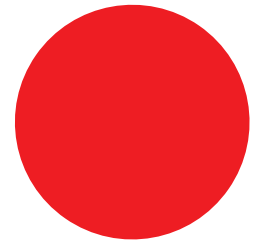


! Jp

Registry  
Report

2006



JPRS  
JAPAN REGISTRY SERVICES

Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.

## 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 competition. Based on the understanding of vital nature of its service and influence on the society, Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS) annually publishes the report on its management and administration of .JP.

This document is a report on the activities from January to December of 2006 and prospects for the future.

Translated: 1 Jun. 2007

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

## 1 [ Registry Activities ]

1 -1	Goal of JPRS as the JP Domain Name Registry	2
1 -2	Challenges	3
1 -3	Activities in 2006	5
1 -4	External Relations	11
1 -5	Other Activities	14
1 -6	Overviews of This Term's Activities and Challenges for the Future	15

## 2 [ Mid-term Vision as the JP Domain Name Registry ] — 16

## 3 [ Statistical Information ]

3 -1	Change in the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names	18
3 -2	Breakdown of the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names	19
3 -3	Number of Accredited JP Registrars	20

## 4 [ Reference ]

4 -1	History	21
4 -2	JP Domain Name Advisory Committee	22
4 -3	Proposals and Presentations	24
4 -4	Press Releases	27

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

---

Our main objectives as the JP domain name registry are: to continuously improve the value of .JP; to provide the registry services that contribute to society; and to gain stronger support from the local and global Internet community in an environment where we compete and collaborate with other Top Level Domains (TLDs) and similar services.

In January 2001, upon commencing the management and administration of .JP top-level domain, we defined the following values for our services:

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

We consistently pursue these goals as the core concept of the JP domain names. Moreover, we strive to conduct 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 2006 in the JP registry service.

### ■ Realization of a Balance between Publication and Protection of Information Associated with JP Domain Names Registered by Individuals

Along with usage diversification of the Internet, needs of individuals for domain names are increasing. In this situation, handling of the registration data, especially the principle of information publication through Whois, is becoming problematic for those who register JP domain names. We must consider how to secure autonomous distribution of network management and collaboration on the Internet by publishing registry information while protecting personal data.

### ■ Response to the Needs and Services Surrounding Social Systems and Domain Names

With regard to the Organizational Type JP Domain Name, registration qualifications are specified in detail. However, changes in the social system such as the enforcement of the new Company Law are anticipated, so we must pursue a proper balance between the value of JP domain names and diversifying needs of the registrants.

In addition, Internet services for consumers is becoming simpler, and the services are being provided in a shorter period of time. We should consider how to provide the name services appropriately as this situation develops.

### ■ Improvement of the Reliability and Stability of JP DNS

It is essential to strengthen the reliability and stability of JP DNS to enable JP domain names to be used safely and smoothly. Not only JP DNS we administer, but also DNS of each JP domain name operated by the users must be managed properly, and we must make the state of the DNS more appropriate toward further improvement.

■ **Promotional Activities along with Improvement of Japanese JP Domain Name User Environment**

Web browsers, search engines and mobile phones are continually being improved. The future issue is to raise awareness of Japanese JP Domain Name and stay up to date with improvements in the user environment. We must offer Japanese JP Domain Name experience to as many users as possible in an improved user environment and appeal to them how easy it is to remember and use Japanese JP Domain Name.

■ **Enhancement of Cooperation with JP Registrars**

Users register JP domain names through a JP Registrar; and it is the JP Registrars' role to introduce and explain the domain name services to the users. In cooperation with the JP Registrars, the value of JP domain names will be improved, and use of JP domain names be promoted effectively. It is our critical issue to figure out how we collaborate with JP Registrars to provide better services to users.

■ **Contribution to Development of the Internet**

As the manager of .JP top-level domain, we have a responsibility to contribute to the development of the global Internet. How to establish cooperative relationships with the related organizations at home and abroad was also one of our main issues for 2006.

## 1 -3 Activities in 2006

To tackle the challenges pointed out in section 1-2, we have made every effort to improve the service and value of JP Domain Name in cooperation with various members of the community, including JP Registrars and other related organizations.

### ■ Measures to Mitigate Risks Caused by Improper Management of DNS Servers Associated with JP Domain Names (January)

If DNS administrators do not manage their DNS server settings properly, they face the risk that the traffic to their name server would be diverted to an unintended destination. We recognized that this risk threatened the safety of the Internet as a whole, and in 2005 we started introducing measures to eliminate the risk.

In January 2006, we started to delete any DNS server settings associated with JP domain names which were found to be a risk, based on the total inspection within the registry database. At the ICANN public meeting held in June 2006, our approach was introduced as a good example of security measures for a domain name registry.

[http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200601-problematic\\_ns.html](http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200601-problematic_ns.html)

### ■ Notes on Registering a Domain Name which Aim to Reduce Domain Name Disputes (February)

Basically, users can register a domain name on a first-come, first-served basis. Disputes caused by a third party's bad-faith registration and use of the names which are the same as or confusingly similar to others' registered trademark can be resolved through domain name dispute resolution policy (DRP) or legal actions.

Some users may register domain names which violate the other party's rights because they lack the knowledge about the risk of being challenged, which results in troubles. As the use of domain names is increasingly expanded and diversified, the risk is building up.

Against this background, we posted an alert on our website in which case examples and precautions are presented.

<http://jprs.jp/info/cyber-squatting/>

■ **Reduction of the Processing Time for JP DNS Update (April)**

Domain names become accessible on the Internet by reflecting their DNS server information into JP DNS after they are registered in the registry database.

In April, we significantly shortened the processing time for JP DNS update from once a day to once every 15 minutes.

This measure has improved usability of JP domain names for both service providers and users; for example, a web hosting provider can deliver its services immediately after a customer applies for them.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200604-dns.html>

■ **Adaptation of Domain Name Registration Policy to the Company Law (May)**

Along with enforcement of the new Company Law on May 1, we defined that limited liability companies under the new law could apply for CO.JP domain names. A private limited company established before the enforcement of the law can still apply for a CO.JP domain name if it remains to be a private limited company.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200605-kaishaho.html>

■ **Change in the Number of GO.JP Domain Names Which One Government Organization Can Register (September)**

The Organizational Type JP Domain Name category has a principle of “one domain name per entity” where one entity can register only one domain name. However, we determined that this principle shall not be applied for GO.JP, the category for government organizations. The reason is as follows.

There are various forms of units in the Japanese government, and it is difficult for us to distinguish which are independent legal bodies and which are subdivisions, making it virtually impossible to set a clear qualification standard for registration of GO.JP domain names.



In addition, “Secure Japan 2006”, published by the government in June, announced the policy to promote use of GO.JP domain names as the identifier of the government of Japan, which means many government organizations may shift to GO.JP from other domains such as .com, .org, etc. If the above-mentioned principle remains in GO.JP, this positive shift will be hindered seriously.

Therefore, we decided not to apply the principle to GO.JP and to regard any government unit having a discrete unit name as the independent entity which can apply for a GO.JP domain name.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200609-gojp.html>

#### ■ Commencement of the Government’s Use of Reserved Domain Names (September)

In September, we updated the list of General-use Japanese JP Domain Names which were reserved for the government and started to accept applications from relevant organizations for registration of these names.

Status of the reserved names (reserved or registered) is compiled in a list form and posted on JPRS website, so that users can check whether the domain names they are going to access actually represent the government.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200609-reserved-gov.html>

#### ■ Promotion of Japanese JP Domain Names (October)

In October, we started a series of campaigns, including fee reduction, to promote registration and use of Japanese JP domain names. These campaigns were carried out in cooperation of the JP Registrars. As part of the promotion, we introduced those participating JP Registrars on our dedicated website “<http://使おう.jp>”.

<http://jprs.co.jp/press/061025.html>

■ **Publication of Guidelines to Make URLs with Japanese Domain Name Clickable in Email Text (December)**

Clickable URL is the function convenient and essential for the users of email software and web browser. Many email applications offer this function in the case where an ASCII-only domain name is used in a URL. In order to encourage the same user environment for Japanese JP domain names, we published the guidelines for email software developers as well as the guidelines for email users.

[http://nihongojp.jp/support/mail\\_guide/](http://nihongojp.jp/support/mail_guide/)

■ **Launch of Various Information Sites to Promote Japanese JP Domain Names**

Aiming at offering better user experience of Japanese JP domain names, we set up a variety of dedicated websites bearing Japanese JP domain name in their URL as follows. These sites are the offshoots of our “Eki Machi Guide (駅街ガイド)”, the gateway to thousands of portal sites having their URL in the form of “station name (in Japanese character)” plus “.jp”; each of these sites hosts information about the vicinity of each train station in Japan.

- <http://大学受験ガイド.jp/> : for students preparing for a college entrance exam (Jan.)
- <http://箱根駅伝の結果.jp/> : for those who want to know the result of the Hakone relay road race (Jan.)
- <http://サッカー観戦.jp/> : for viewers of Japanese professional soccer games (Mar.)
- <http://お花見ガイド.jp/> : for people enjoying cherry blossoms (Mar.)
- <http://プロ野球観戦.jp/> : for viewers of Japanese professional baseball games (Mar.)
- <http://全国温泉ガイド.jp/> : for people enjoying hot springs (Apr.)
- <http://花火大会ガイド.jp/> : for viewers of fireworks show (Jun.)
- <http://紅葉ガイド.jp/> : for people enjoying autumnal colors of leaves (Oct.)
- <http://初詣.jp/> : for people visiting a shrine or temple at the beginning of the new year (Dec.)
- <http://箱根駅伝観戦ガイド.jp/> : for viewers of the Hakone relay road race (Dec.)

<http://駅街ガイド.jp/>

---

We also cooperated with Japan Publishing Industry Foundation for Culture (JPIC) to support their activity to promote book-reading. JPIC launched the campaign website “<http://読ませ大賞.jp/>” and actively published advertisements with the Japanese URL in the ads. This resulted in improved publicity of Japanese JP domain names among the Internet users in Japan.

**<http://jprs.co.jp/press/061005.html>**

**<http://jprs.co.jp/press/061027.html>**

## ■ Education and Promotion

We have endeavored to share with the community the leading-edge Internet technologies and knowledge on how to use JP domain names at various co-sponsored events, seminars, conferences and exhibitions.

### Jan. JANOG17

We described the threat caused by improper DNS server settings and called for attention to the issue.

### Feb. ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2005

We supported "ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2005", the contest for development of web-based educational materials for junior and senior high school students, and offered a total of 260 General-use JP domain names (in both Japanese and ASCII) free of charge to 130 teams which desired access to the materials with dedicated domain names. We have also provided the access environment for those websites.

We granted the best domain name award to the team which chose the most effective domain name to appeal their work.

### Mar. LIVE! ECLIPSE 2006

We assisted a non-profit organization "Live! Universe" in their Internet broadcasting of total solar eclipse from Libya, Egypt and Turkey. We offered an experience of accessing Japanese JP domain names with the URL "http://日食中継.jp/".

### Jun. Interop Tokyo 2006

At workshops, we presented topics ranging from the basics of DNS to the latest trends. We also outlined how we shortened the processing time for JP DNS update from a technical viewpoint.

### Jul. HOSTING-PRO 2006

We presented topics including the latest trends of domain names and DNS in the form of a seminar at the event called "HOSTING-PRO" which targeted the rental server and hosting industry.

### Jul. Multimedia Promotion Forum

We gave a presentation of background to standardization of Internationalized Domain Names (IDN) and Japanese JP domain name services.

### Jul. JANOG18

We outlined how we had shortened the processing time for JP DNS update from a technical point of view.

### Dec. Internet Week 2006

At one of the tutorials, we illustrated how the Internet works. At the DNS DAY session, we gave a presentation on our operational experience of JP DNS and global trends related to domain names, DNS and security. At the solution seminar, we introduced how Japanese JP domain names are operated.

## 1 -4 External Relations

### Standardization Activities at IETF

#### ■ Standardization of Internationalized Email Address

Responding to the agreement reached at BoF in the IETF meeting in November 2005, we joined the Email Address Internationalization (EAI) working group established in February 2006. Currently, we actively participate in drafting of the proposals.

The working group investigates internationalization (expansion to a method which enables non-ASCII characters to be used) of the whole email address, not only the domain name part (to the right of @) but also the local part (to the left of @). The basic architecture is to upgrade the internationalized email address so that it can be used as a protocol parameter as is; to make it possible to communicate using the internationalized email address in systems supporting the expanded function; and to convert the address to a backward-compatible form when communicating with systems which do not support the expanded function. This project is being carried out jointly with related organizations at home and abroad, and we contribute to drafting standard documents on the conversion to the backward-compatible form.

The working group plans to propose the basic architecture and peripheral methods for RFC as an experimental protocol, and then propose it again as a standard protocol through validation and implementation.

#### ■ Proposal of Requirements for IP Anycast Nodes

We proposed the requirements to be considered when TLD operators deploy IP Anycast nodes to the Domain Name System Operations (DNSOP), a working group of IETF. This proposal resulted from research outsourced to NICT, as described later.

## Participation in ICANN Discussions

### ■ Initiative to Develop the Accountability Framework for ccTLDs

Since 2005, we have chaired the working group which investigates the Accountability Framework, which is the framework where each ccTLD registry and ICANN agree on the responsibilities and rights of each other. Based on the Accountability Framework Guidelines submitted by this working group in December 2005, ICANN staff proposed two kinds of document forms (agreement form and letter form) in January 2006. Negotiations then started based on these forms between each ccTLD and ICANN, and 18 ccTLDs had signed agreements or exchanged letters with ICANN by the end of December 2006.

### ■ Participation in IDN Activities

In February 2006, we joined the working group which drafted revised version of the IDN implementation guidelines. Work then started on upgrading the guidelines into Best Current Practice (BCP) document in IETF to increase awareness of the guidelines among the members in the broader communities, and we have participated in these activities, too.

We also serve as the member on the ICANN IDN Advisory Committee for investigating IDN TLDs. This committee considers the specifications of IDN TLD testbed and tries to thrash out solutions for related policy issues. Moreover, we take part in the study on drawing up an issue paper regarding IDN ccTLDs, based on the requests of the ICANN Board submitted to Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) and Government Advisory Committee (GAC) on December 8.

### ■ Participation in the Registry Service Technical Evaluation Panel for .name

ICANN referred to its Registry Service Technical Evaluation Panel in October 2006 which was mandated to review the limited release of two-character domain names under the .name top-level domain which was proposed by the .name registry. We participated in the review as one of five review team members appointed by this panel. The team considered the possible risks caused by the release against stability and safety of DNS, and announced their report in December 2006.

## ■ Participation in Activities Related to Internet Governance

We joined the Internet Governance Forum held in October and November 2006. In related meetings, we introduced our activities to ensure public interest, including the Advisory Committee and data escrow program.

## ■ Participation in APTLD as the Board Member

Since it became the manager of .JP top-level domain, we have taken active part in APTLD as a member and have also served on the APTLD board. Since 2005, we served as the vice chair for membership and have led discussions on various themes including IDN.

## ■ Initiative of AP\* Retreat Meeting

The AP\* (APstar) Retreat meeting is held about twice a year to allow representatives of Internet related organizations in the Asia-Pacific region to share information and to promote their networking. We participate in each of the AP\* Retreat meetings and served as a co-chairman at the meeting held in Tokyo in January 2006, leading the discussions on optimizing collaboration among Internet related organizations in the Asia-Pacific region.

## ■ Proposals and Presentations

At various meetings held in Japan and abroad, we have made numerous proposals and presentations, ranging from policies, technologies and to usage know-hows related to domain names and DNS. Please refer to “4-3 Proposals and Presentations (Pages 24-26)” for details.

## ■ PR Activities

Recognizing that the registry should be operated in a transparent manner, we distributed information to the Internet community on various occasions, as listed in “4-4 Press Releases (Page 27)”.

## 1 -5 Other Activities

---

### ■ ENUM

ENUM is a technology which enables unified access to various communication services on the Internet, using telephone numbers. Following the works in 2005, we conducted various activities in collaboration with other related organizations to promote utilization of ENUM.

In November 2005, “1.8.e164.arpa”, the namespace for the ENUM trials, was delegated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). JPRS and JPNIC took charge of the project from January, and we have operated the DNS for 1.8.e164.arpa.

We also participated in “SIPit18” held in Akihabara in April, and conducted the interconnectivity testing of the ENUM part of an SIP product which implemented ENUM. In participating in SIPit18, we planned the interconnectivity check in cooperation with JPNIC and provided the registration systems and SIP servers.

### ■ Research and Development on Registry Systems and DNS

In 2004, we started a three-year R&D project to enhance the Internet security. This research was granted by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) (cooperative research with NTT Communications).

The year 2006 was the final year of the research project, and we carried out demonstration experiments to verify that the research results were applicable to JP DNS.



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

We have strived to strike a proper balance among reliability, stability, usability and fee performance which form the basis of domain name management and registration services, while at the same time improving each of these four values. In 2006, we focused on improving the usability and safety of the JP domain names in the Internet services and on encouraging use of the Japanese JP domain names.

In particular, we clarified the registration rules in response to enforcement of the new Company Law. In addition, we realized shorter processing time for the JP DNS update to improve convenience of JP domain names. Also, as JP domain names are being registered and used by wider range of users, we tried to raise awareness of registrants on issues such as domain name disputes.

Moreover, we not only improved the reliability and safety of JP DNS and JP domain names, but also undertook educational activities based on its expertise to ensure that the DNS was operated by users appropriately.

With regard to Japanese JP domain names, the IDN-aware Internet Explorer® 7 (IE7) was released by Microsoft® in November 2006, improving the environment for using Japanese domain names in web browsers. Against the background, we actively publicized information on Japanese JP domain names and provided various services and websites including “Eki Machi Guide” to encourage users to experience them.

Issues which we must address in 2007 and onwards include review of balance between publication of Whois data, which is demanded by autonomous distribution and collaboration in using Internet, and protection of personal information. This issue has been discussed in the JP Domain Name Advisory Committee. In addition, we should continue to look into JP domain name fees following the reduction of the registration fee of the General-use JP Domain Name in 2004 and 2005.

Moreover, we must make every effort to make more people aware of Japanese JP domain names, taking advantage of the fact that the IE7 was included in Windows Vista™ as the standard software in January 2007, and that it would be installed automatically for current Windows® users after April 2007.

## **【Mid-term Vision as the JP Domain Name Registry】**

We will continue to take measures to balance reliability, stability, usability and fee performance of the management and administration of .JP top-level domain. The followings are our policies for enhancing each of the four values.

### **■ Reliability**

We will continue to improve the reliability so that registrants and Internet users can use the JP domain name space securely. In particular, we will provide the Whois service based on the report with regard to the Advisory Committee's report (advisory) submitted in 2006 on Whois display of registrant name of the domain names registered by individuals. Also, aiming at improving reliability of the Organizational Type JP Domain Name, we will review the existing scheme for eligibility checking to incorporate the current social situation. Moreover, we will improve DNS security by considering technologies including DNSSEC, so that users can use domain names more securely.

### **■ Stability**

We will endeavor to provide a more stable registration system and JP DNS services. Especially, we will further improve our application technology, network and operation to realize not only failure resistance at normal times, but also redundant system architecture to be prepared against disasters and attacks including DDoS attacks. We will revamp the registry system and enhance DNS through improved deployment which is diverse network-wise and geography-wise.

### **■ Usability**

We will incorporate flexibility into its service to enhance usability of JP domain names. For example, we will make it possible for registrants and JP Registrars to recover their registration in case they have deleted their domain name by mistake. We will also strengthen the partnership with JP Registrars to offer JP domain names with greater value for the registrants and Internet users. Moreover, we will consolidate our activities to support better user environment of Japanese JP domain names through technical standardization and collaboration with email software developers.

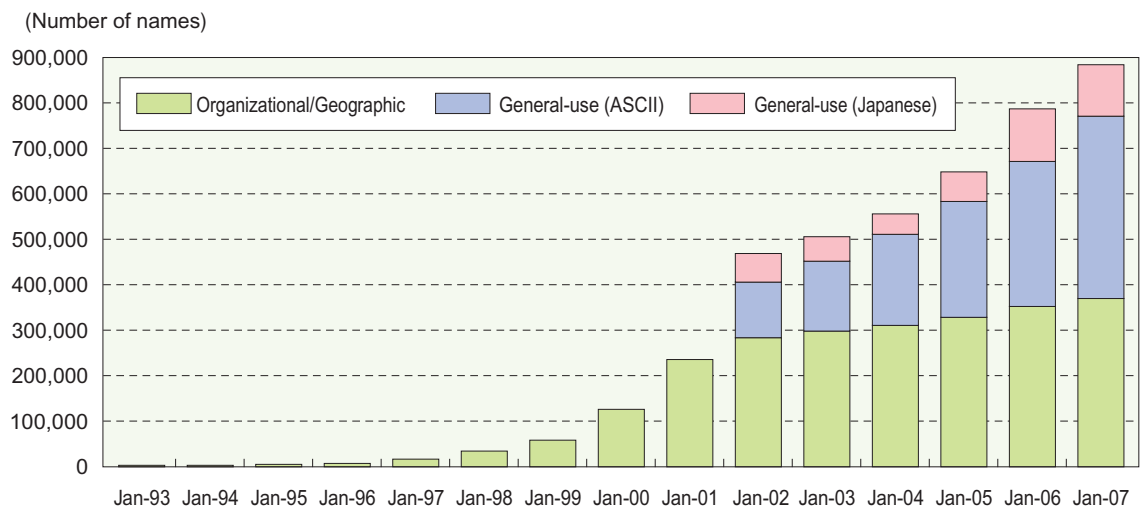
---

## ■ Fee Performance

After realizing sufficient reliability, stability and usability, which are essential for secure use of JP domain names, we will work on reducing fees. With regard to the General-use JP Domain Name, we plan to reduce the fee by ¥500 to ¥2,500 again in March 2007, following the fee reductions conducted from 2004 to 2005. We will continue revising the fees in the future, taking into account the increase in the number of registered domain names and investment in reliability, stability and usability.

### 3 -1 Change in the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names

As of March 1, 2006, the cumulative number of registered JP domain names exceeded 800,000. On November 1, 2006, the cumulative number of the General-use JP Domain Name reached 505,615. The number exceeded 500,000 within 5 years and 9 months after the service began in February 2001.

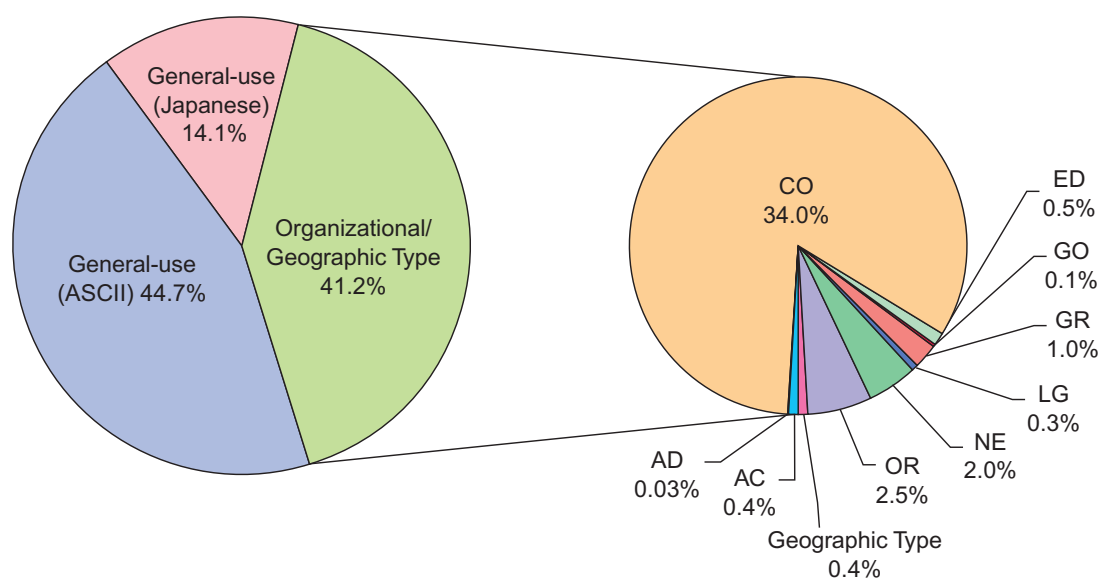


Year/Month	Organizational/Geographic Type	General-use (ASCII)	General-use (Japanese)	Total
1993/01	953	—	—	953
1994/01	1,341	—	—	1,341
1995/01	2,206	—	—	2,206
1996/01	4,781	—	—	4,781
1997/01	15,477	—	—	15,477
1998/01	33,739	—	—	33,739
1999/01	58,549	—	—	58,549
2000/01	124,573	—	—	124,573
2001/01	234,294	—	—	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
2007/01	363,768	394,404	124,153	882,325

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

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

\*As of January 1, 2007

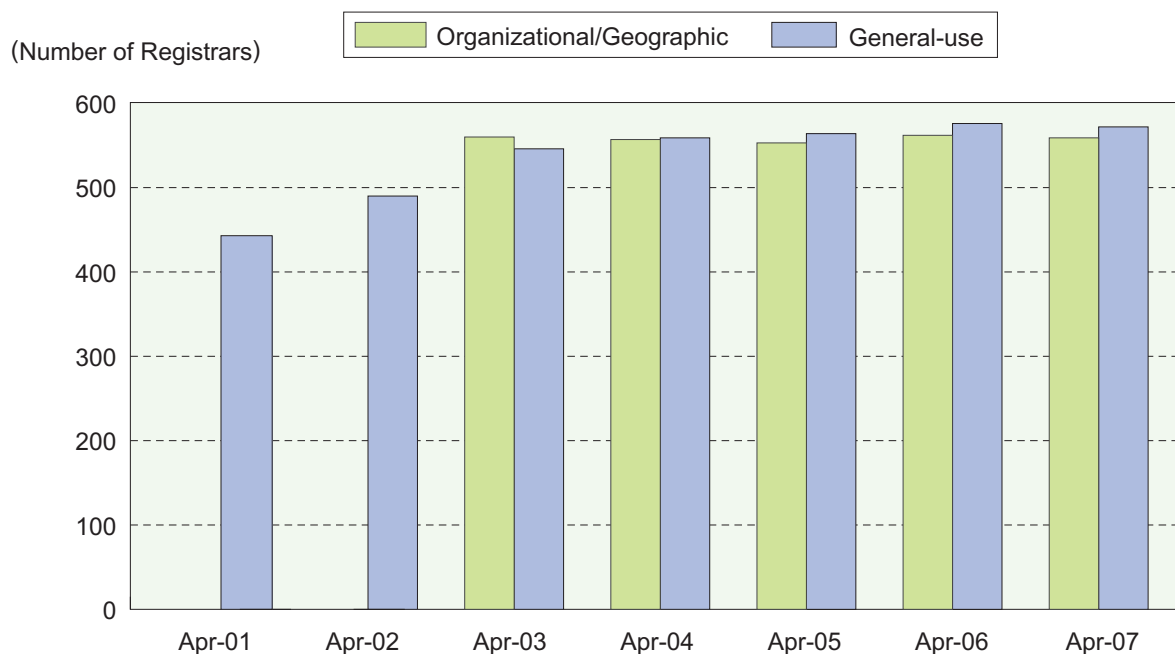


(Number of names)

JP Domain Name Types		1 January 2007 Number of Registrations	1 January 2006 Number of Registrations	Difference
<b>Organizational/ Geographic Type</b>	AC: Higher education institution	3,335	3,251	+84
	AD: JPNIC Member	289	297	-8
	CO: Kaisha (Company)	300,899	283,873	+17,026
	ED: Primary school, junior and senior high school	4,451	4,394	+57
	GO: Japanese government	870	839	+31
	GR: Group	8,592	8,948	-356
	LG: Japanese local authority	2,225	2,534	-309
	NE: Network service	17,414	17,317	+97
	OR: Judicial body other than kaisha	22,368	21,071	+1,297
	Geographic Type	3,325	3,816	-491
<b>General-use</b>	ASCII	394,404	323,182	+71,222
	Japanese	124,153	116,602	+7,551
<b>Total JP Domain Name Registration</b>		<b>882,325</b>	<b>786,124</b>	<b>+96,201</b>

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



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
2007/01	559	572	1,131

\*The number of JP Registrars for Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Name is the figure after April 2002 when its management and administration was transferred from JPNIC to JPRS.

**4 -1 History**

- 2000
  - Dec. JPRS was 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 Sponsorship Agreement was concluded with ICANN.
  - Apr. Management and administration of .JP TLD was transferred from JPNIC to JPRS.
  - Oct. LG.JP was established.
  - Oct. JPRS started distributing a plug-in for Microsoft Internet Explorer®, “I-Nav™.”
- 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 was established.
- 2004
  - Feb. IP Anycast technology was introduced in JP DNS service ([a.dns.jp] [d.dns.jp]).
  - Feb. “Nihongo JP Navi” service was 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]) was terminated.
  - Dec. The portal site “Nihongo dot JP” (<http://日本語.jp/>) for promoting Japanese JP Domain Name was launched.
- 2005
  - Jan. “Jinmei Jiten” (<http://人名辞典.jp/>) to introduce usage of Japanese JP domain names for personal names was established.
  - Mar. JP DNS server ([c.dns.jp]) service was terminated.
  - Jun. Work on eliminating risks due to inadequate management of DNS servers was started.
  - Aug. “Limited liability partnership” was newly defined eligible for registration of CO.JP domain names.
  - Dec. “Eki Machi Guide” (<http://駅街ガイド.jp/>), which provides information on areas around stations using Japanese JP domain names which consist of station names throughout Japan, started.
  - Dec. JPRS started operation of the M-Root DNS server in cooperation with the WIDE Project.
- 2006
  - Jan. JPRS started deleting improper DNS server registrations.
  - Feb. “Investment LPS” was newly defined eligible for registration of CO.JP domain names. Whois specification related to domain name change was partially modified.
  - Mar. Cumulative number of JP domain names exceeded 800,000.
  - Apr. JPRS shortened processing time for JP DNS update.
  - May Along with enforcement of the Company Law, “Limited liability company” was newly defined eligible for registration of CO.JP domain names.
  - Sep. JPRS changed the number of GO.JP domain names which each government organization can register. Japanese JP domain names reserved for the government was released for relevant government organizations.
  - Nov. Cumulative number of General-Use JP Domain Name exceeded 500,000.
  - Dec. JPRS published guidelines for making URL consisting of Japanese domain name clickable in email text.

## 4 -2 JP Domain Name Advisory Committee

JP Domain Name Advisory Committee was established in 2002 in order to maintain fairness and neutrality of the .JP registry operation. The committee members from outside of JPRS with various viewpoints consider policies for JP domain names. Below are the issues which were discussed in the committee in 2006.

### (1) Consultations and advisories

Consultation/Advisory	Consultation Date Document No.	Advisory Date Document No.
Future policy for handling reserved Japanese JP domain names	Aug. 30, 2005 JPRS-ADV-2005001	Mar. 17, 2006 JPRS-ADVRPT-2005001
Application of the principle of one domain name per entity to special cases including merger of organizations using Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names	Aug. 31, 2006 JPRS-ADV-2006001	Dec. 21, 2006 JPRS-ADVRPT-2006001
Assessment of current state of publication/disclosure and protection of JP domain name registration information	Nov. 16, 2006 JPRS-ADV-2006002	(under consultation)
Mechanism for appointing the members of the 4th term Advisory Committee	Nov. 16, 2006 JPRS-ADV-2006003	Jan. 4, 2007 JPRS-ADVRPT-2006003

Please refer to “JP Domain Name Advisory Committee” (<http://jprs.co.jp/en/advisory.html>) for details.

### (2) Date of Advisory Committee meetings

#### Feb. 23 15th Advisory Committee Meeting

“Future policy for handling reserved Japanese JP domain names” (JPRS-ADV-2005001) was discussed, and the contents of the advisory were agreed upon.

We reported to the committee on the conditions in the registration rules which had been changed in 2005.

#### May 29 16th Advisory Committee Meeting

We reported on our response to the committee advisory “Introduction of flexibility in processes concerning registration of JP domain names” (JPRS-ADVRPT-2004001).

We reported on our response to the committee advisory “Future policy for handling reserved Japanese JP domain names” (JPRS-ADVRPT-2005001).



We outlined the current state of JP domain names and issues for 2006. The committee members exchanged their opinions on respective issues.

Aug. 31 **17th Advisory Committee Meeting**

Each member gave opinions on the consultation “Application of the principle of one domain name per entity to special cases including merger of organizations using Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names” (JPRS-ADV-2006001).

We reported on the usage of domain names in the Japanese government and .JP’s view on it.

We described the discussions occurring at home and abroad with regard to publication and protection of domain name registration information. The members presented their opinions on the issue.

Nov. 16 **18th Advisory Committee Meeting**

The committee agreed in principle on the draft advisory for the consultation “Application of the principle of one domain name per entity to special cases including merger of organizations using Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Names”, based on discussions held at and after the previous (17th) committee meeting.

The committee members presented their opinions about the consultation “Assessment of current state of publication/disclosure and protection of JP domain name registration information” (JPRS-ADV-2006002).

The consultation “Mechanism for appointing the members of the 4th term Advisory Committee” (JPRS-ADV-2006003) was discussed among the members.

## 4 -3 Proposals and Presentations

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

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jan. 20	Access Evaluation to Japanese JP Domain Name Web for LE2005a (in Japanese)	The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, QAI/IA/TAI joint research meeting	JANOG (*1)
Jan. 26	ccTLD Update (in Japanese)	ICANN Debrief Session	JPNIC (*2)/IAjapan (*3)
Mar. 2	BGP Anycast Node Requirements for Authoritative Name Servers	APNIC 21 DNS Operations SIG	APNIC (*4)
Mar. 19	BGP Anycast Node Requirements for Authoritative Name Servers	65th IETF IEPG Meeting	IETF (*5)
Mar. 20	draft-yoneya-ima-downgrade-01 Downgrading mechanism for Internationalized eMail Address (IMA)	65th IETF EAI WG Meeting	IETF
Mar. 27	IDN Update	ccNSO Meeting	ccNSO (*6)
Apr. 19	.JP Registration Service	Domain Roundtable	NameIntelligence (*7)
Apr. 19	IDN Situation in Japan	Domain Roundtable	NameIntelligence
Apr. 25	ccTLD Update (in Japanese)	ICANN Debrief Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
May 10	IDN Situation in Japan	Joint UNESCO and ITU Global Symposium on Promoting the Multilingual Internet	UNESCO (*8) and ITU (*9)
May 25	Quick Summary of the Survey - How to Handle Ineligible Names -	CENTR GA	CENTR (*10)
Jun. 1	Past, Present and Future of Japanese Domain Names (in Japanese)	Japanese Domain Names Association, Lecture Meeting to Celebrate Publication of a Book	JDNA (*11)
Jun. 5	From Basic Settings to the Latest Spam Tactics (in Japanese)	Interop Tokyo 2006	Interop Tokyo 2006 Executive Committee (*12)
Jun. 8	DNS Hot Topics (in Japanese)	Interop Tokyo 2006	Interop Tokyo 2006 Executive Committee
Jun. 20	Quick Summary of the Survey - How to Handle Ineligible Names -	APTLD Meeting	APTLD (*13)
Jun. 24	A Management Model - .JP's Case -	AfTLD	AfTLD (*14)

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jun. 26	GNSO Preliminary Issues Report - Policy Issues Relating to IDN at the Top-level -	ccNSO Meeting	ccNSO
Jul. 6	Works for Business! Up-to-date Domain Name Information (in Japanese)	HOSTING-PRO 2006 Summer	HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee (*15)
Jul. 7	Positioning of Internationalized Addresses from the User's Viewpoint (in Japanese)	Multimedia Promotion Forum	Multimedia Promotion Forum (*16)
Jul. 7	Introduction of Services of Japanese JP Domain Names (in Japanese)	Multimedia Promotion Forum	Multimedia Promotion Forum
Jul. 11	draft-ietf-eai-downgrade-01 Downgrading Mechanism for Email Address Internationalization (EAI)	EAI WG, 66th IETF	IETF
Jul. 19	IDN Update (in Japanese)	ICANN Debrief Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
Jul. 19	ccTLD Update (in Japanese)	ICANN Debrief Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
Oct. 9	Consideration of Service Level Agreement (SLA) for JP Domain Names	CENTR 9th Administrative Workshop	CENTR
Oct. 9	Grace Periods in JP Domain Name Services	CENTR 9th Administrative Workshop	CENTR
Nov. 1	ccTLD Policy Development in Japan	Round Table Discussion	CENTR
Nov. 14	.JP Update	APTLD Meeting	APTLD
Dec. 5	Domain Name Update (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2006 IP Meeting	JPNIC
Dec. 5	How the Internet Works - Do You Understand it Correctly? - (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2006	JPNIC
Dec. 6	JP-DNS Report (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2006 DNS Day	JPNIC
Dec. 6	International Policy Trends on DNS (Forward Lookup) and Domain (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2006 DNS Day	JPNIC
Dec. 6	Risks of Short TTL (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2006 DNS Day	JPNIC

## 4 [Reference]

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Dec. 6	ABC of Configuring Japanese JP Domain Names (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2006	JPNIC
Dec. 16	IDN Discussions in ccNSO	IDN Workshop	ICANN (*17)

- \*1 JANOG: Japan Network Operators Group <http://www.janog.gr.jp/>
- \*2 JPNIC: Japan Network Information Center <http://www.nic.ad.jp/>
- \*3 IAjapan: Internet Association Japan <http://www.iajapan.org/>
- \*4 APNIC: Asia Pacific Network Information Centre <http://www.apnic.net/>
- \*5 IETF: The Internet Engineering Task Force <http://www.ietf.org/>
- \*6 ccNSO: Country-Code Names Supporting Organization <http://ccnso.icann.org/>
- \*7 NameIntelligence <http://www.nameintelligence.com/>
- \*8 UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization <http://www.unesco.org/>
- \*9 ITU: International Telecommunication Union <http://www.itu.int/>
- \*10 CENTR: Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries <http://www.centri.org/>
- \*11 JDNA: Japanese Domain Names Association <http://www.jdna.jp/>
- \*12 Interop Tokyo 2006 Executive Committee <http://www.interop.jp/>
- \*13 APTLD: Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association <http://www.aptd.org/>
- \*14 AfTLD: African Top Level Domains <http://www.aftld.org/>
- \*15 HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee <http://hosting-pro.jp/>
- \*16 Multimedia Promotion Forum <http://www.ahri.co.jp/mmf/>
- \*17 ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers <http://www.icann.org/>

## 4 -4 Press Releases

\*Original releases are written in Japanese language.

Date	Title
Feb. 13	“130 Teams Applied for JP Domain Names Provided by JPRS for Entry to ‘ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2005’ ”
Feb. 20	“JPRS Significantly Shortens Processing Time for JP DNS Updates”
Mar. 2	“Total Number of JP Domain Name Registration Reaches 800,000”
Mar. 15	“JPRS released ‘JP Domain Name Registry Report 2005’ ”
Mar. 23	“JPRS Opened a Portal Site for Cherry-Blossom Viewing, ‘http://お花見ガイド.jp/’ ”
Apr. 4	“JPRS Implemented Shortening of Processing Time for JP DNS Updates”
Apr. 19	“JPRS Revised Registration Qualifications for CO.JP Domain Names from May 1 along with Enforcement of the Company Law”
Jun. 26	“JPRS Supports Internet Education for Junior and Senior High School Students through JP Domain Names by Assisting ‘Think Quest@JAPAN 2005’ ”
Sep. 5	“JPRS Updated the List of Japanese JP Domain Names for Government and Started Registration for Relevant Government Organizations”
Oct. 5	“JPRS Cooperates with the JPIC’s Campaign for Book-Reading, Using a Japanese JP Domain Name ‘読ませ大賞.jp’ ”
Oct. 25	“JPRS Steps up the Promotion of Japanese JP Domain Names”
Oct. 27	“Book-Reading Campaign Website, ‘http://読ませ大賞.jp’, Supported by JPRS Opened”
Nov. 1	“General-use JP Domain Names Exceed 500,000”
Dec. 27	“JPRS Released a Guideline for Software Developers which Makes Japanese Domain Name URLs Clickable in Email Text”

Please refer to “Press Release” (<http://jprs.co.jp/press/>) for the latest information.

Copyright © 2007 Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.  
JPRS, Japan Registry Services and other trademarks, service marks and designs are registered or unregistered trademarks of Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. in Japan and other countries. All other trademarks not owned by Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. that appear in this report are the property of their respective owners.





---

**Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.**

<http://jprs.jp/>