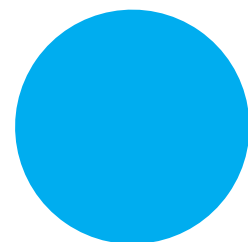


! Jp

Registry
Report

2007 1-12



JPRS
JAPAN REGISTRY SERVICES

Japan Registry Services Co.,Ltd.

Introduction

The cumulative number of registered JP domain names exceeded one million as of March 1, 2008.

On reaching this major milestone, we would like to express our gratitude to all registrants of JP domain names and numerous Internet users connected to one another through JP domain names.

Seven years have passed since Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS) was inaugurated in 2001 to support the foundation of the Internet society. Since then, we have been striving to serve a greater number of people, taking various measures every year to improve services related to domain names and DNS.

The management and administration of JP domain names require a high level of commitment to enhancing the public interest and encouraging sound competition. Recognizing this vital nature of its services and influence on society, JPRS annually publishes the "Registry Report" on its management and administration of .JP domain names.

This report describes the activities of JPRS from January to December 2007 and the prospects for the future.

JPRS will continue to ensure that JP domain names remain useful and contribute to the development of the Internet society.

Koki Higashida
President
Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.

Translated: 25 Apr. 2008

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



Registry Report



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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 registries of 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

JPRS set the following key tasks for .JP domain name registry services in 2007:

■ Improve the Reliability and Stability of JP DNS

With the development of the Internet, domain name systems (DNS) have come to play a greater role and so need to meet more stringent requirements for performance, reliability, and stability. The JP DNS must be made more reliable and stable in order to ensure the safe, smooth operation of JP domain names. Moreover, the DNS of each JP domain name operated by the user must be managed properly, which is essential for the entire configuration of the distributed DNS. Thus we must consider how to further improve the JP DNS.

■ Promote Japanese JP Domain Names while Improving the User Environment

Web browsers, search engines and mobile phones are evolving and so improving the environment for using Japanese .JP domain names. Keeping abreast with the development of the user environment, we should focus on how to increase public awareness of Japanese JP domain names. To this end, we must let more users experience Japanese domain names and realize how easy it is to use and remember Japanese names.

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

With the diversification of Internet use by individuals, personal demand for domain names is increasing. Under such circumstances, the handling of registration data, especially the principle of disclosing registrants' names and other data items through Whois, is becoming the concern for those who register JP domain names. We must consider how to protect personal data while maintaining the autonomous distributed collaboration of the Internet through the publication of registration information.

■ Enhance Cooperation with JP Registrars

Users register JP domain names through JP registrars, who introduce and explain the domain name services to users. Cooperation with JP registrars is indispensable for JPRS to increase the value of JP domain names and promote their use. It is crucially important for us to work out how best to collaborate with the JP registrars to provide better services for users.

■ Contribute to the Development of the Internet

As the manager of the .JP top-level domain and also as a company supporting the Internet society, we have a responsibility for the development of the global Internet community. We therefore study ways to establish and enhance cooperative relationships with related organizations at home and abroad, in the areas of technology, operation, and policy.

1 -3 Activities in 2007

To address the issues described in Section 1-2, JPRS worked to enhance its registry services and the value of JP domain names in cooperation with the JP Registrars and other related organizations.

■ Submission of a Comment on the “JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy Revision Draft” (February)

In response to the “Request for Comments on the JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (JP-DRP) Revision Draft” by the Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC) (announced on January 23, 2007), JPRS submitted a comment agreeing to the effective use of JP-DRP and the principle of applying this policy to make use of JP domain names more safely and securely.

Following the comment period, JPNIC revised the JP-DRP in June 2007.

<http://jprs.co.jp/topics/070219.html>

<http://www.nic.ad.jp/ja/pressrelease/2007/20070312-01.html>

■ Introduction of General-use JP Domain Name Registration Recovery Procedure (March)

JPRS receives applications for the deletion of General-use JP domain names from JP Registrars and deletes those names at the end of each month. When domain names become deleted and unusable, users sometimes realize they had mistakenly applied to cease usage, and request that the deleted domain names be restored.

In this case, registrants previously had to re-apply for domain names after a temporary suspension period of one month, during which time registration of the deleted names was suspended. Re-registration was then done on a first-come first-served basis, and so registrants were not always able to register their old names again.

JPRS studied how to respond to the demand for recovering deleted domain names, based on the advice of the JP Domain Name Advisory Committee. As a result, we have introduced a procedure for recovering deleted domain names to the previous registration state, provided that a request for recovery is made within a certain period after deletion.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200612-rule.html>

■ **Reduction of General-use JP Domain Name Fees for JP Registrars to JPY 2,500 (March)**

We reduced the fees for registration and renewal of a General-use JP Domain Name for JP Registrars by JPY 500 to JPY 2,500 respectively, in order to provide better purchase opportunity for prospective and existing registrants. This makes total JPY 1,000 reduction since we launched General-use JP Domain Name at JPY 3,500 in 2001.

It is believed that this reduction will make the General-use JP Domain Name more user-friendly and attract wider range of users including individuals and SOHO.

We will continue to take measures for better fee performance, one of our four values in management and administration of .JP top-level domain, in parallel with addressing betterment of the other values such as reliability, stability and usability.

■ **“Beijing Declaration” Announced by Seven ccTLD Registries (June)**

Seven ccTLD registries (CNNIC: .cn; DENIC: .de; JPRS: .jp; NIDA: .kr; NeuStar: .us; Nominet UK: .uk; SGNIC: .sg) signed a declaration in Beijing, China, announcing their commitment to increased cooperation and contribution to building a harmonious information society.

<http://jprs.co.jp/topics/070622.html>



Beijing Declaration (source: CNNIC)

■ **Publicity to Promote Understanding of Domain Names and the Internet (October)**

The special website “JPRS24” was opened to boost public understanding of the JP domain name and the Internet, since the Internet has become a part of daily life and society. This website, targeted at general Internet users, explains the registration and management of domain names, characteristics of JP names, and the roles of DNS, using animations and games.

<http://jprs24.jp/>



Special Website



Game content

■ JP DNS Server [e.dns.jp] Expansion (December)

To increase the reliability of the JP DNS, we have reinforced [e.dns.jp], one of the JP DNS servers operated by WIDE Project:

- (1) Additional servers installed overseas (in San Francisco, USA and Paris, France)
- (2) Implementation of IP Anycast technology (IPv4, IPv6)

Needless to say, deployment of geographically distributed servers makes the entire DNS safer against disasters. Furthermore, implementation of IPv6 Anycast is regarded worldwide as an advanced approach. By accumulating experience with this technology, JPRS will become able to provide feedback to the community both at home and abroad.

■ Alerting Vulnerability in Web Proxy Auto-Discovery (WPAD) and Adding Reserved Domain Names (December)

Microsoft announced vulnerability of the Web Proxy Auto-Discovery (WPAD) function implemented in its Internet Explorer®. Concerning this vulnerability, JPRS studied precautions to be taken with the registration, management, and operation of domain names and alerted general users and service providers about the problem.

To prevent risks caused by the vulnerability, several reserved domain names were additionally specified so that a domain name using “WPAD” in its <organization label> cannot be registered as an Organizational- or geographic-type JP domain name.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200712-Web-Proxy-Auto-Discovery-alert.html>

■ Education and Promotion

Jan. JANOG19

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

Feb. HOSTING-PRO 2007

We described “DNS Cache Poisoning and Countermeasures” and called for attention to the problem at “HOSTING-PRO,” a networking event for the rental server and hosting industry.

Apr. ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2007

JPRS supports “ThinkQuest@Japan 2007,” a contest of Web-based teaching material development for junior-high and high-school students. This year, we offered 260 General-use JP domain names (both in Japanese and ASCII) free of charge to 67 teams who wished to obtain original domain names for their web exhibits. We also set up an environment for accessing the contestants’ websites. In addition, the Best Domain Name Award was given to the team that chose the most effective domain name to increase the appeal of their work.

Jun. Interop Tokyo 2007

At the workshop “DNS Operation Security,” we explained the risks involved in the DNS and countermeasures against them. At the DNSOPS.JP BoF meeting, we also described the mechanism of “DNS Amp attacks,” a type of DDoS attack recently causing trouble on the Internet.

At the JPRS booth, mini-seminars were held on domain name utilization, Japanese domain names, and DNS security.

Jul. Web Producer Course for Beginners by the Web Advertising Bureau of Japan Advertisers Association Inc.

In the lecture program designed for training Web producers in companies, we gave a lecture titled “Domain and Server Knowledge” to teach Web producers the basic knowledge they need.

Jul. JANOG20

We gave a presentation titled “Internet Connection Diagram Viewed from the Perspective of IP Anycast” and introduced analysis results obtained through IP Anycast deployment in the JP DNS.

Aug. National Association of Principals of Technical Senior High Schools

In the summer seminar held by the National Association of Principals of Technical Senior High Schools, we gave a lecture entitled “Useful Tips on Internet – Threats and Countermeasures” for teachers of technical senior high schools. This lecture provided not only basic knowledge of the Internet, such as its history and architecture, but also the latest trends, threats on the Internet, and countermeasures against such threats.



Lecture on the Internet

Nov. Internet Week 2007

At the DNS DAY session, we gave a presentation on JP DNS operations and the analysis of query characteristics. We also coordinated a panel discussion on the future operation management of the JP DNS from the standpoint of the DNS operator. As a supporting company of the seminar, we participated in Q&A on DNS operations.

1 -4 External Relations

Standardization Activities at IETF

■ Standardization of Internationalized Email Address

Following the standardization of internationalized domain names (IDN), email addresses have become the next target of address internationalization (i.e. expansion to a system that enables the use of non-ASCII characters). The Email Address Internationalization (EAI) Working Group was set up in IETF in February 2006 to internationalize email addresses, each of which is configured as “local part@domain name.” The group aims to internationalize the entire email address including the local part to the left of @.

As a member of the EAI WG, JPRS continues to assist in drawing up the proposal for standardization.

The basic framework for internationalized email addresses was specified in RFC 4952 issued in July 2007. This framework is characterized by four protocol extensions (header format extension, SMTP extension, delivery notification extension, and downgrading mechanism for backward compatibility). Concerning the conversion mechanism to maintain backward compatibility, JPRS made a proposal for technical standards, which was approved at the IETF's December meeting together with other kernel elements. The next step to be taken for email internationalization will be to issue an RFC.

■ Promotion of ENUM Standardization

ENUM is a technology that uses telephone numbers to enable standardized access to various communication services on the Internet. As a member of the ENUM WG set up in IETF, JPRS is contributing to ENUM standardization with its experience in ENUM trial operations and verification tests. The standard specifications of the ENUM protocol are prescribed in RFC 3761. This document is now being studied by the WG members including JPRS engineers to clarify the protocol specifications and revise the text. Based on the results, JPRS drew up an Internet draft paper to identify problems predicted during ENUM protocol implementation and to inform all implementation engineers of these problems. This paper aims to clarify ambiguities in the ENUM protocol specifications and prevent errors that concerned parties are likely to make in interpretation.

Participation in ICANN and Other International Discussions

■ ccNSO Activities

Country Code Names Supporting Organisation (ccNSO) is one of the organizations set up in ICANN to support its activities. ccNSO forms a consensus in the ccTLD community on global issues concerned with the entire ccTLD space and recommends policies to the ICANN Board. JPRS has a seat in the ccNSO Council.

In 2007, the issue of IDN TLDs gave rise to a heated discussion in ccNSO. JPRS participated in the IDN WG of ccNSO and took the initiative in developing the list of issues related to the introduction of IDN TLDs and reviewed from the standpoint of ccTLDs. This list is currently being used in ICANN as a basis for discussion on IDN TLDs. JPRS has led this discussion since its beginning and have proposed some solutions to the issues.

We also advocated growing importance of ccTLDs in taking measures against phishing problems. With ccTLD registries from Austria and Mexico, JPRS explained possible measures and pointed out the necessity for ccTLD registries to cooperate with each other. This activity will expand into the entire ccNSO in the future.



■ Participation in SSAC

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC), one of the ICANN advisory committees, consists of experts on technologies for root server operations, gTLD/ccTLD registries, registrars, and Regional Internet Registries of IP addresses.

JPRS, an SSAC member since 2007, has participated in activities to ensure stable Internet operations at the global level, making the most of its experience as a leading ccTLD registry.

We also joined the SSAC's IDN Study Group set up in May 2007 to discuss IDN issues in particular and examined the influences that IDN TLD deployment may have on the security and stability of the entire DNS. The Study Group reviewed the specific method of the IDN ccTLD test bed, paving the way to the start of open tests in October 2007.

■ Participation in APTLD

Since 2002 when JPRS became the manager of the .JP top-level domain, we have taken an active part in APTLD as a full member and also served on its board of directors.

The Asia-Pacific region has a number of ccTLDs that are at the beginning stage. As a leading ccTLD registry, JPRS shared the history and technology of IDNs, introduced its ccTLD operation model, and led discussions with a view to improving the value of ccTLDs as a whole.



APTLD meeting

■ Participation in AP* Retreat

AP*(APstar) Retreat meetings are held about twice a year to provide the representatives of Internet-related organizations in the Asia-Pacific region an opportunity to share information and promote networking.

JPRS participates in these meetings every year. Presiding over the February meeting, we led active discussions on a number of issues, such as anti-phishing/-pharming measures, personnel training in the community, and the latest trend in discussions on Internet governance.

■ Participation in CENTR

The Council of European National Top-level Domain Registries (CENTR) is an association of TLD registries in the European region. As an associate member, JPRS shares information and exchanges opinions with other CENTR members.

A major topic of 2007 was the failure of a gTLD registrar followed by ICANN's cancellation of accreditation of that registrar, and measures for registrar failure were discussed in CENTR as well. Concerning this matter, JPRS introduced examples of actions taken in the .JP top-level domain. In the technical area, we also offered our extensive experience with IP Anycast deployment in the DNS at the TLD level.



CENTR Technical Workshop

■ Participation in Activities Related to Internet Governance

In the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) held in November 2007, JPRS gave a talk at a workshop which aimed at increasing recognition of private-sector-led governance of ccTLDs. In this workshop, we introduced the model of JP domain name governance in which a private company autonomously conducts registry business and provides domain name services to serve the public interest. There were a number of questions from the audience and requests for advice on how to introduce such a model in each country and economy. The lecture helped the participants deepen their understanding of ccTLD registries and provided information useful for ccTLDs that are expected to grow in the future.

This Forum also discussed the internationalization of domain names, which is part of the activities to promote multilingualism as a solution to the digital divide. Regarding the situation in Japan, we talked about demand for Japanese domain names and explained that the registrations and usage are rising as the user environment is improved and case examples increase.

■ Proposals and Presentations

At various meetings held in Japan and abroad, we have made numerous proposals and presentations on subjects ranging from policies and technologies to operation know-how related to domain names and DNS. For details, refer to “4-3 Proposals and Presentations (pp.26 and 27)”.

1 -5 Other Activities

■ Research and Development on Registry Systems and DNS

In March 2007, we completed “R&D on the Enhanced Security of Central Internet Functions,” a research project commissioned by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) (joint research with NTT Communications).

In the final phase of this three-year R&D project, we conducted tests and verified that the research results were applicable to the current JP domain name registry system. Another accomplishment was the development of technology to support DNSSEC, a service for which demand is expected to grow. We presented the results at international conferences, and the usefulness of the results was highly valued by the participants.

1 -6 Overview of this Term's Activities and Challenges for the Future

JPRS has made constant efforts to strike a proper balance among reliability, stability, usability, and fee performance, which form the basis of JP domain name management, while also improving each of the four values.

In 2007, we focused on revising services so that a wider range of users will register and use domain names. We also enhanced public recognition of domain names and proposed ways to make full use of them.

More specifically, a new procedure was introduced to recover registrations of General-use JP domain names. This allows greater latitude in coping with procedural errors that may occur between JP registrars providing JP domain name services and the users of these services. By establishing a standardized procedure to recover registered names, JP registrars no longer need to give case-by-case treatment but can offer services based upon the assumption of possible name recovery, which in turn improves the usability of domain names for the registrants.

Furthermore, we lowered fees for JP registrars when allocating General-use JP domain names in the hope that these names will serve a greater number of Internet users. We also carried out public relations activities to familiarize Internet users with domain names and their benefits.

The environment for using Japanese JP domain names has been expanding rapidly, thanks to the release of Internet Explorer® 7 (IE7) in November 2006 and the launch of Windows Vista® by Microsoft, which comes standard with IE7, in January 2007. JPRS actively created applications for Japanese JP domain names, introduced examples of utilization, and promoted the registration and use of Japanese domain names in cooperation with JP Registrars.

From 2008, we should address the issue of how to respond to the general Internet trend related to domain names. Specifically, shortage of IPv4 addresses has attracted heated debate, and demand for the IPv6 environment is expected to grow rapidly in various areas. In the .JP top-level domain, proactive measures have been taken to support IPv6 in relation to the DNS, but more extensive efforts seem to be necessary in the future.

Now that the Internet usage is expanding both qualitatively and quantitatively, we must also improve capacity of the JP DNS and apply new technologies such as DNSSEC and other services, continuing the activities to further improve reliability and stability.

As for international activities, JPRS will place greater emphasis than ever on IDN TLD, the issue continued from 2007, as a ccTLD registry with extensive experience in IDN services.

Regarding Japanese JP domain names, the distribution of Microsoft's IE7 to Windows® XP by automatic updates started in February 2008. It is vital to take this opportunity and continue our activities to publicize Japanese domain names and their benefits. As a measure to encourage the use of Japanese JP domain names, we will continue activities to standardize technologies related to internationalized email addresses.

There are several types of JP domain names with different characteristics and different target registrant groups. We have to boost the usability and advantages of each type so that JP domain names will serve a greater number of users. As a JP domain name registry, JPRS remains committed to the basic principle of providing better services to both our current and prospective registrants.

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

■ Reliability

We will continue to improve reliability so that registrants and Internet users can securely use the JP domain name space. In particular, our primary goal is to enable individual users to register and use domain names securely, and to provide corporate users with CO.JP domain name services that cater to the needs of their increasingly dynamic activities.

■ Stability

We will endeavor to provide a more stable registry system and JP DNS services. In particular, we will improve our application technologies, network schemes, and operations to ensure not only robustness against failure during normal times, but also a redundant configuration to withstand disasters and the recent spate of DDoS attacks. Specifically, we will revamp the registry system and enhance DNS capacity through geographic and network distribution.

■ Usability

We will enhance usability of JP domain names by making our service more flexible and improving compatibility with other services that use JP domain names. We will also strengthen partnerships with JP registrars with a view to offering greater value to both JP domain name registrants and Internet users. Moreover, we will make Japanese JP domain names more convenient to use, by enhancing technical standardization and collaboration with email software developers.

■ Fee Performance

We will continue to work on reducing fees, while ensuring sufficient reliability, stability, and usability essential for the secure use of JP domain names. Regarding General-use JP domain names, the fee for JP Registrars was lowered by 500 yen to 2,500 yen in March 2007. We will continue to revise fees in the future, taking into account an expected increase in registered domain names and necessary investment in reliability, stability, and usability.

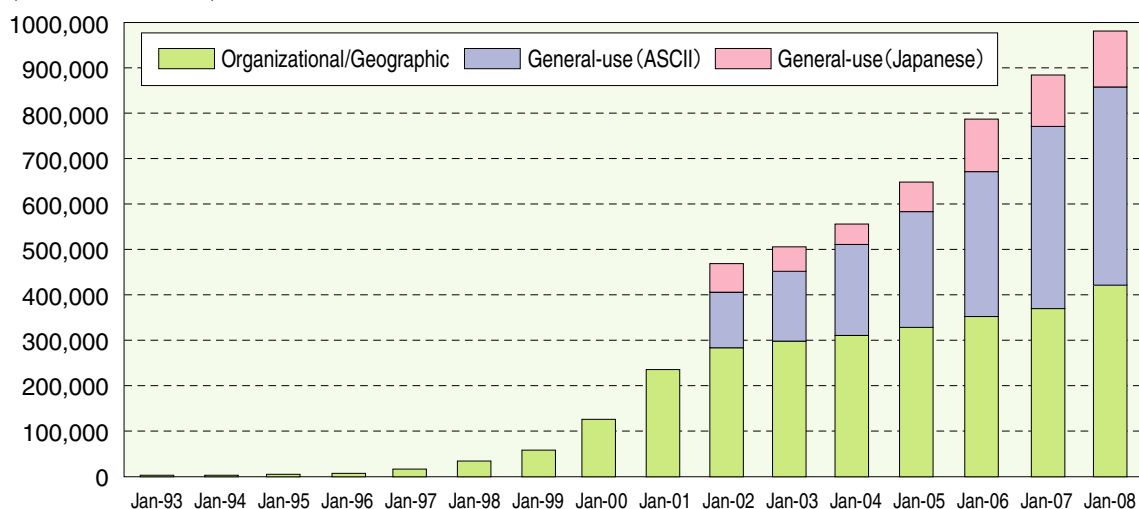
3

【Statistical Information】

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

As of January 1, 2007, the cumulative number of both Organizational- and Geographic-type JP domain names exceeded 300,000. On April 1, 2007, the cumulative total of registered JP domain names exceeded 900,000, hitting 908,329.

(Number of names)

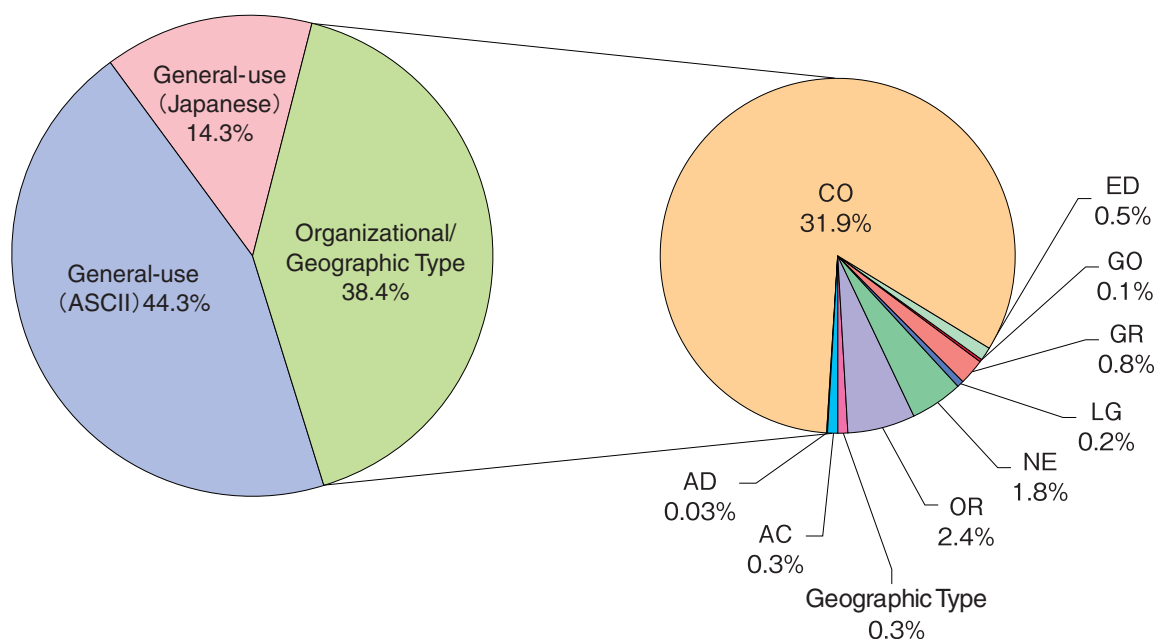


Year/Month	Organizational/Geographic Type	General-use (ASCII)	General-use (Japanese)	Total
1993/01	953	—	—	953
1994/01	1,341	—	—	1,341
1995/01	2,206	—	—	2,206
1996/01	4,781	—	—	4,781
1997/01	15,477	—	—	15,477
1998/01	33,739	—	—	33,739
1999/01	58,549	—	—	58,549
2000/01	124,573	—	—	124,573
2001/01	234,294	—	—	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
2008/01	378,903	468,125	141,858	988,886

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

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

*As of January 1, 2008

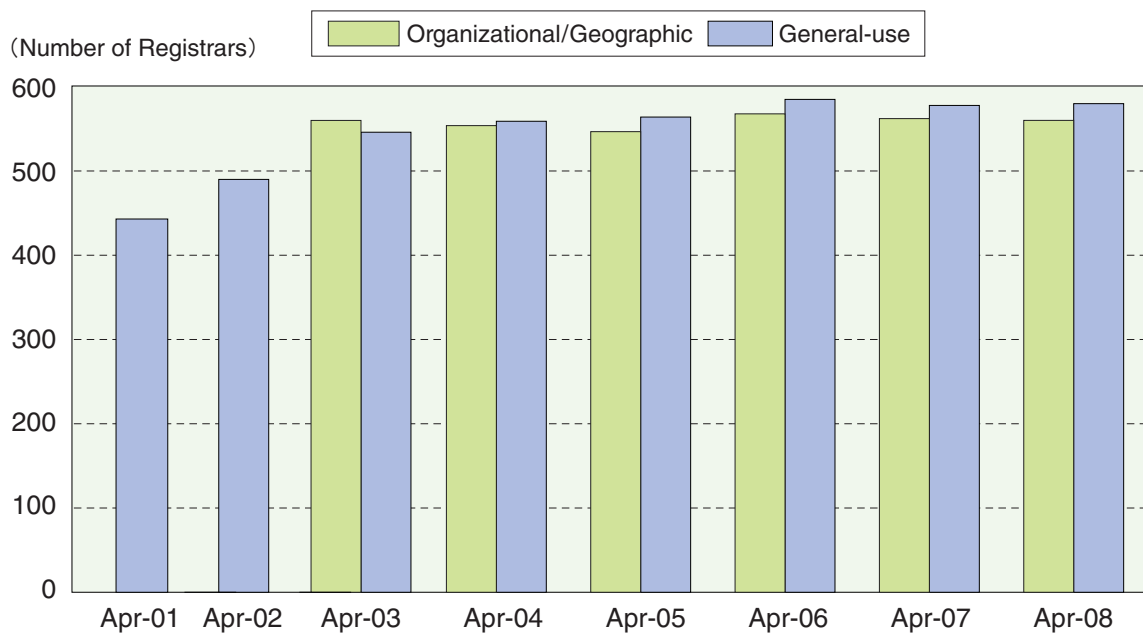


(Number of names)

JP Domain Name Types		1 January 2008 Number of Registrations	1 January 2007 Number of Registrations	Difference
Organizational/ Geographic Type	AC: Higher education institution	3,421	3,335	+86
	AD: JPNIC Member	282	289	-7
	CO: Kaisha (Company)	315,374	300,899	+14,475
	ED: Primary school, junior and senior high school	4,505	4,451	+54
	GO: Japanese government	878	870	+8
	GR: Group	8,329	8,592	-263
	LG: Japanese local authority	2,087	2,225	-138
	NE: Network service	17,398	17,414	-16
	OR: Judicial body other than kaisha	23,518	22,368	+1,150
	Geographic Type	3,111	3,325	-214
General-use	ASCII	468,125	394,404	+73,721
	Japanese	141,858	124,153	+17,705
Total JP Domain Name Registration		988,886	882,325	+106,561

Please refer to "Guide to JP Domain Name" (<http://jprs.co.jp/en/jpdomain.html>) for detailed descriptions 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
2008/01	557	573	1,130

*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 a 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 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 were 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.

2007

- Jan. Cumulative number of registered CO.JP domain names exceeded 300,000.
- Mar. “Procedure for recovering deleted domain name registration” was introduced for General-use JP domain names.
The annual fee for accredited JP Registrars to register General-use JP domain names was reduced to 2,500 yen.
- Apr. Cumulative number of registered JP domain names exceeded 900,000.
- Dec. IP Anycast technology was introduced to the JP DNS service([e.dns.jp]).

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 operations. 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 2007.

(1) Consultations and Advisories

Consultation/Advisory	Consultation Date Document No.	Advisory Date Document No.
Assessment of the current state of publication/ disclosure and protection of JP domain name registration information	Nov. 16, 2006 JPRS-ADV-2006002	Mar. 6, 2007 JPRS-ADVRPT-2006602
Method for appointing members of the 4th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee	Nov. 16, 2006 JPRS-ADV-2006003	Jan. 4, 2007 JPRS-ADV-2006003
Principles of activities to be performed by domain name registries to prevent phishing damage	Aug. 23, 2007 JPRS-ADV-2007001	(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

Feb. 22 19th Advisory Committee Meeting

The committee reviewed the advisory “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-ADVRPT-2006001).

A basic agreement was reached on the advisory draft for the consultation “Assessment of current state of publication/disclosure and protection of JP domain name registration information” (JPRS-ADV-2006002).

The committee reviewed the advisory “Method for appointing members of the 4th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee” (JPRS-ADVRPT-20066003), and then recommended candidates for the new committee members to JPRS.

May 30 20th Advisory Committee Meeting

A report was made that all the candidates recommended would be installed as committee members at the 21st meeting. Mr. Shigeki Goto was appointed as the chair the 4th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee and Mr. Tsuneo Matsumoto as the vice chair.

JPRS reported to the committee its response to the advisory “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-ADVRPT-2006001).

JPRS reported its response to the advisory “Assessment of current state of publication/disclosure and protection of JP domain name registration information” (JPRS-ADV-2006002).

JPRS reported its response to the advisory “Method for appointing members for the 4th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee” (JPRS-ADVRPT-20066003).

JPRS described the general situation of JP domain names and issues in the year 2007. The committee members gave comments and opinions about these issues.

Aug.23 21st Advisory Committee Meeting

The resignation of Mr. Yasuo Tanahashi and Mr. Hidetoshi Saigo from the 4th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee was reported, and Mr. Koichi Endo and Mr. Tetsuya Takase succeeded their positions at the recommendation of the Committee.

The members gave opinions about the consultation “Principles of activities to be performed by domain name registries to prevent phishing damage” (JPRS-ADV-2007701) submitted by JPRS.

Nov.20 22nd Advisory Committee Meeting

A basic agreement was reached concerning the outline of the advisory draft prepared for the consultation “Principles of activities domain name registries should perform for phishing damage prevention” based upon the discussion made at the 21st Committee Meeting.

4 -3 Proposals and Presentations

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

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jan. 17	ccTLD Trend - with Focus on IDNs - (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC(*1)/ IAJapan(*2)/
Jan. 26	Is it Acceptable to Set TTL As Is?- Examining the Risk of short DNS TTL- (in Japanese)	JANOG19 Meeting	JANOG(*3)
Feb. 1	IDNs in .JP	DomainFest Global	Oversee.net(*4)
Feb. 1	JP ccTLD	DomainFest Global	Oversee.net
Feb. 20	DNS Cache Poisoning and Countermeasures (in Japanese)	HOSTING-PRO2007	HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee (*5)
Feb. 25	Framework for .JP Administration	APTLD Non-Technical Training	APTLD (*6)
Feb. 26	IDN and Deployment Experiences	APTLD non-Technical Meeting	APTLD
Feb. 27	Information Sharing with the Government	APTLD Meeting	APTLD
Mar. 1	Measurement of BGP Anycast effects experiences in .JP	APNIC 23 DNS operation SIG	APNIC(*7)
Mar. 28	Probable answers on IDN ccTLD issues	ccNSO members meeting	ccNSO(*8)
Mar. 29	JP TLD System Overview	ccTLD Technical Meeting	ICANN(*9)
Apr. 25	Status of Discussion on IDN TLD (in Japanese)	18th ICANN Debriefing Session	ICANN
May. 6	Experience in .JP Anycast Deployment	16th CENTR Technical Workshop	CENTR(*10)
May 10	Measurement of Anycast Effects - from the experience on .JP anycast deployment -	RIPE 54 DNS Working Group	RIPE DNS WG(*11)
Jun. 3	Discussion Paper on IDN ccTLD issues	APTLD members meeting	APTLD
Jun. 3	Technical Considerations for .IDN	APTLD members meeting	APTLD
Jun. 4	ccTLDs as Vital Infrastructure	APTLD members meeting	APTLD
Jun. 5	Framework for .JP Administration	APTLD Non-Technical Training	APTLD
Jun. 7	Registrar Failure - recent cases under .JP -	CENTR General Assembly meeting	CENTR
Jun. 12	DNS risks and countermeasures (in Japanese)	Interop Tokyo 2007	Interop Tokyo 2007 Executive Committee(*12)
Jun. 15	JPRS Update	Beijing ccTLD meeting	CNNIC(*13)
Jun. 15	JP ccTLD and Internet	Beijing ccTLD meeting	CNNIC

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jun. 26	Discussion document on ccNSO-GAC IDN Working Group DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION (Version2)ISSUES PAPER Selection of IDN ccTLDs associated with the ISO 3166-1 two letter codes	ICANN ccNSO members meeting	ICANN ccNSO
Jun. 28	IDN discussion in ccNSO	ALAC Policy Priorities Workshop	ICANN ALAC(*14)
Jul. 12	Internet connection diagram viewed with IP Anycast - a.dns.jp query log - (in Japanese)	JANOG20 Meeting	JANOG
Jul. 20	Measurement of BGP Anycast Effects - Experience in .JP	8th CAIDA -WIDE Measurement Workshop	CAIDA(*15)/WIDE Project(*16)
Jul. 23	Activities in preparation for the introduction of IDN ccTLD (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAJapan
Jul. 24	Draft-sato-dnsop-anycast-node-requirements	IETF69 DNSOP	IETF(*17)
Oct. 20	Making IRIs Clickable in Application Programs	ICANN Taipei Regional Meeting	ICANN/TWNIC(*18)
Oct. 20	IDN ccTLD Issues discussed in ccNSO	ICANN Taipei Regional Meeting	ICANN/TWNIC
Oct. 24	Local Presence Requirements - .jp -	APTLD Meeting	APTLD
Oct. 25	Call for collaboration of IDN TLD Evaluation	APTLD Meeting	APTLD
Oct. 31	Anti-Phishing - .JP's Position -	ICANN ccNSO meeting	ccNSO
Nov. 12	IDN Experiences in .JP	IGF	IGF(*19)
Nov. 15	Governance of .JP ccTLD	IGF	IGF
Nov. 27	Status of Discussion on IDN ccTLD	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAJapan

*1 JPNIC : Japan Network Information Center

*2 IAJapan : Internet Association Japan

*3 JANOG : JAPAN Network Operators' Group

*4 Oversee.net

*5 HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee

*6 APTLD : Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

*7 APNIC : Asia Pacific Network Information Centre

*8 ccNSO : Country Code Names Supporting Organisation

*9 ICANN : Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

*10 CENTR: Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries

*11 RIPE : Reseaux IP Europeens

*12 Interop Tokyo 2007 Executive Committee

*13 CNNIC : China Internet Network Information Center

*14 ALAC : At-Large Advisory Committee

*15 CAIDA : The Cooperative Association for Internet Data Analysis.

*16 WIDE Project

*17 IETF : The Internet Engineering Task Force

*18 TWNIC : Taiwan Network Information Center

*19 IGF : The Internet Governance Forum

<http://www.nic.ad.jp/>

<http://www.iajapan.org/>

<http://www.janog.gr.jp/>

<http://oversee.net/>

<http://hosting-pro.jp/>

<http://www.aptd.org/>

<http://www.apnic.net/>

<http://ccnso.icann.org/>

<http://www.icann.org/>

<http://www.centri.org/>

<http://www.ripe.net/ripe/>

<http://www.interop.jp/>

<http://www.cnnic.cn/>

<http://alac.icann.org/>

<http://www.caida.org/>

<http://www.wide.ad.jp/>

<http://www.ietf.org/>

<http://www.twnic.net.tw/>

<http://www.intgovforum.org/>

4 -4 Press Releases

*Original releases are written in Japanese

Date	Title
Jan. 17	Total Number of Registered CO.JP Domain Names Exceeds 300,000 – 97% of companies listed in the first section of the Japanese stock exchanges have registered CO.JP domain names –
Jan. 25	JPRS Announces “2006 Annual Access Ranking” of about 9,000 Stations across Japan – The ranking reflects the interest of “Eki Machi Guide” (駅街ガイド) users in each station’s site and its content and shows data on both regional and seasonal characteristics at a glance –
Feb. 1	JPRS Lowers Annual Registration Fee of General-use JP Domain Names to JPY 2,500 – Domain name usability is improved by the revised fee that JP registrars pay to JPRS –
Mar. 1	JPRS Opens a Portal Site for Cherry-Blossom Viewing (http://お花見ガイド.jp/) – The site contains about 1,400 cherry-blossom viewing spots throughout Japan and offers local information–
Mar. 27	JPRS Publishes JP Domain Name Registry Report 2006 – Focusing on user-friendly, high-value JP domain name services such as shortening update intervals for JP DNS and promoting use of Japanese JP domain names –
Apr. 4	Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names Exceeds 900,000 – JP (General-use JP domain names) ranks 10th in the number of registrations among world’s ccTLDs –
Apr. 27	JPRS Supports ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2007, a Web Contest for Junior-high and High-school Students and Gives the “Best Domain Naming Award (JPRS Special Award)” –Supporting the Internet education of young people by enabling them to experience using JP domain names–
Jul. 26	JPRS to Give “Internet Lecture” for Teachers of Technical High Schools on August 1 – Enhancing Internet education for high-school students by cooperating with the summer seminar held by the National Association of Principals of Technical Senior High Schools –
Sep. 19	JPRS Supports ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2008, a Web Contest for Junior-high and High-school Students –Supporting the Internet education of young people by enabling them to experience using JP domain names–
Oct. 15	JPRS Opens JPRS24 (http://jprs24.jp/), a Website for the JP Domain Name Publicity Campaign – The special game content is designed to promote general users’ understanding of JP domain names –
Dec. 4	WIDE Project and JPRS Reinforce JP DNS Server “e.dns.jp” – JP DNS is further enhanced by additional overseas servers and IP Anycast deployment –

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

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