measures to Mitigate Risks Caused by Improper Management of DNS Servers Associated with JP Domain Names"

2005	Title

Dec. 15 "JPRS Starts 'Eki Machi Guide (http://駅街ガイド.jp/)' to Enhance Use of Japanese JP Domain Name"

Dec. 20 "WIDE Project and JPRS Start Joint Operation of a Root DNS Server "
"WIDE Project and JPRS Start Joint Operation of a Root DNS Server (English release)"

Please refer to "Press Release" (http://jprs.co.jp/press/) for the latest information.
For English releases, please see http://jprs.co.jp/en/press/ .

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