Translated: 24 August 2004

* Note: This translation is made only for reference.　The　Japanese language version of this report is the original document.　For accuracy, please refer to the Japanese version.

JP Domain Name
Registry Report
July 2004

6 July 2004
Japan Registry Service Co., Ltd.(JPRS)
http://jprs.jp/

Introduction

Since its establishment, Japan Registry Service Co., Ltd. (JPRS) has been dedicated to maintain the Internet infrastructure by carrying out management and administration of .JP top-level domain.   Accomplishing such tasks requires strong commitment to pursue public interest as well as technical competency, as these are inseparably connected to the function of the   Internet as a whole.

We therefore believe it is critical to report our activities to the public to spell out what is going on in the JP domain space.

This is the first volume of our annual report explaining our major activities, challenges, and future strategies.   As this is our first attempt to issue a report, this volume is made up as a compilation of reports from 2001, when our services were launched, to March 2004.   We sincerely hope this would be of help for all of the readers to understand .JP and its registry.

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1. Registry Activities

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

Main objective of JPRS as the registry for .JP domain name is to provide JP registry services that contribute to the society by continuously improving value of .JP domain name in the environment where JPRS competes its technical performance with other Top Level Domains (TLDs) and similar services, in pursuit of gaining stronger support from local and global Internet community.

In January 2001, JPRS defined the following as the four values of our services.

- Reliability   : establishing reliable domain names in global society
- Stability   : operating and administering stable domain name system
- Usability   : establishing domain names that meet users' needs
- Fee Performance   : providing services with internationally competitive price

Since its establishment, JPRS has been striving for quality services under these four values while maintaining and improving advantages of JP domain name registration service that Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC) had built up.   Since JPRS succeeded from JPNIC the management and administration of .JP top-level domain in April 2004, these concepts have been applied as the principle of the whole .JP top-level domain.   In addition, JPRS is paying special attentions to conduct the registry business in consideration of fairness and neutrality.

1-2   Specific Challenges

In order to fulfill user's needs, JPRS nailed down following issues to conduct registry operation referring to "Memorandum from JPNIC to JPRS Regarding Policy of JP Domain Name Registration," which had documented critical issues to consider in succeeding the management and administration from JPNIC.

Information Disclosure and Protection of Personal Information

Registrants of JP domain names are not only businesses or organizations but also individuals, and thereby registration data of JP domain names include personal information.   How JPRS should balance disclosure principle and personal information protection?

Review of the Registration Rules and Contractual Framework

The relationship between the registry and JP Registrars has been changing from the one based on autonomous cooperation to the one based on commercial contracts. How JPRS should clarify each party's roles and responsibilities?

Review of JP Domain Names Design

Local Presence (Requirement of Domestic Addresses)
Under the current registration rules, a JP domain name holder should be an entity who resides within Japan.   Should JPRS maintain this requirement?

"One domain name per organization" principle in Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Names.
The rule governing registration of Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names states that one entity can register only one domain name.   Should JPRS continue to hold this rule?   How JPRS handle the current situation where one entity might end up registering several Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names due to company merger or dispute resolutions?

Review of Current Design of Organizational Type JP domains and Introduction of New Organizational Type
Ten years have passed since Organizational Type JP Domain Names were set up, and actual kinds and characteristics of registrants' organizational types have been

diversifying and expanding. Should JPRS now reassess the present positions and roles of the Organizational Type domains? Or should we add any new organizational type?

Handling of JP Domain Names Failing to Meet the Registration Requirements
There are some JP domain names that, for certain reason, end up failing to meet the registration requirements and therefore might cause disputes or prevent smooth disputes resolution. Also, weakened credibility of registration information could block operations. How should JPRS handle these JP domain names and prevent similar cases from happening?

Structure of JP Domain Name Management and Administration

Delegation of Evaluation Procedure
To streamline the process to evaluate qualifications for JP domain name registration, should JPRS delegate the task to third parties?

Criteria for Selecting JP Registrars and Terminating Contract
JP Registrars are the interface with registrants and a key of .JP registry services. In order to keep Registrars' service quality to protect registrants, how should JPRS establish criteria for selecting the registrars and terminating contracts with them?

Simplifying Procedure and Improving Credibility

How to properly simplify registration and administration processes and at the same time improve credibility of those processes?

Improving Stability of JP DNS

To maintain and further improve stability of JP DNS operations with which registered domain names are used appropriately and conveniently?

1-3   Efforts to Improve Services

To resolve the challenges listed in 1-2 above, JPRS, as the JP domain name registry, has been making effort to refine our services and to increase values of JP domain names.

Established in December 2000, JPRS effectively commenced its business operation in 2001. Following the introduction of the General-use JP domain names, the main objectives in our activities were placed on promoting awareness and usages of General-use JP domain names. Also in that year, JPRS carried out a number of promotion measures such as introducing companies that use JP domain names for their marketing, sales and marketing activities to promote registration, and rolling out advertisements.

February 2001: Started Registration of General-Use JP Domain Names

As awareness of domain names increased, user's needs became varied. Voices like "we want to register several domain names for our company," "I'd like to have a domain name through simpler procedure and in lower price," and "we want to use Japanese characters for our domain name" were often heard. To materialize these emerging needs, JPRS established a General-use JP domain name and launched the sunrise period on 22 February, 2001.

In the introduction of the new domain name space, JPRS had to minimize anticipated confusions such as conflicts with existing JP domain name spaces, disputes over trademarks including cyber-squatting, and technical problems including system down due to concentrated applications. Therefore, JPRS adopted staged preliminary registration periods:

Priority Registration Application Period: (22 February -23 March 2001)
Registration requests from the following entities were accepted.
- Organizational and Geographic Type JP domain holders who wish to register the same string in General-use JP domain name space. (Category 1)
- Trademark or service mark holders, individuals who wish to register his/her own personal name and university that wish to register its name as the General-use JP domain name. (Category 2)

When conflicting applications were submitted over one string, the application of Category 1 would take priority.

When more than one applicant in Category 1 conflict over the same string, the one who had registered the string under the Organizational Type domain name would be entitled. When two parties within Category 2 compete over a name, the one who won a draw was able to register the name. JPRS also prepared a means in

which draw losers could raise objection when they consider winner's application basis as nonconforming to the registration requirement.

Concurrent Registration Application Period: (2-23 April, 2001) (Category 3)
All the applications arrived during this period were treated as submitted at the same time.   When several parties applied for a same domain name, successful registrants were chosen by a draw.   This period was set up to mitigate massed incoming of applications at the beginning of formal registration.

First-Come-First-Served Basis Registration Application Period: (7 May, 2001~)
Following the sunrise period, JPRS started to accept applications on a first-come-first-served basis and began DNS operation for General-use JP domain names.

In the sunrise period, around 69,000 and 120,000 applications were submitted in the Priority Registration Period and the Concurrent Registration Period respectively. Consequently, 62,000 and 56,000 general JP domain names were registered in each of these phases.

These preliminary registration periods encouraged smooth start of the whole registry operation avoiding system down due to concentrated submission of applications and claims against the draw results.   The number of claim cases was less than 10. Together with JP-DRP (JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy), these procedures worked well to curb disputes over domain names.

Other measures also geared up the launch of the new domain name space: reserving general nouns and the names of public and local authorities; documenting specification of Japanese characters usable in Japanese JP domain names, and of equivalents of characters.

This whole process was praised as the best practice for introducing new domain name space and set an example for many other TLDs.

July 2001 Hosted " the1st JP Partners' Meeting":

JPNIC had held several "JP Registrars meeting" in a year as a place for the Registrars to exchange information.   JPRS succeeded this activity from JPNIC under the name of "the JP Partners' Meeting," expressing its wish to make the meeting a forum for consultation with its business partners, i.e., JP Registrars, and for information exchanges instead of just a meeting of one-way communication.   JPRS has hosted four of such meetings by the end of 2003 since its first meeting in July 2001.

August 2001: Launched a New Service for Browsing Japanese JP Domain Names with Keyword Search of Microsoft® Internet Explorer (IE)

JPRS has been making a collaborated effort to standardize IDN aware technologies with JPNIC.   Along with that, JPRS participated in the Japanese Domain Names Association (JDNA) in developing technical environment for Japanese JP domain names at application level.   In addition, JPRS offered a service which enabled users of Microsoft® Internet Explorer (hereafter "IE") to access web pages that have Japanese JP domain names. This service used technology developed and operated by RealNames Corporation (US).   This service continued until RealNames stopped its operation in May 2002.

2002

In 2002, the phased transfer of management and administration of .JP top-level domain from JPNIC to JPRS was completed, and JPRS officially started to carry out full registry service for the whole JP domain name space under the contracts executed between the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and JPNIC, which enhanced stability and reliability of its services. Also, JPRS improved registration procedures and customer support. For example, it articulated access authorization for Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Name in addition to General-Use JP Domain Name. All these efforts contributed to ensuring secure usage environment of JP domain names.

January 2002: Signed "JP Domain Name Management and Administration Transfer Agreement"

JPRS executed the "JP Domain Name Management and Administration Transfer Agreement" with JPNIC to clarify details for the transfer provisions, roles and responsibilities of JPNIC and JPRS respectively, to ensure that the management and administration of .JP top-level domain shall be carried out in the public interest.

February 2002: Signed "ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement"

JPRS signed the "ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement (.jp)" with ICANN, where roles and responsibilities of JPRS, ICANN, JPNIC and the Japanese government were defined. This was a milestone in the Internet history in Japan; it started to function based on a solid contractual relationship pursuing reliability and stability.

March 2002: JP Domain Name Advisory Committee Established

JP Domain Name Advisory Committee was established as a structure to guarantee fairness and neutrality of registration processes. Its goals and functions as well as activities were defined reflecting public comments gathered by JPNIC.

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April 2002: Transfer of Management and Administration of .JP Top-Level Domain Completed

Based on the "JP Domain Name Management and Administration Transfer Agreement" of January 2002 and "ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement (.jp)" of February 2002, management and administration of .JP top-level domain was transferred from JPNIC to JPRS barring some exceptions.

At the same time, JPRS laid out the framework of "data escrow" in which registry data was deposited to the third party organization. The system enhanced stability and integrity of registry data by storing them for possible reconstruction in emergency, when JPRS is not able to continue the management and administration. Also, to improve its customer support service, JPRS extended the operating hours of its Call Center.

May 2002: Conducted Measures to Restore JP DNS

In order to make the whole JP DNS more technically sound, JPRS established a task force in collaboration with JPNIC and Widely Integrated Distributed Environment (WIDE) Project, and started its operation.

The task force's primary mission was to solve failure problems caused by wrong DNS setup. It observed and analyzed status of troubles and published the results, knowledge and information for DNS engineers. These activities internationally set precedents in this field.

May 2002: Enhanced Information Protection through PGP Encrypted Applications

Regarding Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Names, registration applications are submitted by e-mails. JPRS introduced the PGP encryption technology to protect interactions between JPRS and JP Registrars, so that important information wouldn't be stolen by outsiders.

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June 2002: Eliminated Risks of Erroneous Update of Registry Data Base

It had been difficult to limit access authorizations for each domain name, since several Registrars were involved in an application for one Organizational or Geographic Type Domain Name. Therefore, accidental alterations of the registry database by third parties occurred sometimes. In order to avoid this problem, JPRS cleaned up the JP Registrar system by associating one JP domain name with one Registrar. Then it introduced the authorization system to clarify access right to eliminate erroneous updates by third parties.

October 2002: Started Distribution of Japanese JP Domain Plug-in for Microsoft Internet Explorer, "i-Nav™"

To meet growing demands for improving user environment of Japanese JP domain names, JPRS started distribution of i-Nav™ plug-in which enabled the users of Microsoft® Internet Explorer (IE) to browse Web pages using Japanese .JP domain names. The plug-in was originally developed by VeriSign, Inc. (US), and , in collaboration with them, JPRS made it compatible to Japanese JP Domain Name.

October 2002: Introduced "LG.JP," a JP Domain Name Space for Local Governments

JPRS introduced "LG.JP" for registration of local governments, which aligned with the establishment of e-government and e-municipalities in 2003. This was the results of long-term investigation and discussion by JPNIC and JPRS to respond to the request from the council of Local Government Wide Area Network (LGWAN), a collective decision making body of Japanese local authorities. Receiving advice from JP Domain Name Advisory Committee, JPRS decided to establish "LG.JP" for the benefit of Japanese society and the Internet.

At the same time, JPRS accredited the Local Authorities Systems Development Center (LASDEC) as the LG.JP Registrar, considering recommendation from the council of LGWAN and its capability to coordinate local authorities. As of March 2004, around 3,000 names are registered under LG.JP.

In 2003, JPRS started to implement the basic policies regarding the registration of JP domain names.   These policies were developed in accordance with the advice from the JP Domain Name Advisory Committee presented in 2002.

Similarly, JPRS committed itself in marketing activities to improve the brand image of JP Domain Name and to propose effective usage of JP Domain Name for commercial/promotion purposes.   Additionally, JPRS made considerable efforts to further develop IDN user environment at the application level in consistence with the technical standard (RFC: Request for Comments) regarding IDN technology.

March 2003: RFCs for IDN Issued

As a result of JPRS's active effort to standardize IDN technology and to spread IDN usages through activities in Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and JDNA, RFCs were finalized and issued.   Any protocol used on the Internet shall be defined and documented in RFC.   Also, JPRS contributed to document the "Internet draft" regarding IDN as a basis for the relevant RFCs.

March 2003: Interfaces for JP Domain Name Registration Application for Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Name Integrated

To minimize impact on users caused by the transfer of management and administration of JP domain name from JPNIC, JPRS had shared the service interface of Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Name, even after the transfer of overall responsibility was completed in April 2002.

In March 2003, all interfaces related to JP Domain Name were integrated into JPRS interface.   At the same time, JPRS automated some part of registration process and improved efficiency of its operation.

April 2003: Modified Registration Rule of Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Name for Merged Companies

To improve usability of JP Domain Name, JPRS modified the registration rules for Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Name.   Before this modification, any merged company registrant could hold both old and new domain names for 6 months only.   However, to cope with increasing corporate mergers, JPRS changed the rule to give such merged companies opportunity to extend the period depending on situations.

June 2003: Seminars Held for Newly Accredited JP Registrars

To maintain and improve quality of service related to JP Domain Name, JPRS hosted seminars for newly accredited JP Registrars.   JPRS plans to continue to hold the seminars reflecting the Registrars' opinions.

July 2003: Started RFC-based Operation of Japanese JP Domain Name

According to the Guideline for Implementation of IDN released by ICANN in June 2003 (JPRS took some roles with other TLDs in developing this guideline.), JPRS made its registration service of Japanese JP Domain Name compliant to the RFCs. This compliance made web sites with Japanese JP domain names accessible through RFC-based browsers.   Concurrently, JPRS upgraded the i-Nav^{TM} plug-in into the RFC- compatible version.

August 2003: Dispersal of JP DNS and Integration of Server Name

JPRS started full-scale dispersed operation of JP DNS in Tokyo and Osaka. Before that time, all the JP DNS servers had been placed in Tokyo and needed to take measures to improve crisis management.   In March 2002, servers managed in WIDE Project were moved to Osaka.   Then, the network that contained this server was also moved to the place in August 2003.   At the same time, JP DNS servers' names were changed into uniform ones (a~f.dns.jp) to promote efficiency in DNS processing and to clarify their management.   By doing so, the DNS servers gained capacity to provide better availability in emergency or disasters.

November 2003: Simplified Procedures for Registration of Organizational and Geographic Type JP Domain Name

JPRS relaxed its rule and simplified the registration procedures to further improve their services for customers.

First of all, JPRS modified the registration rule to allow entities to register Organizational/Geographic Type JP domain name up to 6 months before incorporation, regardless of completion of provisional registration of their company name to the register of Japan.   Formerly, registering a JP domain name of a new company/organization before its formal incorporation was allowed only when the company/organization possessed an official certificate of provisional registration issued by the Japanese register.   JPRS eased the rule, as it recognized the fact that provisional registration is not commonly applied for by companies, and increasing demand of the new companies to employ appropriate domain name for their Web site or e-mail in a timely manner .

Secondly, JPRS exempted submission of seal registration certificate of applicants for JP domain name registration in certain cases.

Thirdly, JPRS modified the rule to accommodate revision of Japanese law.   In the case where, due to reasonable reasons like revision of Japanese law it is based on, a Japanese independent administrative institution is reorganized and becomes no longer qualified to hold the formerly-registered domain name, it may continue to register the name.

December 2003: Launched "jajp.jp," a Japanese JP Web Site for Mobile Internet Services

As a part of the attempt to develop user environment of Japanese JP domain names, JPRS launched Japanese JP access site "jajp.jp" (http://jajp.jp/), from which mobile users can access numerous Japanese JP domain sites by inputting domain names with Japanese characters.   JPRS is also encouraging interested companies to develop such environment that allows direct access using Japanese JP domain names from browsers in mobile devices.

In the first quarter in 2004, JPRS made remarkable achievements in improving environment to adopt Japanese JP Domain Name, and in ensuring stability of JP DNS.

February 2004: Commenced "Nihongo JP Navi" Service to Provide Information on Japanese JP Domain Name Environment

JPRS started an online service "Nihongo JP Navi" to provide information on how to adopt IDN technologies for people who tried to access websites by typing in Japanese JP domain name through non-IDN-aware browser.   This attempt was a part of efforts to promote awareness and environment for Japanese JP domain names.

To ensure accountability, JPRS explained the service to DNS operators and the other community members, and called for public opinions before starting this service.

February 2004: Implemented IP Anycast Technology to JP DNS

To improve reliability of JP DNS, JPRS adopted IP Anycast Technology in "a.dns.jp" and "d.dns.jp", operated by JPRS and IIJ respectively.   Introducing this technology could allow DNS servers of same names be deployed in diverse locations offering quality services, supports for higher loads, and improved durability.

Research and Development for Next Generation DNS

Currently, JPRS is conducting research and development focusing on DNSSC (DNS Security Extensions) in order to improve DNS security.   Adoption of public-key encryption and digital signature in DNS information would materialize securer environment for users.   JPRS is trying to maintain secure operation of DNS and be active on research and development of new technologies.

1-4　Round Up of the Past Activities and Challenges for the Future

JPRS considers that it can offer good services only when the four basic values of JP Domain Name registry service are well-balanced, that is: reliability, usability, stability and fee performance.　So far, JPRS has focused on offering reliable, usable, and stable services for customers, emphasizing a secure usage.

For JPRS, the past 3 years was the period for settling the issues that existed. JPRS underwent several major changes in its services such as introduction of General-use JP Domain Name and transfer of management and administration of .JP top-level domain.

Now, these attempts are producing results, and that encourages JPRS to prepare for more balanced and upgraded activities to pursue quality services.　JPRS　will strive for making .JP more eligible and user-friendly domain.

Keeping users' and registrants' needs in mind, JPRS recognizes that it is always necessary to enhance usability of JP Domain Name.　Increasing frequency of JP DNS updates which is currently once a day, and cutting short a service down time due to monthly system maintenances are on its agenda.　Similarly, services for JP Registrars should be improved to consolidate the cooperative framework, which will always be the foundation of our registry operation.　In addition, continuous effort to enhance user environment of Japanese JP Domain Names and to increase its awareness will be needed more than ever.

There is no established goal on the way of JPRS activities to promote reliability and stability of registry operation.　At all times, there will be challenges JPRS has to tackle with, which are changeable due to social situations and needs.　Some urgent matters include protection of personal information, crisis management and improvement of security and of infrastructures to provide stable services.

2. Mid-term Vision Regarding JP Domain Name Registry Services

Regarding management and administration of .JP top-level domain, JPRS is determined to continue to expedite processes balancing reliability, stability, usability and fee performance.   Followings are our policies toward each of the four values.

[Reliability]

JPRS continues its endeavor to improve reliability so that domain name registrants and users can use the domain space securely.   Specifically, JPRS is going to try to enhance information security and protection of personal information further.   At the same time, JPRS is facilitating its security measures for emergency by strengthening existing registry data escrow from July 2004.

[Stability]

JPRS always tries to provide stable registration system as well as JP DNS service. Concern of JPRS is laid upon not only stability in ordinary time shown in durability against failures, but also service sustainability in terms of crisis management.
Especially regarding JP DNS, JPRS is aspiring to following four points:

- Optimizing server deployment
- Consolidating operational framework
- Enhancing query performance
- Improving response to users

[Usability]

JPRS will commit itself to materialize user-friendly JP Domain Name by improving rules and procedures for registration.   JPRS also tries hard to widen use of JP Domain Name offering new convenient features such as the names easily used in mobile Internet environment and Japanese JP Domain Name.

[Fee Performance]

JPRS will work on reduction in fee when it has adequately ensured reliability, stability and usability which are essential for secure use of JP Domain Name.

Specifically, JPRS is planning to reduce registration fee for General-use JP Domain Name in the fourth quarter of 2004 and then reduce renewal fee in later 2005. Furthermore, JPRS is willing to continue to tackle further fee revision balancing increase on domain name registration and investment in pursuing reliability, stability and usability.

[Framework of Implementation]

JP Domain Name, under fierce and constant competition with other TLDs, has to keep its appeals for customers as the secure domain name space. In that sense, JPRS will focus on maintaining and strengthening its structures for neutral and fair registry service.

Disclosing information regarding its services will be counted on to activate information exchanges with registrants and users. Interaction with the community is always valuable asset for JPRS.

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3. Reference Data

3-1 Number of Registered of JP Domain Names
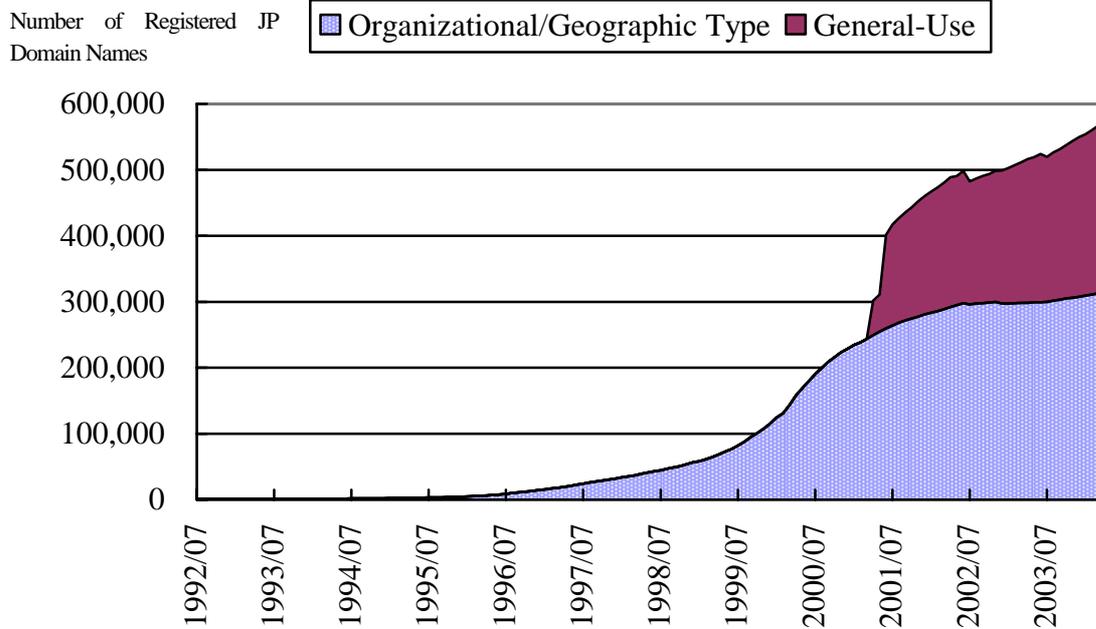
Number of Registered JP Domain Names

Legend: ■ Organizational/Geographic Type ■ General-Use

Year/Month	Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Name	General-Use JP Domain Name	Total
1992/7	843	---	843
1992/10	912	---	912
1993/1	953	---	953
1993/4	---	---	---
1993/7	1,085	---	1,085
1993/10	1,216	---	1,216
1994/1	1,341	---	1,341
1994/4	1,505	---	1,505
1994/7	1,697	---	1,697
1994/10	1,884	---	1,884
1995/1	2,206	---	2,206
1995/4	2,625	---	2,625
1995/7	3,157	---	3,157
1995/10	3,780	---	3,780
1996/1	4,781	---	4,781

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Year/Month	Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Name	General-Use JP Domain Name	Total
1996/4	6,432	---	6,432
1996/7	8,942	---	8,942
1996/10	12,184	---	12,184
1997/1	15,477	---	15,477
1997/4	19,543	---	19,543
1997/7	24,256	---	24,256
19970/1	28,927	---	28,927
1998/1	33,739	---	33,739
1998/4	38,921	---	38,921
1998/7	44,527	---	44,527
1998/10	50,980	---	50,980
1999/1	58,549	---	58,549
1999/4	68,723	---	68,723
1999/7	82,327	---	82,327
1999/10	100,947	---	100,947
2000/1	124,573	---	124,573
2000/4	157,874	---	157,874
2000/7	190,709	---	190,709
2000/10	216,254	---	216,254
2001/1	234,294	---	234,294
2001/4	249,475	52,217	301,692
2001/7	264,209	152,804	417,013
2001/10	274,422	169,064	443,486
2002/1	283,340	183,499	466,839
2002/4	291,881	196,897	488,778
2002/7	295,744	186,900	482,644
2002/10	298,822	195,050	493,872
2003/1	297,413	205,493	502,906
2003/4	298,391	218,146	516,537
2003/7	299,667	219,986	519,653
2003/10	304,886	232,655	537,541
2004/1	309,193	245,100	554,293
2004/4	315,335	258,323	573,658

For latest information, please refer to JPRS Web site http://jpinfo.jp/stats/ .

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3-2 Breakdown of the Number of Registered JP Domain Names

### Breakdown of the Number of Registered JP Domain Names as of April 1, 2004
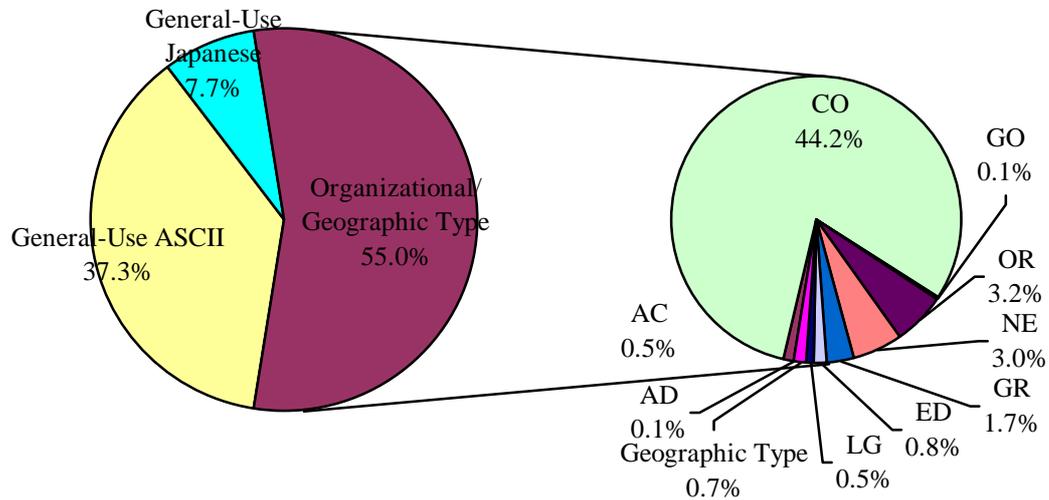
Number of Domain Names

Organizational/Geo raphic Type JP Domain Name									
AD	AC	CO	GO	OR	NE	GR	ED	LG	Geographic
316	3,068	253,806	827	18,617	17,459	9,579	4,394	3,001	4,268

General-Use JP Domain Name	
ASCII	Japanese
213,900	44,423

For latest information, please refer to JPRS Web site http://jpinfo.jp/stats/ .

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3-3　Number of Accredited Registrars

Number of Registrars

| ☐ Organizational/Geographical Type | ■ General-Use |
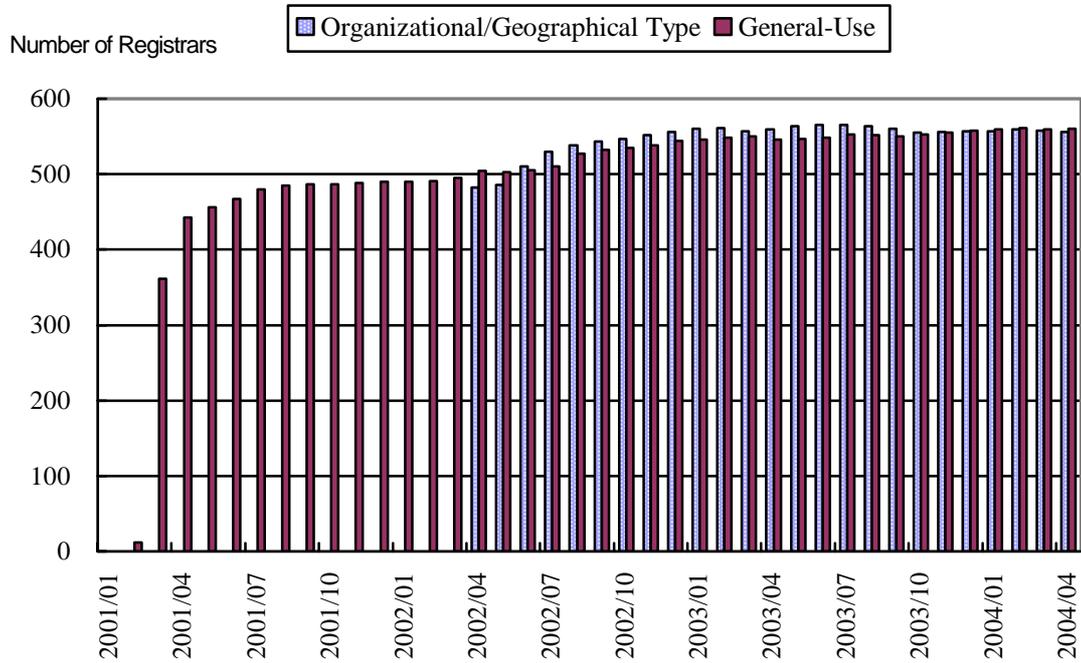
Number of Registrars

Year/Month	Organizational/Geographical Type JP Domain Name	General-Use JP Domain Name	Total Accumulation
2001/4	---	443	443
2001/7	---	480	480
2001/10	---	487	487
2002/1	---	490	490
2002/4	482	504	986
2002/7	530	510	1,040
2002/10	547	535	1,082
2003/1	560	546	1,106
2003/4	559	546	1,105
2003/7	565	553	1,118
2003/10	555	553	1,108
2004/1	557	559	1,116
2004/4	556	560	1,116

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4. Reference

4-1   History

2000	December:	JPRS Established.
2001	February:	General-use JP Domain Priority Registration Phase started.
	April:	General-use JP Domain Concurrent Registration Phase started.
	May:	General-use JP Domain Formal FCFS Registration started.
2002	February:	JPRS signed the "ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement (.jp)" with ICANN.
	April:	Management and administration of .JP Top-Level Domain were transferred from JPNIC to JPRS.
	October:	Second Level Domain for local governments, "LG.JP" was established.
	October:	JPRS started distribution of i-Nav™ Plug-In which enables Web-browsing with Japanese-language .JP Domain Names.
2003	January:	Total number of JP Domain Name registration reached 500,000.
	June:	IDN Domain Name service was endorsed by ICANN.
	July:	RFC-based Japanese JP Domain Name registration service started.
	December:	"Japanese JP Domain Access Site" for mobile phones was established.
2004	February:	IP Anycast technology was introduced in JP DNS service ("a.dns.jp","d.dns.jp")
	February:	"Nihongo JP Navi" service started.

4-2　JPRS Press Releases Regarding JP Domain Name
* Releases written in Japanese language

[2001]

25 January:　　JPRS Announced its Establishment

22 February:　　Priority Registration Period for General-use JP Domain Name Started

29 March:　　Concurrent Registration Period for General-use JP Domain Name Started

9 April:　　Registration of Business Names and Trademarks Increased in General-use JP Domain Name
- Status of General-use JP Domain Name Applications -

26 April:　　More Than Half of All Applications in General-use JP Domain Names Are Competing
- Status of General-use JP Domain Name Concurrent Registration Applications-

9 May:　　Total Number of FCFS-Based Application for General-use JP Domain Names Reached 10,000
- Status of General-use JP Domain Name Formal Registration -

31 July:　　JPRS Announces a New Service for Browsing Japanese JP Domain Names
- Japanese JP Domain Names Become Accessible through Microsoft® Internet Explorer -

27 August:　　JPRS Today Launches a New Service for Browsing Japanese JP Domain Names

[2002]

28 February: JPRS Signed an Agreement with ICANN on Management and Administration of JP Top Level Domain
- JPRS Will Start the Management and Administration from April 1 -

1 April : Management and Administration of JP Top-Level Domain Transferred from JPNIC to JPRS
- JPRS Starts Management Operations Today (April 1) -

16 May: JPRS Closed the Service for Browsing Web Sites with Japanese Domain Names through Microsoft® Internet Explorer
- JPRS focuses on Establishing a Standardized Environment for the Use of Japanese Domain Names -

3 June: JPRS Starts to Study Introduction of "LG.JP", New Second-Level Domain for Local Governments
- Along with e-Japan Strategy -

23 July: JPRS Decides to Introduce "LG.JP", a New Second-Level Domain for Local Governments
- Registration Starts in October to Realize Electronic Local Governments in 2003 -

1 October: JPRS Introduces "LG.JP", a New Second-Level Domain for Local Governments
- Registration Starts Today -

21 October: JPRS Starts Distribution of i-Nav™ Plug-In Which Enables Web-Browsing with Japanese .JP Domain Names

25 October: RFC Gets Final Approval Regarding Technical Specifications for Internationalized Domain Name
- Japanese JP domain Names Standardized -

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[2003]

7 January:	Cumulative Total Number of JP Domain Name Registrations Tops 500,000. - The World's 8th ccTLD, Registration of "co.jp" and General-Use JP Domain Name" on a Roll -
7 March:	JPRS Will Start RFC-based Japanese JP Domain Name Registration and Management Services from March 20. - Internationalized Domain Name(IDN) Standard Published as RFC -
17 March:	JPRS Changed Service Migration Schedule for Japanese JP Domain Name in Compliance with RFC, after Confirming the Framework with ICANN. - Getting into Steps with the Rest of the World -
20 May:	JPRS Created a Web Site, "DNS Related Technical Information" (http://jprs.jp/tech/) Today - DNS Managers Provide Technical Information for Internet Engineers -
26 May:	Intec NetCore and JPRS Started Joint Research on Measurement of Next Generation Internet Diffusion.
23 June:	JPRS Starts RFC-based Japanese JP Domain Name Registration and Management Services on July 10 - Service Starts with Agreement on International Framework of IDN Registration -
10 July:	JPRS Launched IDN Standards-Compatible Japanese JP Domain Name Registration Service on 11 July 2003.
30 July:	JPRS started to distribute IDN standards (RFCs)-compatible i-Nav™ Plug-in for Japanese JP Domain Name Today
5 August:	WIDE Project and JPRS Implemented Full-blown Measures to Secure Availability of "JP" Domain Server for Emergency and Disastrous Situation.

- Starts Geometric Decentralization of JP DNS and Integration of the
Server Name -

17 November:　JPRS Modified JP Domain Name Registration Services and Procedures.
- To Meet the Needs of Emerging or New Companies -

15 December:　JPRS Starts "Japanese JP Access Site"(http://jajp.jp/) Today
- Web Site with Japanese JP Domain Names Became Accessible
from Mobile Phones -

[2004]

2 February:　JPRS and IIJ Introduce IP Anycast Technology to JP DNS Service
- JP DNS Even More Reliable with Better Quality of Service and
Fault Tolerance -

12 February:　"Nihongo JP Navi" Service to Start on 18 February
- Easy Access to Web Sites from PC with Japanese JP domain
Names Realized -

19 February:　"Nihongo JP Navi" Service Starts Today
- Solution Displayed for Non-IDN-aware PC Browser When
Accessing to Web Sites with Japanese JP Domain Names –

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