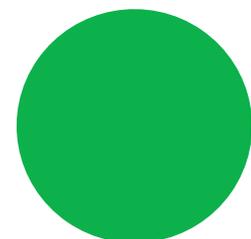


! Jp

Registry
Report

2008 1-12



JPRS
JAPAN REGISTRY SERVICES

Japan Registry Services Co.,Ltd.

Introduction

2008 was a landmark year for JP domain names which surpassed one million registrations. However, new attacks exploiting the vulnerability of DNS software were found, and many DNS engineers worked hard to fight this problem that threatened the very foundation of the Internet. There was also worldwide debate about new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) and internationalized country code top-level domains (IDN ccTLDs) to be introduced by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

As a company supporting the foundation of the Internet society through JP domain names and DNS management, JPRS is striving to make the Internet safe for everyone to use. To this end, JPRS promptly provides information and deals with risks as they arise. JPRS also actively contributes to discussions of global issues and conveys relevant information to parties in Japan.

In addition to the above, JPRS is committed to its ongoing operations to improve JP domain name services, develop systems, and carry out promotional activities to facilitate the use of JP domain names and deliver greater value to users.

The management and administration of JP domain names require a high level of competitiveness and commitment to enhancing the public interest. 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 2008 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: 28 Apr. 2009

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 Activities in 2008

JPRS has contributed to the development of the Internet society and worked to enhance its registry services and the value of JP domain names in cooperation with the JP Registrars and other related organizations.

■ IPv6 Address of M-Root DNS Server Registered in the Root Zone (February)

The M-Root DNS server is the responsibility of the WIDE Project and is jointly operated by WIDE and JPRS. The IPv6 address of the M-Root DNS server was registered as a AAAA record in the root zone by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). This registration enables DNS queries in IPv6 to Root DNS servers. In the JP zone, DNS queries in IPv6 have been made possible since 2004. The IPv6 address registration of the M-Root DNS Server extends the DNS operation environment in IPv6.

<http://jprs.co.jp/press/080205.html>

■ Submission of Comments in Response to a Notice of Inquiry by the U.S. Department of Commerce Regarding ICANN Activities (February)

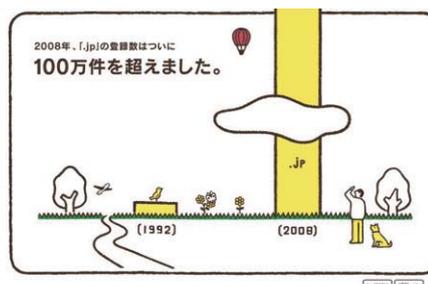
JPRS submitted its comments in response to a notice of inquiry opened by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (DoC NTIA). JPRS has strongly supported Internet governance led by the private sector and submitted its comments in appreciation of ICANN's achievements.

<http://jprs.co.jp/topics/080219.html>

■ Promotion of Understanding of JP Domain Names

JPRS launched a special website called “JPRS100.jp” to help people learn more about JP domain names. The content of the site is easy to understand for general Internet users, and shows the history and statistics of JP domain names up to the time they reached one million registrations. For comparison, the site also explains the history and statistics of the Internet.

<http://jprs100.jp/>



JPRS100.jp

■ CO.JP Domain Name Real-time Application Process Service (June)

JPRS implemented a new system of CO.JP domain name applications between JP Registrars and JPRS. This system allows JPRS to immediately notify the evaluation results of applications to JP Registrars, making possible the real-time registration of CO.JP domain names.

<http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200804-rule.html>

■ Warning of DNS Cache Poisoning Vulnerability (July)

A new form of attack called “cache poisoning” was found to exploit the vulnerability of DNS software and tamper with DNS responses. JPRS promptly drew up comments and countermeasures to warn DNS server administrators.

<http://jprs.jp/tech/security/multiple-dns-vuln-cache-poisoning.html>

<http://jprs.jp/tech/security/multiple-dns-vuln-cache-poisoning-update.html>

<http://jpinfo.jp/topics-column/009.pdf>

■ Promotion of “CO.JP” Domain Names (October)

JPRS launched a website called “Starting Company Websites and Email Addresses with ‘CO.JP’.” Aiming to enhance the understanding and use of “CO.JP” domain names, this site provides comprehensive information on “CO.JP” domain names, such as their advantages, selection of effective names and examples of use. The site is easy to understand even for beginners of the Internet.

<http://jprs.co.jp/press/081014.html>

<http://nippon-kigyo.jp/>



Starting Company Websites and Email Addresses with ‘CO.JP’

■ Addition of JP DNS Servers “c.dns.jp” and “g.dns.jp” (October)

JPRS added two DNS servers to improve the stability and reliability of JP DNS servers. With this addition, JP DNS servers now operate in 26 locations across 9 countries around the world, thus strengthening the network even more comprehensively.

<http://www.dns.jp/index-j.html>

■ IPv6 Support by JP DNS Server “b.dns.jp” (November)

The JP DNS server “b.dns.jp” began supporting IPv6 to promote the DNS environment in IPv6. As a result, 6 out of 7 JP DNS servers are now IPv6 ready.

The remaining server will continue to support IPv4 alone for technical reasons.

■ Submission of Comments in Response to a Notice of Inquiry by the U.S. Department of Commerce Regarding the Promotion of DNSSEC (November)

JPRS submitted its comments in response to a notice of inquiry opened by DoC NTIA, stating support for the early deployment of DNS Security Extension (DNSSEC).

<http://jprs.co.jp/topics/081125-2.html>

■ Promotion of “OR.JP” Domain Name Use (December)

Since the enforcement of the Act on General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations, it has become easier for various organizations to obtain corporate status. Accordingly, JPRS launched a website called “My Organization Is Also ‘or.jp!’” This site raises awareness of the fact that “OR.JP” domain names that can be registered by general incorporated associations and foundations. The site also provides information on how to use domain names effectively. The content is easy to understand even for newcomers to the Internet.

<http://私の団体も.jp/>

<http://watashinodantaimo.jp/>

■ Education and Promotion Activities

Jan. JANOG 21

JPRS described the mechanism of Japanese domain names and common misunderstandings about them in a presentation titled “Frequently-Asked Questions about Japanese Domain Names.”

Jan. ITpro EXPO 2008

At the JPRS booth, mini-seminars were held on the basics of domain names and DNS as well as domain name utilization.

Feb. ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2008

JPRS supported “ThinkQuest@Japan 2008,” a contest for developing Web-based teaching materials for junior-high- and high-school students. This year, we offered 134 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.

Mar. AsiaBSDCon 2008

We explained the risks involved in DNS and handling of Japanese domain names in a presentation titled “Risks Involved in DNS and BIND Settings”.

Jun. Interop Tokyo 2008

At a workshop called “For Stable DNS Operations,” we explained DNS risks and gave an overview of DNSSEC. At the JPRS booth, mini-seminars were held on the basics of domain names and technical information of DNS.



JPRS booth

Jun. Seminar Series at Information Processing Society of Japan 2008

We gave a presentation titled “Standardizing Internet Protocols” and introduced our standardization activities in The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

Jul. JANOG 22

We gave a presentation titled “JPRS Activities for a More Robust DNS Environment” to introduce our efforts in this area.

Jul. Council of Anti-Phishing Japan, Information Sharing Working Group

We gave a presentation on anti-phishing measures from the viewpoint of domain name registry.

Aug. Summer Seminar for 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 – Threats on the Internet and Countermeasures” for teachers of technical senior high schools. This lecture included not only the basics 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

Sep. RentalServer.org Workshop

We gave a presentation titled “Correct DNS Basics” to explain the basic information, architecture, and record types of DNS.

Sep. IECP Seminar

We gave a presentation titled “New Trend of Domain Names” to explain the basic information and recent trends of domain names.

Nov. Email Security Expo & Conference 2008

We explained DNS basics, common DNS related issues, and the recent trend of DNS.

Nov. Internet Week 2008

At the DNS DAY session, we gave presentations on the following themes: research results on implementations at risk when all authoritative DNS servers become dual-stack, countermeasures taken against Kaminsky attacks, and recent topics on domain name governance.

At the DNSOPS.JP BoF session, JPRS described issues related to the dual-stacking of authoritative DNS servers and reported study results. As a company supporting the seminar, we organized the Q&A session on DNS operations.



DNS DAY session

Dec. Business Seminar Sponsored by a Newspaper Company

We explained company information disclosure utilizing the Internet in a business seminar titled “Corporate Strategies and IT Utilization” for small- to medium-sized businesses.

1 -3 External Relations

Activities at IETF

■ Standardization of Internationalized Email Addresses

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 IDN Working Group, and then of this EAI Working Group, JPRS continues to assist in drawing up proposals for the standardization.

RFC4952 issued in July 2007 specifies the basic framework for internationalized email addresses, and this framework is characterized by four protocol extensions (header format extension, SMTP extension, delivery notification extension and downgrading mechanism for backward compatibility). Of the four, the header format extension, SMTP extension and delivery notification extension are now specified in RFC5335, RFC5336 and RFC5337, respectively, issued in September 2008. JPRS is currently studying a downgrading mechanism for backward compatibility. As of January 2009, preparations have been made for the process of issuing an RFC with final approval at IETF.

■ Revision of IDN Protocol

IDN registration services have started in a number of TLDs since IDNs were standardized in 2003. To solve problems that have emerged over time, the IDNabis Working Group was set up in April 2008 in IETF, and the Group is now conducting studies on protocol revisions.

Although protocol revisions are necessary for the further deployment of IDNs, the system currently under consideration involves elements that will cause incompatibility with the existing system. Accordingly, JPRS has made a proposal that would contribute to the spread and development of IDNs while minimizing adverse effects on the existing services.

Participation in ICANN and Other International Discussions

■ ccNSO Activities

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (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 concerning the entire ccTLD space and makes recommendations to the ICANN Board. JPRS has a seat on the ccNSO Council.

In ccNSO, lively debates on IDN TLDs continued for two years from 2007 to 2008. As the registry of JP domain names, JPRS submitted comments and made presentations at ccNSO meetings, taking the initiative, in particular, in international discussions on IDN ccTLD Fast Track program.

■ 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 that the Internet operates stably at the global level, making the most of its experience as a leading ccTLD registry.

■ Participation in APTLD

Since 2002 when JPRS became the manager of the .JP top-level domain, we have played an active part in the Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association (APTLD) as one of the founding members. JPRS has also served on its board of directors since 2003.



APTLD meeting

As the registry of JP domain names, a leading ccTLD, JPRS leads discussions on IDNs in APTLD regions. JPRS also shares information on registration services with other members, with a view to raising service standards by accumulating know-how throughout the ccTLD community in the Asia-Pacific region.

■ Participation in AP* Retreat

AP* (APstar) Retreat meetings are held 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 participated in AP* Retreat, Taipei, Taiwan in February 2008 and discussed the establishment of a framework to promote Internet use in the Asia-Pacific region, offering opinions that go beyond JPRS's standpoint as a ccTLD registry. Participants also discussed the maintenance of Internet connectivity, reflecting on lessons learned from the earthquake that occurred off the coast of Taiwan in late 2006.

■ 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.

In 2008, parties involved in the domain name market speculated how ccTLDs and gTLDs are recognized in each country and what measures should be taken to increase the recognition of their own ccTLDs. JPRS introduced the results of its survey on the public awareness of JP domain names, as well as PR activities conducted based on the survey results.

DNS security, which is a prerequisite for the safe use of the Internet, also drew much attention in 2008. JPRS presented the results of DNS setting surveys conducted jointly with Internet-related organizations in Japan, as well as related educational activities and their achievements.

■ **Submission of Comments Regarding Agreement between ICANN and the US Department of Commerce**

On February 15, 2008, JPRS submitted its comments in response to the notice of inquiry opened by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Inquiry was made as a mid-term review of an agreement concluded between ICANN and the US Department of Commerce, inviting public comments about the agreement.

Since its foundation, JPRS has strongly supported Internet governance led by the private sector and actively participated in the organizing of ICANN as a constituent member, making contributions to efforts in regard to various issues. On this account, JPRS submitted its comments in appreciation of ICANN's achievements to date.

■ **Submission of Comments Regarding DNSSEC**

On November 22, 2008, JPRS submitted its comments in response to the Notice of Inquiry which had been opened on October 9, 2008 by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. This Notice invites comments regarding implementation of DNS Security Extension (DNSSEC). JPRS submitted its position paper supporting the early deployment of DNSSEC.

■ **Publication of Technical Evaluation Result of IDN TLD Implementation Method**

On April 1, 2008, JPRS published "Application Evaluation Report Regarding IDN TLD" which was co-authored by ccTLD registries in China, Korea, and Taiwan. A number of studies are now under way on the establishment of IDN TLDs in various regions where different languages are spoken. Under such circumstances, the report aims to provide relevant entities with common criteria for evaluating IDN TLDs on applications, and also encourages them to join the evaluation.

On 29 September 2008, JPRS publicized an interim report on the technical evaluation of DNAME, one of the technical candidates to be employed in implementing IDN ccTLDs. When DNAME is used to implement new IDN ccTLDs corresponding to existing ccTLDs, it may have some influence on root DNS servers or ISPs' cache DNS servers. These influences were evaluated in an existing DNS server implementation, based on discussions made at CENTR and APTLD.

1 -4 Other Activities

■ Participation in the Internet Infrastructure Committee

JPRS participates as an observer in the Internet Infrastructure Committee set up in the Telecommunications Policy Sub-Council of the Telecommunications Council in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. In preparation for the start of the IDN ccTLD representing Japan (examples: “.日本” or “.日本国”), this Committee is studying applicable character string, registry selection methods and basic operation rules, and plans to submit a report in June 2009.

As the registry with a proven track record in .jp registration management, JPRS provides the Committee with information on domain name registration and management as well as on internationally-recognized service standards.

■ Anti-phishing Activities

Phishing, a fraudulent attempt to steal personal names, account numbers, passwords and other sensitive information from individuals, is widespread on the Internet, causing ever-greater damage. One of the countermeasures is to invalidate domain names used for phishing.

To prevent phishing scams from the standpoint of a domain name registry, JPRS has started an operation to quickly shut down websites used for phishing activities, in cooperation with JPCERT and other JP Registrars. This action is based on the JP Domain Name Advisory Committee’s report on phishing prevention.

1 -5 Overview of this Term's Activities

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

JP Domain Name Registration Management

■ Real-time Application Process Service of CO.JP domain names

CO.JP domain names are offered to corporate users. JPRS worked hard to improve the convenience of services related to CO.JP domain names to encourage more companies to register and utilize these names.

In particular, to shorten the time required for registration procedures, JPRS began a real-time application process service that enables users to register CO.JP domain names at any time around the clock. This service meets companies' demand for using domain names immediately after registration.

■ Activities to enhance the understanding of JP domain names and their use

In 2008, JPRS continued promotion activities to increase public awareness and understanding of domain names and proposed ways to use domain names effectively.

JPRS launched a website to explain CO.JP domain names in simple terms to enable persons not familiar with CO.JP domain names to understand their advantages. We also published pamphlets explaining how to use domain names effectively.

Our promotion activities included giving a lecture at a corporate seminar held by a newspaper company and working together with entrepreneur support organizations.

To promote Japanese JP domain names, we introduced a greater number of examples to help people become more familiar with the use and benefits of Japanese JP domain names.

DNS Operations

■ Enhancement of JP DNS Reliability and Stability

JPRS has added 2 JP DNS servers, “c.dns.jp” and “g.dns.jp,” to improve reliability and stability of JP DNS servers.

■ Activities to Address Depletion of Remaining IPv4 Address Space

Recently, there has been much discussion about the exhaustion of remaining IPv4 address space, and demand has been growing for the implementation of the IPv6 environment. JPRS implemented IPv6 support in “b.cns.jp”, and as a result, 6 out of 7 JP DNS servers are now IPv6-ready. The remaining server will continue to support IPv4 alone for technical reasons.

We will continue our PR activities to promote IPv6 in the DNS community and encourage domain-name-related service providers to prepare themselves for the start of DNS operations in IPv6.

International Activities

■ Participation in the Evaluation of IDN TLDs

In the international community of ccTLD registries, JPRS made active efforts to study IDN TLDs, as a registry with extensive experience in IDN services. For example, JPRS publicized the “Application Evaluation Report Regarding IDN TLD” co-authored with ccTLD registries in China, Korea, and Taiwan and also publicized an interim report on the technical evaluation of DNAME.

As a registry with a proven track record in .jp management, JPRS plans to express its view on IDN TLD string that stands for Japan and other issues as appropriate.

■ Promotion of Internationalized Email Address Standardization

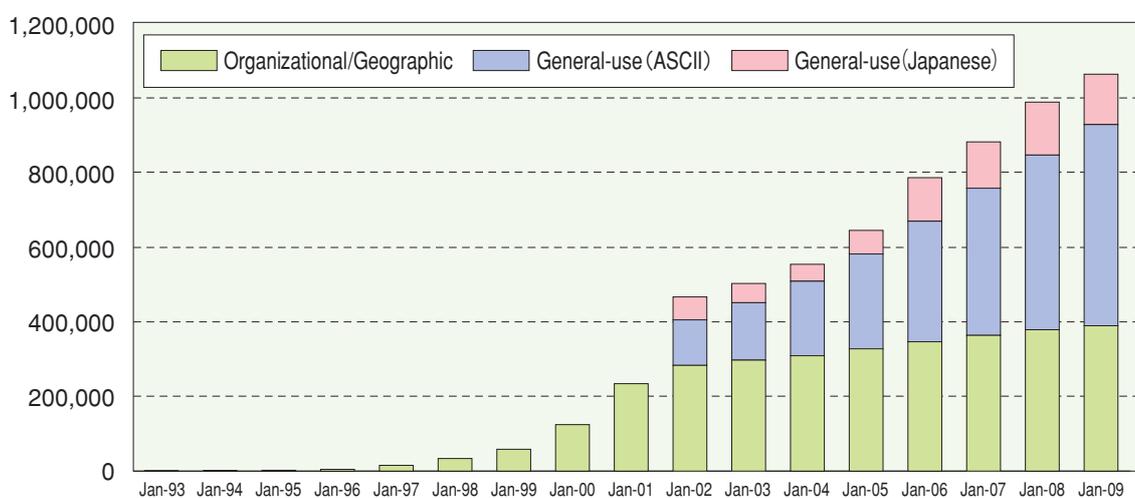
Regarding activities to standardize internationalized email addresses, JPRS takes part in the preparation of a standardization proposal, as a member of the relevant working group. In particular, JPRS is in charge of compatibility with conventional mail systems. As of January 2009, JPRS was in the process of obtaining final approval by IETF and issuing an RFC.

2

[Statistical Information]

2-1 Changes in the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names

On March 1, 2008, the cumulative number of JP domain names exceeded one million. On June 1, 2008, the cumulative total of General-use JP domain names (ASCII) exceeded 500,000.

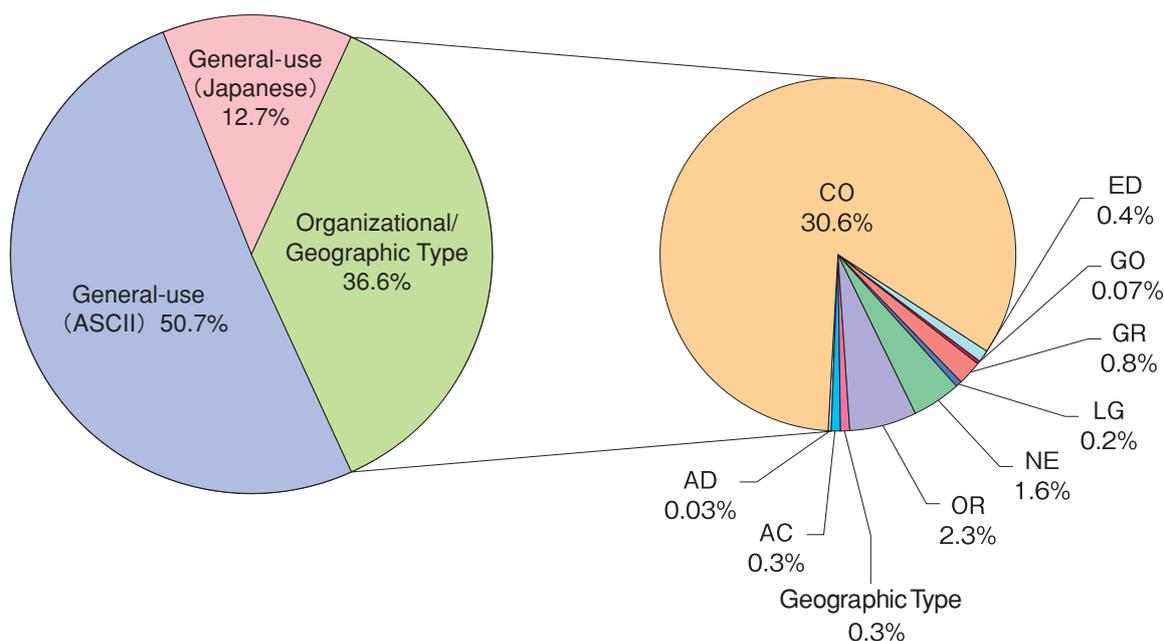


Year/Month	Organizational/Geographic Type	General-use (ASCII)	General-use (Japanese)	Total
1993/01	953	—	—	953
1994/01	1,341	—	—	1,341
1995/01	2,206	—	—	2,206
1996/01	4,781	—	—	4,781
1997/01	15,477	—	—	15,477
1998/01	33,739	—	—	33,739
1999/01	58,549	—	—	58,549
2000/01	124,573	—	—	124,573
2001/01	234,294	—	—	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
2009/01	389,598	539,212	134,921	1,063,731

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

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

*As of January 1, 2009

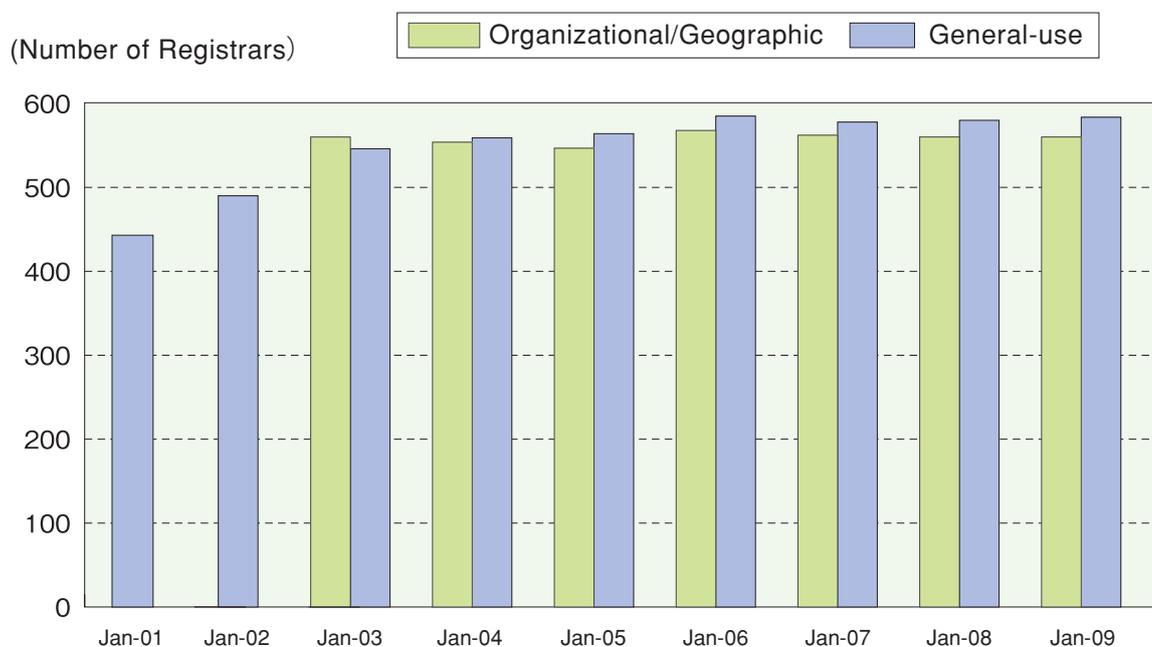


(Number of domain names)

JP Domain Name Types		1 January 2009 Number of Registrations	1 January 2008 Number of Registrations	Difference
Organizational/ Geographic Type	AC: Higher education institution, such as university	3,482	3,421	+61
	AD: JPNIC Member	273	282	-9
	CO: Company	325,639	315,374	+10,265
	ED: Primary school, junior and senior high school	4,500	4,505	-5
	GO: Japanese government agency	887	878	+9
	GR: Group	8,103	8,329	-226
	LG: Japanese local authority	1,931	2,087	-156
	NE: Network service	17,327	17,398	-71
	OR: Judicial body other than company	24,470	23,518	+952
	Geographic Type	2,986	3,111	-125
General-use	ASCII	539,212	468,125	+71,087
	Japanese	134,921	141,858	-6,937
Total JP Domain Name Registration		1,063,731	988,886	+74,845

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

2-3 Number of Accredited JP Registrars



Number of Registrars

Year/Month	Organizational/ Geographic Type	General-use	Total
April, 2001	—	443	443
January, 2002	—	490	490
January, 2003	560	546	1,106
January, 2004	557	559	1,116
January, 2005	553	564	1,117
January, 2006	562	576	1,138
January, 2007	559	572	1,131
January, 2008	557	573	1,130
January, 2009	558	577	1,135

*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.

3 -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 from ICANN to start IDN service.

Jul. RFC-based Japanese JP domain name registration service started.

Dec. “Japanese .JP Access Site (<http://jajp.jp/>)” for mobile phones was launched.

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 as the first TLD in the world.

Nov. Service of a former JP DNS server (former [a.dns.jp]) was terminated.

Dec. The portal site for Japanese JP domain names, “Nihongo dot JP” (<http://日本語.jp/>) was launched.

2005

Jan. The portal site “Jinmei Jiten” (<http://人名事典.jp/>) for introducing Japanese JP domain names that place person’s name under .jp was launched.

Mar. Service of JP DNS server ([c.dns.jp]) 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.

2005

- 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 settings.
- 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 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]).

2008

- Mar. Cumulative number of registered JP domain names exceeded one million.
- Oct. The JP DNS server configuration was changed (c.dns.jp and g.dns.jp added).

3 -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 2008.

(1) Consultations and Advisories

Consultation/Advisory	Consultation Date Document No.	Advisory Date Document No.
Principles for activities to be performed by domain name registries to prevent phishing damage	Aug. 23, 2007 JPRS-ADV-2007001	Mar. 18, 2008 JPRS-ADVRPT-2007001
Policy for correlating “.日本” with “.JP” when JPRS is to manage “.日本”	Aug. 27, 2008 JPRS-ADV-2008001	(under consultation)
Method for appointing the members of the 5th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee	Dec. 8, 2008 JPRS-ADV-2008002	Dec. 26, 2008 JPRS-ADVRPT-2008002

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

(2) Advisory Committee Meetings

Feb. 22 23rd Advisory Committee meeting

A basic agreement was reached regarding a draft report drawn up in response to the inquiry “Principles of activities to be performed by domain name registries to prevent phishing damage” (JPRS-ADV-2007001).

Jun. 2 24th Advisory Committee meeting

JPRS reported its response to the report “Principles of activities to be performed by domain name registries to prevent phishing damage” (JPRS-ADV-2007001).

JPRS explained the general situation of JP and other domain names, and committee members made various comments on the subject.

Aug. 27 25th Advisory Committee meeting

Mr. Yuichi Kato resigned from the 4th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee. It was reported that Mr. Kazushi Hayashi was appointed as successor at the recommendation of the Committee.

Committee members offered comments on the JPRS's inquiry about the "Policy for correlating '.日本' with '.JP' when JPRS is to manage '.日本'" (JPRS-ADV-2008001).

Dec. 8 26th Advisory Committee meeting

A basic agreement was reached based on the discussion at the 25th meeting regarding a draft report drawn up in response to the inquiry "Policy for correlating '.日本' with '.JP' when JPRS is to manage '.日本'" (JPRS-ADV-2008001).

Committee members commented on the JPRS's inquiry about the "Method for appointing the members of the 5th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee" (JPRS-ADV-2008002). It was agreed to continue the current appointment method.

3 -3 Proposals and Presentations

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

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jan. 24	Frequently-Asked Questions About Japanese Domain Names (in Japanese)	JANOG 21 meeting	JANOG (*1)
Feb. 13	.JP Update	ccNSO meeting	ccNSO (*2)
Feb. 25	IDN TLD discussions in ICANN	APTLD meeting	APTLD (*3)
Feb. 25	Getting rid of WPAD vulnerability/ - From Registry's Perspective -	APTLD meeting	APTLD
Mar. 28	Studies on IDN ccTLD fast track (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC (*4) IAjapan (*5)
Mar. 28	Risks Involved in DNS and BIND Settings (in Japanese)	AsiaBSDCon 2008	AsiaBSDCon 2008 Executive Committee (*6)
Apr. 10	Opera and Internationalized Domain Names - Comparison with Other Browsers and Email Clients - (in Japanese)	Opera Backstage Tokyo	Opera Software International As (*7)
May 4	DNAME Issues Regarding IDN TLD Implementation	18th CENTR Technical Workshop	CENTR (*8)
May 7	DNAME Issues Regarding IDN TLD Implementation	RIPE 56 DNS WG	RIPE (*9)
May 16	Network Engineer Training Course, Intermediate Level - JP Domain Name - (in Japanese)	Network Engineer Training Course, Intermediate Level	Network Design Inc. (*10)
May 23	.JP Update	APTLD meeting	APTLD
May 27	A ccTLD registry's perspective on Anti-Phishing	CeCOS II	APWG (*11)
Jun. 10	DNS Risks and Countermeasures (in Japanese)	Interop Tokyo 2008	Interop Tokyo 2008 Executive Committee (*12)
Jun. 23	Standardizing Internet Protocols (in Japanese)	Seminar Series 2008 at Information Processing Society of Japan "Evolution of the Internet"	Information Processing Society of Japan (*13)
Jul. 10	JPRS Activities for More Robust DNS Environment (in Japanese)	JANOG 22 meeting	JANOG
Jul. 22	Anti-phishing from the Standpoint of Domain Name Registry (in Japanese)	Anti-Phishing Japan, Information Sharing WG	Council of Anti-Phishing Japan (*14)
Jul. 24	State of IDN ccTLD fast track (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
Sep. 17	Correct DNS Basics (in Japanese)	RentalServer.org Sep. Study Session	RentalServer.org (*15)
Sep. 24	Source Port Vulnerabilities in .JP	2008 OARC Workshop	OARC (*16)
Oct. 1	Recognition of .JP in the Japanese Market - Research Report -	CENTR 14th Administrative Workshop	CENTR
Oct. 3	IDN ccTLDs - a Case Study for Japan -	CENTR GA	CENTR
Nov. 5	.JP's Actions to Cope with Kaminsky Attack Threats	ICANN Cairo ccNSO meeting	ccNSO

3 [References]

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Nov. 12	Is DNS OK? (in Japanese)	Email Security Expo & Conference 2008	CMP Technology Japan Co., Ltd. (*17)
Nov. 25	This Year Again! DNS with Your Lunch (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008 Lunch Seminar	JPNIC
Nov. 25	JP DNS Update (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 25	Domain Name Governance (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 25	All About Kaminsky Attack (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 25	Changes in Countermeasures Taken for JP (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 25	Problems in Implementing Dual-Stack Authoritative DNS Servers and Report (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008 dnsops.jp BoF	DNSOPS.JP (*18)
Nov. 26	Resource Management and ICANN - Domain Names and Others - (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008	JPNIC
Nov. 27	Current State of DNSSEC (in Japanese)	15th JPNIC Open Policy Meeting	JPNIC
Nov. 28	Domain Names and ICANN in 2008 (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2008	JPNIC
Dec. 11	Update of Discussion on IDN ccTLD Fast track	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAjapan

- *1 JANOG: Japan Network Operators' Group <http://www.janog.gr.jp/>
- *2 ccNSO: Country Code Names Supporting Organization <http://ccnso.icann.org/>
- *3 APTLD: Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association <http://www.aptdl.org/>
- *4 JPNIC: Japan Network Information Center <http://www.nic.ad.jp/>
- *5 IAjapan: Internet Association Japan <http://www.iajapan.org/>
- *6 AsiaBDCon 2008 Executive Committee <http://2008.asiabdscon.org/index.ja.html>
- *7 Opera Software International AS <http://jp.opera.com/press/facts/#jp>
- *8 CENTR: Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries <http://www.centr.org/>
- *9 RIPE: Reseaux IP Europeens <http://www.ripe.net/ripe/>
- *10 Network Design Inc. <http://www.networkdesign.jp/company/>
- *11 APWG: Anti-Phishing Working Group <http://www.antiphishing.jp/>
- *12 Intertop Tokyo 2008 Executive Committee <http://www.interop.jp/>
- *13 Information Processing Society of Japan <http://www.ipsj.or.jp/>
- *14 Council of Anti-Phishing Japan <http://www.antiphishing.jp/>
- *15 RentalServer Org <http://www.rentalserver.org/>
- *16 OARC: Operations, Analysis, and Research Center <https://www.dns-oarc.net/>
- *17 CMP Technology Japan Co., Ltd. <http://www.cmptech.jp/>
- *18 DNSOPS.JP: DNS Operators Group, Japan <http://dnsops.jp/>

3 -4 Press Releases

* Original releases are written in Japanese

Date	Title
Feb. 5	The M-Root DNS server has its IPv6 address registered in the root zone, making DNS queries in IPv6 possible, and further accelerating the transition to IPv6
Feb. 15	JPRS Supports ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2008, 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 the use of JP domain names –
Mar. 4	Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names Exceeds One Million – Making rapid progress in General-use JP domain names, the number of JP domain name registrations quadruples in seven years –
Mar. 26	JPRS Releases "JP Domain Name Registry Report 2007" – The number of JP registrations reached one million, thanks to improved cost performance and usability, such as lowering the registration fee of General-use JP domain names and implementing a registration recovery procedure –
Jul. 29	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. 17	JPRS Supports ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2009, a Web Contest for Junior-high and High-school Students – Supporting the Internet education of young people by enabling them to experience the use of JP domain names –
Oct. 14	JPRS Launches a Website Called "Starting Company Websites and Email Addresses with 'CO.JP'" (http://nippon-kigyo.jp/) for Promoting "CO.JP" Domain Names – Enhancing understanding and use of "CO.JP" domain names by explaining the advantages of "CO.JP" and introducing examples of use –

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

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