!Jp

JP Domain Name
Registry Report

Introduction

In 2009, .JP received recognition as one of the world's safest country code top-level domains (ccTLDs)[*1]. This, we believe, is the result of our careful management of domain name registration, appropriate services for JP Registrars and Web operators, as well as cooperative activities with JPCERT/CC[*2] and other security-related organizations at home and abroad.

Also in 2009, much attention was paid to problems that could undermine the foundation of the Internet, such as the looming exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and the discovery of vulnerability in DNS software.

As a company supporting the basis 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 and problems 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 top-level domain 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 "JP Domain Name Registry Report" on its management and administration.

JPRS will continue to engage itself in relevant activities 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. 2010
Note: This English translation is provided for informational purposes only. For accuracy, please refer to the Japanese version.

*1 "Mapping the Mal Web—the World's Riskiest Domains" report published by McAfee, Inc. on December 2, 2009
*2 JPCERT/CC: Japan Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center

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01 Registry Activities

02 Statistical Information

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01·1   **Goal of JPRS as the JP Domain Name Registry**

Our main objectives as the registry are: to continuously improve the value of JP domain names; 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.

JPRS defines the following as the core concepts for the registration and administration of JP domain names.

•Reliability: establishing domain name space with the public trust
•Stability: operating and administering a stable domain name system (DNS)
•Usability: providing accessible domain name services which meet users' needs
•Fee Performance: providing services at reasonable fees

With the mission of supporting the foundation of the Internet, JPRS considers it important to ensure reliability and stability while pursuing a good balance with usability and fee performance.

01·2 Activities in 2009

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

Publication of Two RFCs Written by JPRS Engineers (March)

RFC5483[1] (ENUM Implementation Issues and Experiences), co-authored by Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS and Lawrence Conroy of Roke Manor Research in the U.K., reported on the findings observed through implementing the ENUM[2] protocol.

Kazunori Fujiwara and Yoshiro Yoneya of JPRS also co-authored RFC5504 (Downgrading Mechanism for Email Address Internationalization). This RFC defines a standard related to compatibility between internationalized email addresses and existing email systems.

● **http://jprs.co.jp/topics/2009/090304.html**
● **http://jprs.co.jp/topics/2009/090402.html**

Announcement of Participation in the BIND 10 Development Project (April)

JPRS announced that it will participate in the project to develop the next version of DNS software "BIND 10."
BIND is the most widely used DNS server software and has been developed by ISC[3], a U.S.-based non-profit organization.

As the registry of JP domain names, JPRS supports the objectives of the BIND 10 development project. By participating in this project from the development stage, JPRS will contribute to more stable operations of the Internet. We therefore plan to take an active role in the project, not only by offering financial support but also by assigning our engineers to the project.

● **http://jprs.co.jp/press/2009/090422.html**

Submission of Comments on IPv6 Home Routers to the IPv6 Promotion Council (June)

JPRS submitted its comments regarding the "IPv6 Home Router Guidelines (Ver. 0.9)" published by the IPv6 Promotion Council, from the viewpoints including DNS security.

● **http://jprs.co.jp/topics/2009/090604.html**

*1 RFC: Request for Comments
*2 ENUM: Telephone Number Mapping
*3 ISC: Internet Systems Consortium, Inc.

Submission of Comments to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Regarding New TLD (June)

The General Communications Infrastructure Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications invited comments on "Internet policies in the 21st century—for the introduction of new TLD names (draft)." In response, JPRS submitted a comment that the selection of the registry must be conducted carefully and that the situation must be monitored closely until the service commences.

● **http://jprs.co.jp/topics/2009/090604_2.html**

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

JPRS submitted its comments in response to a notice of inquiry made by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (DoC NTIA). JPRS has strongly supported Internet governance by the private sector led by ICANN[4] and submitted its comments in appreciation of ICANN's achievements.

● **http://jprs.co.jp/topics/2009/090609.html**

Announcement of Plans to Implement DNSSEC in JP Domain Name Services (July)

JPRS announced its plan to implement DNSSEC[5], or DNS Security Extensions, in JP domain name services by the end of 2010. JPRS believes at this point that the deployment of DNSSEC is the most feasible and effective solution to security threats posed by fraudulent DNS responses.

To spread DNSSEC, a number of parties concerned with DNS must take action and make their own preparations for DNSSEC. JPRS will not only implement DNSSEC in its JP domain name services and JP DNS, but also provide information to DNS-related parties in various positions, as well as carry out promotion activities.

● **http://jprs.jp/info/notice/20090709-dnssec.html**

Provision of JP Domain Name for Live Eclipse Project (July)

LIVE! UNIVERSE, a nonprofit organization, carried out the "LIVE! ECLIPSE 2009" project to broadcast the total solar eclipse via the Internet. JPRS offered an easily recognizable Japanese domain name "日食中継.jp" (which means "solar eclipse broadcast") for this project.

● **http://jprs.co.jp/press/2009/090721.html**

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*4 ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
*5 DNSSEC: DNS Security Extensions

Emergency Warning against DoS Attack to Exploit Vulnerability of "BIND 9" Dynamic Update (July)

The dynamic update function of the BIND 9 DNS software was found to have a vulnerability, which may be exploited remotely to stop the services. To cope with this situation, JPRS sent emergency warning messages to DNS server administrators.

This vulnerability can still be exploited even when the dynamic update function is not validated in the server. This could cause serious damage, so JPRS issued an emergency alert and urged that patches be applied, in cooperation with JPCERT/CC and JPNIC.

● **http://jprs.jp/tech/security/bind9-vuln-dynamic-update.html**

Promotion of Understanding of JP Domain Names (September)

JPRS opened a special website "総統の夢.jp" (President's dream) to enhance the understanding of JP domain names. Visitors to this website play a game linked with a popular Japanese cartoon, "Secret Society Eagle Talon." Players can acquire knowledge about JP domain names, such as their functions and characteristics, while enjoying the game.

● **http://総統の夢.jp/**
● **http://jprs.co.jp/press/2009/090907.html**

総統の夢.jp

Extended Scope of Real-time Application Process Service (November)

JPRS provides the "real-time application process service" to notify the evaluation results of domain name applications immediately to JP Registrars. This service was previously limited to CO.JP domain names, but the scope of service prescribed in the registration rules was extended to include all Organizational and Geographic-type JP domain names. As of the end of 2009, the real-time application process service was applicable to CO.JP domain names and OR.JP domain names. The addition of other organizations will be decided separately.

● **http://jprs.jp/info/notice/200909-rule.html**

Warning against Cache Poisoning Attack to Exploit Vulnerability of BIND 9 (November)

The BIND 9 DNS software was found to be vulnerable to remote cache poisoning when the DNSSEC verification function is implemented. In response to this finding, JPRS issued a warning to DNS server administrators. When the severity of this vulnerability was rated "High" in December 2009, JPRS again drew up additional warning messages and urged administrators to take countermeasures promptly.

● **http://jprs.jp/tech/security/bind9-vuln-cache-poisoning.html**

Production of "Ponta's Great Adventure in the Network," Booklet to Learn How the Internet Works (November)

This booklet contains cartoons that make it fun to learn about "domain names" and "DNS" that are indispensable for Internet operations.

● **http://jpinfo.jp/study/**

Ponta's Great Adventure
in the Network

Education and Promotion Activities

Jan. **JANOG 23**

In a presentation titled "DNS Is Not the Air," JPRS called for greater attention to DNS operation, which is a critical service that supports the foundation of the Internet.

Feb. **ThinkQuest＠JAPAN 2009**

JPRS supported "ThinkQuest＠Japan 2009," a web contest for junior-high and high-school students. We provided 47 general-use JP domain names (both in Japanese and ASCII) free of charge for 24 web exhibits.

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 2009**

At a workshop called "Practical DNS Operations," we explained risks discovered in DNS and gave an overview of DNSSEC.

Also, seminars were held to provide a basic knowledge of domain names and technical information on DNS at the JPRS booth as well as the booth opened by the Task Force on IPv4 Address Exhaustion, which is a member organization.

JPRS booth

Jul. **JANOG 24**

In a presentation titled "Is Your DNS Operation Ready for the Coming Age of DNSSEC?", we described changes to DNS data that will result from the deployment of DNSSEC.

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 covered the basics of how the Internet works and domain names, and also explained various threats on the Internet and concrete countermeasures against them.

Summer seminar

Aug. **Lecture at Kumamoto Industrial Research Institute**

A lecture titled "Latest Internet Trends" was held to provide basic knowledge on domain names and DNS that support the Internet. It also covered the latest topics including DNSSEC.

Sep. **Japan Internet Providers Association, 29th Regional ISP Gathering in Gunma**

We gave a presentation titled "What you should know about DNSSEC" to explain the system and current situation of DNSSEC and changes to be made to DNS data with the deployment of DNSSEC.

Oct. **Hokkaido IT Seminar Sponsored by Hokkaido Shimbun Press**

In a seminar titled "Security and Reliability—Corporate PR in the Age of the Internet," we described the necessity of corporate PR via the Internet and the importance of choosing appropriate domain names.

Nov. **IPv6 Promotion Council, IPv4/IPv6 Coexistence WG, IPv6 Home Router SWG**

In a presentation titled "DNSSEC and Home Routers," we introduced problems concerning home routers that must be solved in order to use DNSSEC.

Nov. **Internet Week 2009**

In the "DNSSEC Tutorial," we gave a summary of DNSSEC and explained actual settings. We also talked about the history and future of DNSSEC at a lunch seminar.
In the "DNS Day" session, JPRS presented statistics on DNS servers that manage the JP zone and the schedule for introducing DNSSEC to JP domain name services.
At the "8th DNSOPS.JP BoF", we introduced RFC describing the extension of DNSSEC as well as new functions of BIND 9.7.

Lunch seminar

Nov. **"Internet Use for Companies" Lecture Sponsored by Fukushima Minpo**

In a lecture titled "Security and Reliability—Corporate PR in the Age of the Internet," we described the necessity of corporate PR via the Internet and the importance of choosing appropriate domain names.

Dec. **"Internet Use for Companies" Lecture Sponsored by Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun**

In a lecture titled "Security and Reliability—Corporate PR in the Age of the Internet," we described the necessity of corporate PR via the Internet and the importance of choosing appropriate domain names.

Dec. **Japan UNIX Society, December 2009 Study Meeting**

We gave a summary of DNSSEC and its actual settings in a presentation titled "DNSSEC Trend and Operation."

Dec. **Matsumoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2009 Information Security Seminar**

In a lecture titled "Security and Trust—Corporate Websites and Email Addresses," we described threats on the Internet and keys to choosing domain names that will give users a feeling of security and trust.

01·3 External Relations

1. Activities at IETF

(1) Revision of IDN Protocol

Since internationalized domain names (IDN) were standardized in 2003, some problems have been found in their operation, and efforts have been made to revise the protocol to solve these problems. The revision proposed initially, however, involved some elements that would cause downward incompatibility for IDN users in China and Japan. Accordingly, in March 2009, ccTLD registries from China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan jointly proposed a revision to solve the incompatibility, and the revision draft was reviewed based on this proposal.

The revision procedure has now almost finished, and a new RFC developed from the revision draft is expected to be published in the first half of 2010.

(2) Standardization of Internationalized Email Addresses

RFC5504 (Downgrading Mechanism for Email Address Internationalization: EAI), written by two JPRS engineers, was issued in March 2009. This RFC defines a scheme for ensuring compatibility between internationalized email addresses and alphanumeric email addresses. With three other related RFCs released at the same time, RFC5504 paved the way for verification tests that would lead internationalized email addresses to practical application.

(3) Promotion of ENUM Standardization

RFC5483 (ENUM Implementation Issues and Experiences), co-authored by a JPRS engineer and an engineer of Roke Manor Research in the U.K., was released in March 2009.

This RFC compiles findings obtained in implementing the ENUM protocol and information to be disseminated throughout the Internet.

Specifically, the RFC points out ambiguities in the ENUM protocol and the DDDS protocol used by ENUM and clarifies them to help make revisions in the future. The RFC also points out mistakes that engineers implementing ENUM are prone to make, and presents a method for improving interoperability.

(4) Participation in and Contribution to the IETF Meeting in Hiroshima

The 76th IETF[1] Meeting was held in Hiroshima in November 2009, for the first time in Asia since the 2004 Seoul meeting (held in Feb. and Mar.). It was the second time for Japan to host the IETF meeting, following the one in Yokohama in July 2002. JPRS acted as a gold sponsor of the IETF Hiroshima Meeting, providing support to Internet protocol standardization activities. Sending members to the Japan committee, executive committee, and steering committee of the 76th IETF, JPRS also supported the operations of the meeting.

*1 IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force

2. Participation in ICANN and Other International Discussions

(1) Submission of Comments Regarding Agreement between ICANN and the US Department of Commerce

In June 2009, JPRS submitted its comments in response to a notice of inquiry opened in April 2009 by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The inquiry was made to invite public comments about ICANN's achievements, prior to the expiry on September 30, 2009 of the agreement between ICANN and the Department of Commerce.

JPRS is one of the world's first ccTLD sponsor organizations to formalize its relationship with ICANN. Also, since its foundation, JPRS has strongly supported the management and coordination of Internet resources by the private sector and actively participated in ICANN's efforts to address various issues. JPRS submitted its comments in appreciation of ICANN's achievements to date.

In response to this inquiry by the U.S. Department of Commerce, many other organizations also highly evaluated ICANN's achievements and submitted comments in support of shifting responsibility for DNS management to the private sector. As a result, the agreement between ICANN and the U.S. government was terminated on September 30, 2009.

(2) Participation in ICANN Activities

ICANN is working on the introduction of IDN TLDs. One of the critical requirements of this is that the appearance of character strings will not cause confusion with existing TLDs. Accordingly, ICANN developed an algorithm for assessing similarities between character strings and, in April 2009, requested several ccTLD registries to evaluate the validity of the algorithm. JPRS took charge of evaluating Japanese character strings and gave feedback. JPRS submitted the final evaluation results to ICANN in May 2009.

JPRS attended three ICANN meetings in 2009 as a ccTLD registry. In these meetings, we presented our efforts to deploy DNSSEC in Japan, as well as preparations for IPv6. Through these activities, JPRS contributed to development of a future action plan for both registries and ICANN.

(3) Visit by ICANN CEO

ICANN's CEO Rod Beckstrom visited JPRS in October 2009.

JPRS members exchanged opinions with Mr. Beckstrom regarding the agreement between ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce, as well as the partnership between ICANN and JPRS. Mr. Beckstrom expressed his gratitude to the Japanese Internet community and JPRS for their contributions to ICANN.

Mr. Beckstrom, ICANN CEO, and
Higashida, JPRS President

(4) Formalization of Relationship with ICANN Regarding M-Root DNS Server Operation

Since December 2005, JPRS has been jointly operating the M-Root DNS server, which is the responsibility of the WIDE project.

Organizations operating Root DNS servers have not so far formalized their relationship with ICANN. To establish a formal relationship, the WIDE project and ICANN exchanged in May 2009 a letter that officially recognizes the role of each party in Root DNS server operations. The official letter sent to ICANN by the WIDE project clearly states that the M-Root DNS server is jointly operated by JPRS and the WIDE project.

(5) Participation in ccNSO

ccNSO[2] is one of the organizations set up in ICANN to support its activities. The role of ccNSO is to form a consensus in the ccTLD community on global issues concerning the entire ccTLD space and to make recommendations to the ICANN Board. JPRS has been a member and served the ccNSO Council since ccNSO was established in 2003.

In ccNSO, the IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process was the main focus of discussion for two years from 2008 to 2009. Through its activities at ccNSO, JPRS actively participated in the discussion on plans to implement this process.

The Implementation Plan for the IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process was approved by the ICANN Board on October 30, 2009 and the introduction process launched on November 16, 2009. Egypt, China, and several other countries and economies were reported to have applied for IDN ccTLDs by the end of 2009.

(6) Participation in SSAC

SSAC[3], an advisory committee on security and stability in ICANN, consists of experts on technologies for root server operations, gTLD and ccTLD registries, registrars, and regional Internet registries of IP addresses.

JPRS, an SSAC member since 2007, has been participating in activities to ensure that the Internet operates stably at the global level, making the most of its experience as a ccTLD registry.

(7) Participation in APTLD

JPRS has been a member of APTLD[4] since 2002 and also served on its board of directors to support management of the organization since 2003.

As the registry of JP domain names, a leading ccTLD, JPRS shares information on domain name registration services with the other members and leads discussions at APTLD meetings and presentations. We wish to accumulate experience and know-how, and contribute to raising service standards throughout the ccTLD community in the Asia-Pacific region.

*2 ccNSO: Country Code Names Supporting Organisation
*3 SSAC: Security and Stability Advisory Committee
*4 APTLD: Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

(8) Participation in AP＊ Retreat

AP＊ Retreat meetings are held twice a year in principle for Internet-related organizations in the Asia-Pacific region and other organizations that play important roles in the Internet in each country or economy. In the meetings, representatives of each organization report on their activities and share their concerns about issues. In addition, participants discuss how the Asia-Pacific community should tackle Internet-related issues.

AP＊ Retreat meeting

At the AP＊ Retreat held in Beijing in August 2009, JPRS co-chaired the meeting with CNNIC*[5] of China, taking charge of program planning and coordination. At the meeting, participants discussed issues including anti-spam measures in the Asia-Pacific region and how to promote such measures.

(9) Participation in CENTR

CENTR*[6] is an association consisting of ccTLD registries of, mainly, the European region. As an associate member, JPRS shares information and exchanges opinions with other CENTR members.

In 2009, members' attention was drawn to protection against cyber crimes and Business Continuity Planning (BCP) to be made by registries. JPRS participated in the meeting held in May 2009 for registries to discuss the planning of countermeasures for attacks and emergencies. In June 2009, JPRS made a presentation on BCP for measures and actions to be taken in case of an outbreak of the H1N1 flu.

(10) Participation in the Meeting of Root DNS Server Operation Organizations

Representatives of Root DNS server operation organizations regularly meet on the first day of IETF meetings, which are held three times a year, where they share information principally on the stability of server operations as well as topics related to the latest technology. In 2009, participants exchanged information on DNSSEC deployment and how to prepare for an expected increase in TLDs. They also discussed specific methods for implementing DNSSEC. JPRS participated in these meetings as an organization in charge of M-Root DNS server operations.

*5 CNNIC: China Internet Network Information Center
*6 CENTR: Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries

(11) Participation in the BIND 10 Development Project

Since April 2009, JPRS has been participating in the BIND 10 development project. BIND 10 is the next version of DNS software developed by ISC, a non-profit organization in the United States.

BIND is the most widely used DNS server software on the Internet. In April 2009, ISC announced a plan to improve the security and robustness of this software and set up a development project to develop the next-generation BIND 10. JPRS supports the objectives of the BIND 10 development project. By participating in the project from the development stage, JPRS aims to contribute to more stable operations of the Internet, as the registry of JP domain names.

This project has participants from many TLD registries around the world, such as CIRA (.ca) and DENIC (.de). JPRS is taking an active part in this project not only by offering financial support, but also by assigning its engineers to the project and carrying out part of the development work.

01·4 **Other Activities**

(1) Participation in the Internet Infrastructure Committee

As a registry with a proven track record in JP domain name management, JPRS participated 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, from November 2008 to June 2009. For the introduction of IDN ccTLDs representing Japan, in June 2009 the Committee compiled a report on the IDN ccTLD string for Japan, registry selection method, and basic operation rules.

In June 2009, JPRS submitted its comments in response to the invitation for public comments on "Internet Policies in the 21st Century—for the Introduction of New Top-level Domain Names (draft)" by the Internet Infrastructure Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

From February to March 2009, the Internet Infrastructure Committee set up and operated a working group to study new gTLDs with geographical names. As a registry, JPRS participated in this group as a member and shared its knowledge and findings with the other members. The working group discussed what policies the government and related municipalities should draw up for new gTLDs with geographical names and studied what support would be necessary.

(2) Participation in DNSSEC Japan

In July 2009, JPRS announced its plan to implement DNSSEC in JP domain name services by the end of 2010. The deployment of DNSSEC to TLDs, including .JP, started to gain momentum in 2009. Announcements were made on plans to introduce DNSSEC at the root level and also to large-scale gTLDs from 2010 to 2011.

To make DNSSEC function effectively, efforts of TLD registries are vital, as well as mutual understanding and cooperation among many parties, such as domain name registrants, DNS providers commissioned to operate DNS for domain name registrants, and ISPs operating DNS servers for Internet users. On the basis of this recognition, DNSSEC Japan was established in November 2009 to help introduce DNSSEC smoothly and promote it in Japan.

In support of its objective, JPRS acted as a founding member of DNSSEC Japan. Yoshio Yoneya of JPRS serves as Vice Chair of DNSSEC Japan.

(3) Submission of Comments on "IPv6 Home Router Guidelines" by the IPv6 Promotion Council

The IPv6 Promotion Council issued the "IPv6 Home Router Guidelines (Ver. 0.9)" in May 2009. JPRS submitted its comments on these guidelines in June 2009, which describe the types of address received by DNS proxies and DNSSEC, from the standpoint of DNS security.

01·5　Overview of this Term's Activities

JPRS has constantly worked to strike a proper balance among reliability, stability, usability, and fee performance, which constitute the basis of JP domain name registry services, while also improving each of the four values.

Management and Administration of JP Domain Names

Activities to Enhance the Usability of JP Domain Names

JPRS stepped up efforts to improve the value of JP domain names, to encourage more users to register and use domain names.

JPRS started its real-time application process service in 2008. This service was previously limited to CO.JP domain names, but the registration rules were changed to extend the scope to include all Organizational and Geographic-type JP domain names. As of the end of 2009, the real-time application process service covered CO.JP and OR.JP domain names; the addition of other organizational types will be decided separately.

Activities to Enhance Understanding of JP Domain Names and Their Use

In 2009, JPRS continued its activities to increase public awareness and understanding of domain names, while engaging in educational activities to propose ways to use domain names effectively.

For example, JPRS set up a special website "総統の夢.jp" (President's dream) in a tie-up with a popular Japanese cartoon, "Secret Society Eagle Talon." Visitors to this website can learn about JP domain names, such as their functions and characteristics, while enjoying playing the game. In TV commercials and media ads linked with this cartoon, JPRS also advertised the features of JP domain name in a humorous manner.

Our promotion activities ranged from working with news reporters and writing for journals, to giving lectures at corporate seminars held by newspaper companies and chambers of commerce and industry. Thus, we conducted educational activities to enhance the understanding of domain names and the Internet in a variety of areas.

To promote Japanese JP domain names, we introduced a greater number of examples to help people recognize their uses and benefits.

DNS Operations

Activities to Implement DNSSEC in JP Domain Name Services

JPRS announced its plan to implement DNSSEC, the DNS security extensions, in JP domain name services by the end of 2010. As of January 2010, JPRS was conducting specification studies and tests for implementing DNSSEC.

DNSSEC is a mechanism for validating the integrity of DNS response, which is done by both the DNS provider and the user supporting DNSSEC. To promote the diffusion of DNSSEC, many DNS-related parties need to push ahead with their plans to handle DNSSEC. For this reason, JPRS conducted promotional activities in various areas, giving lectures at Internet-related events, seminars, and meetings and writing for a variety of journals. JPRS is also a founding member of DNSSEC Japan, which was set up to facilitate the roll-out of DNSSEC in Japan.

JPRS is going to deploy DNSSEC in the JP DNS and JP domain name service provided by JPRS itself, while conducting promotional and educational activities and providing information to various DNS-related parties.

R&D of Internet Technologies and International Activities

Promotion of International Standardization of Internet-related Technologies

Two RFCs by JPRS engineers were issued. One is RFC5483 (ENUM Implementation Issues and Experiences), co-authored by Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS and Lawrence Conroy of Roke Manor Research in the U.K. The other is RFC5504 (Downgrading Mechanism for Email Address Internationalization) co-authored by Kazunori Fujiwara and Yoshiro Yoneya of JPRS.

Regarding IDN, JPRS proposed revisions to IETF to solve problems found during IDN operation, in cooperation with ccTLD registries in China, Korea, and Taiwan. Currently, revision is being made based on the proposal, and a related RFC is expected to be published in the first half of 2010.

Participation in the BIND 10 Development Project

Since April 2009, JPRS has participated in the project to develop the next version of DNS software, BIND 10.

In support of the objectives of the BIND 10 development project, JPRS decided to participate in it from the development stage as the registry of JP domain names, in order to contribute to the operational stability of the Internet. JPRS is taking an active part in the joint development initiative not only by offering financial support, but also by assigning its engineers to the project.

02·1 Change in the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names

As of August 1, 2009, the cumulative number of registered JP domain names reached 1.1 million.
By January 1, 2010, the cumulative number of registered JP domain names increased by 76,428 in one year, reaching 1,140,159.
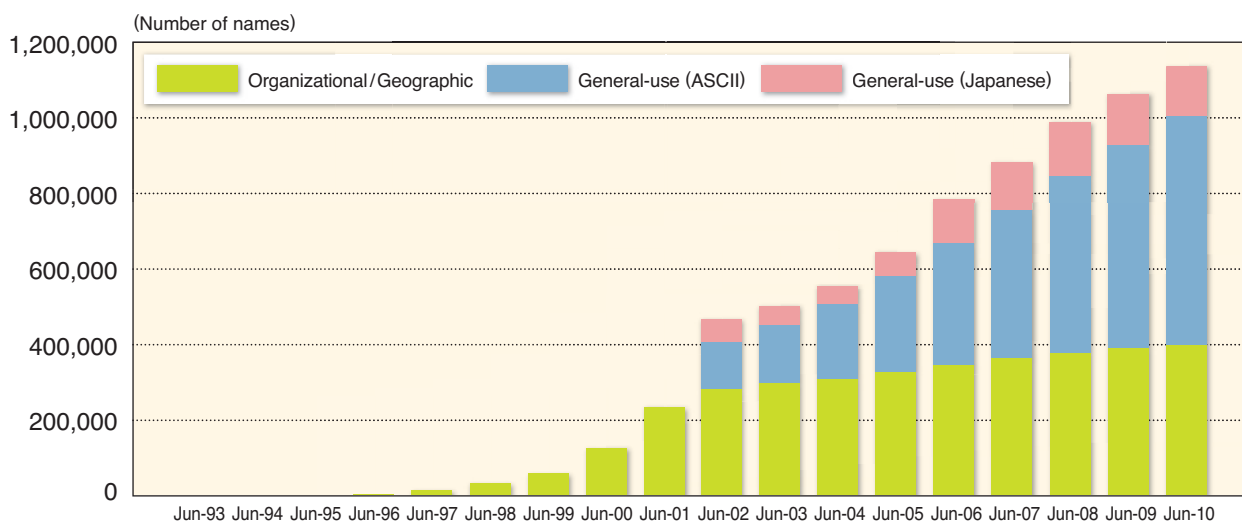
(Number of names)
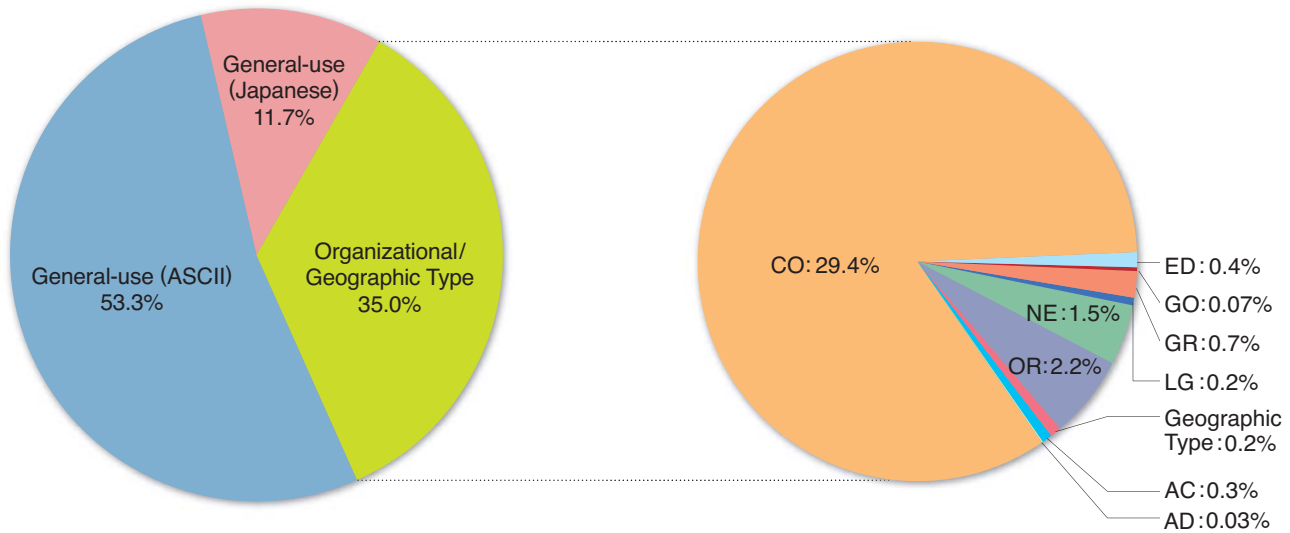

(Number of names)

Year/Month	Organizational/ Geographic	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
2010/01	399,339	607,066	133,754	1,140,159

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

02·2 Breakdown of the Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names

*As of January 1, 2010

General-use (Japanese) 11.7%

General-use (ASCII) 53.3%

Organizational/ Geographic Type 35.0%

CO: 29.4%

NE: 1.5%

OR: 2.2%

ED: 0.4%

GO: 0.07%

GR: 0.7%

LG: 0.2%

Geographic Type: 0.2%

AC: 0.3%

AD: 0.03%

(Number of names)

JP Domain Name Types		1 January 2010 Number of Registrations	1 January 2009 Number of Registrations	Difference
Organizational/ Geographic Type	AC: Higher education institution (e.g. university)	3,528	3,482	+46
	AD: JPNIC Member	274	273	+1
	CO: Company	334,755	325,639	+9,116
	ED: Primary school, junior and senior high school	4,562	4,500	+62
	GO: Japanese government	791	887	−96
	GR: Group	8,024	8,103	−79
	LG: Japanese local authority	1,876	1,931	−55
	NE: Network service	16,987	17,327	−340
	OR: Judicial body other than company	25,658	24,470	+1,188
	Geographic type	2,884	2,986	−102
General-use	ASCII	607,066	539,212	+67,854
	Japanese	133,754	134,921	−1,167
Total JP Domain Name Registration		1,140,159	1,063,731	+76,428

Please refer to "Statistics" (http://jprs.co.jp/en/stat/) for the latest information.
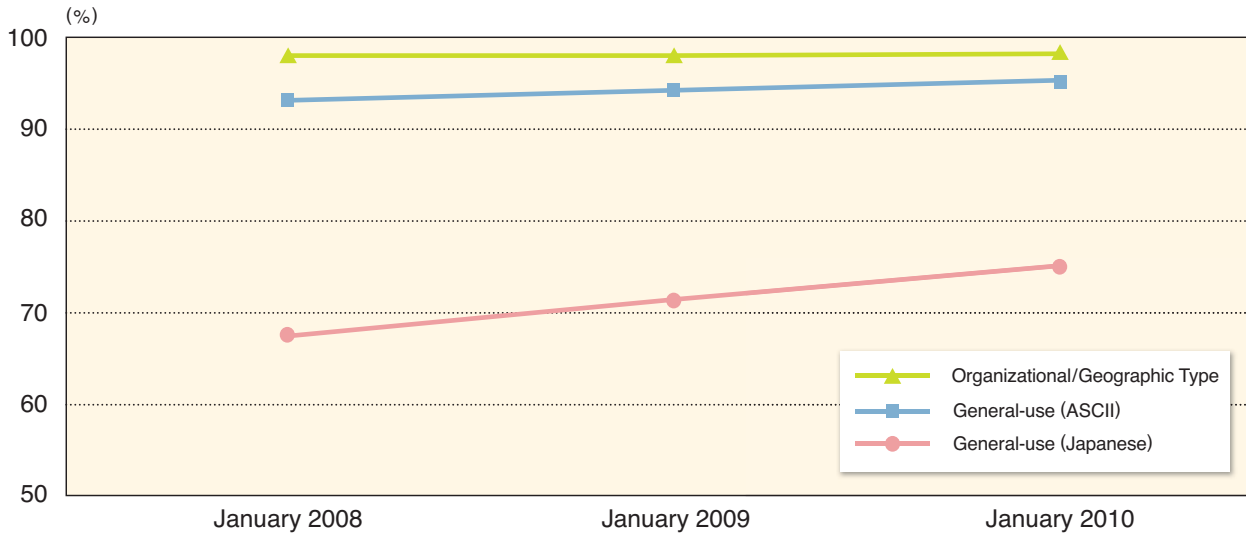
## 02·3 Number of JP Domain Name Registrations by Prefecture

*As of January 1, 2010

Prefecture	Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Name	General-use JP Domain Name (ASCII)	General-use JP Domain Name (Japanese)
Hokkaido	2.8%	2.3%	1.2%
Aomori	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Iwate	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Miyagi	1.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Akita	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Yamagata	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Fukushima	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Ibaraki	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%
Tochigi	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Gunma	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Saitama	4.1%	2.7%	1.7%
Chiba	3.0%	2.3%	1.3%
Tokyo	32.8%	47.3%	68.8%
Kanagawa	6.6%	5.2%	3.6%
Niigata	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Toyama	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
Ishikawa	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Fukui	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Yamanashi	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Nagano	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Gifu	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%
Shizuoka	2.3%	1.4%	0.7%
Aichi	5.5%	3.5%	2.6%
Mie	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
Shiga	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Kyoto	2.1%	2.3%	1.5%
Osaka	9.7%	11.3%	5.0%
Hyogo	3.2%	2.6%	2.7%
Nara	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Wakayama	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Tottori	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Shimane	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Okayama	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Hiroshima	1.6%	1.1%	0.6%
Yamaguchi	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Tokushima	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Kagawa	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Aichi	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Kochi	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Fukuoka	2.9%	2.4%	1.7%
Saga	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Nagasaki	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Kumamoto	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Oita	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Miyazaki	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Kagoshima	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Okinawa	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%

02·4 Transition of DNS Configuration Rate

Month, Year	Organizational/Geographic Type JP Domain Name	General-use JP Domain Name (ASCII)	General-use JP Domain Name (Japanese)
January 2008	98.1%	93.2%	67.4%
January 2009	98.1%	94.3%	71.4%
January 2010	98.3%	95.4%	75.1%

02·5 Number of Accredited JP Registrars
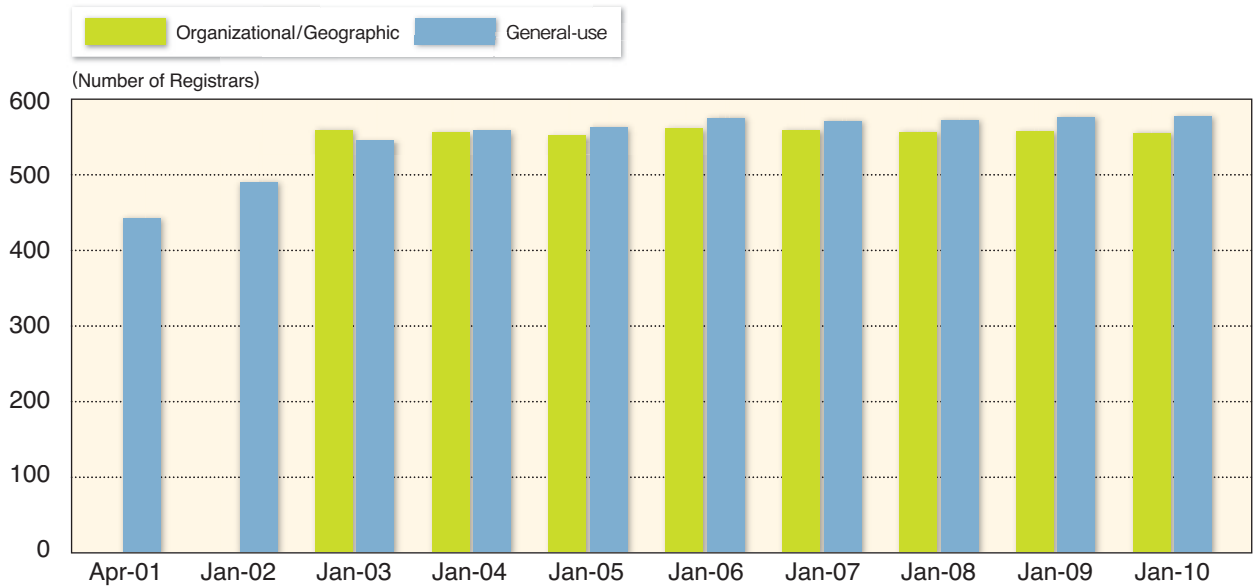
(Number of Registrars)

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
January, 2010	556	578	1,134

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

02·6 Number of JP-DRP Complaints
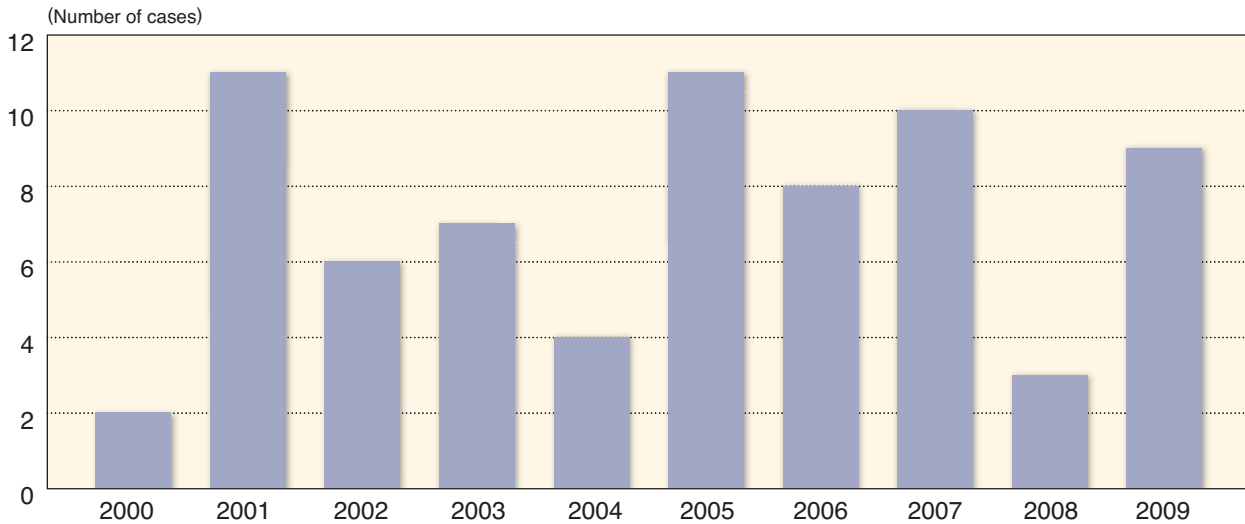
(Number of cases)

(Number of cases)

Year	Number
2000	2
2001	11
2002	6
2003	7
2004	4
2005	11
2006	8
2007	10
2008	3
2009	9

For details of domain name disputes, please refer to the "JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (JP-DRP)" posted by the Japan Network Information Center (http://www.nic.ad.jp/en/drp/).

03·1 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 started full support for IPv6, for the first time in the world as a TLD.
　　　　Dec.　The portal site "Nihongo dot JP" (http://日本語.jp/) for promoting Japanese JP domain
　　　　　　　names 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.
　　　　Jun.　Work on eliminating risks due to inadequate management of DNS servers was started.
　　　　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.
　　　　Mar.　Cumulative number of JP domain names exceeded 800,000.
　　　　Apr.　JPRS shortened processing time for JP DNS update.
　　　Sept.　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 names 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.
　　　　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.
　　　　Jun.　JPRS started the real-time application process service for CO.JP domain names.
　　　　Oct．　The JP DNS server configuration was changed (c.dns.jp and g.dns.jp were added).

2009　Apr.　JPRS announced its participation in the BIND 10 development project.
　　　　Jul．　JPRS announced its plan to implement DNSSEC in JP domain name services.
　　　　Aug.　Cumulative number of registered JP domain names exceeded 1.1 million.
　　　　Nov.　JPRS extended the coverage of the real-time application process service.

03·2 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 2009.

(1) Consultations and Advisories

Consultation/Advisory	Consultation Date Document No.	Advisory Date Document No.
Policy for correlating ".日本" with ".JP" when JPRS is to manage ".日本"	Aug. 27, 2008 JPRS-ADV-2008001	Apr. 21, 2009 JPRS-ADVRPT-2008001
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
Introduction of DNS security extensions (DNSSEC)	Sep. 7, 2009 JPRS-ADV-2009001	(under consultation)

*Please refer to "JP Domain Name Advisory Committee"（http://jprs.co.jp/en/advisory.html）for details.

(2) Advisory Committee Meetings

Mar. 9   **27th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee meeting**
A basic agreement was reached regarding a draft report drawn up in response to the inquiry "Policy for correlating '.日本' with '.JP' if JPRS is to manage '.日本' (JPRS-ADV-2008001)."

Committee members confirmed the advisory "Method for appointing the members of the 5th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee" (JPRS-ADVRPT-2008002) and recommended the candidates.

May 28   **28th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee meeting**
A report was made on the appointment of all the members recommended in the 27th Committee meeting. Mr. Shigeki Goto was elected and appointed Chair, and Mr. Tsuneo Matsumoto as Vice Chair of the Committee.

JPRS explained its response to the report "for appointing the members of the 5th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee" (JPRS-ADVRPT-2008002).

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

Sep. 7   **29th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee meeting**
Mr. Tetsuya Takase resigned from the 5th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee. It was reported that Mr. Ryuichi Hara was appointed as successor at the recommendation of the Committee.

Committee members offered comments on the JPRS's inquiry about the "Introduction of DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC)."

Dec. 11   **30th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee meeting**
A basic agreement was reached on an outline of the draft advisory developed based on the discussion at the 29th meeting, in response to the inquiry "Introduction of DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC)."

03·3 Proposals and Presentations

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

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jan. 23	DNS Is Not the Air —Do you think it works on its own? (in Japanese)	JANOG23 meeting	JANOG (*1)
Feb. 19	Latest trends of domain names and DNS (in Japanese)	HOSTING-PRO 2009 lunch seminar	HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee (*2)
Feb. 23	IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process in Japan	APTLD meeting	APTLD (*3)
Feb. 24	Local governments' concerns about new gTLDs – in Japan	APTLD meeting	APTLD
Feb. 27	Internet resource management and JNIC, JPNIC and JPRS (in Japanese)	International Symposium on the Operation, Technology, and R&D for the New-generation Network – In memory of Masaki Hirabaru –	Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, University-Industry Research Cooperation Committee, Internet Technology 163rd Committee
Mar. 4	RFC 5483: ENUM implementation issues and experiences	IETF	IETF (*4)
Mar. 23	CJK Local mapping in IDNA2008	IDNABIS WG Meeting @ IETF74	IETF
Mar. 31	RFC 5504: Downgrading mechanism for email addresses	IETF	IETF
Apr. 2	IDN ccTLD and new gTLD from the standpoint of ccTLD registry (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC (*5)/IAjapan (*6)
Apr. 2	Report on ICANN meeting in Mexico City (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
May 19	ENUM in Japan	ENUM Seminar 2009	MYNIC (*7)
Jun. 5	Business continuity planning for H1N1 flu	CENTR GA	CENTR (*8)
Jun. 10	DNS risks and countermeasures (in Japanese)	Interop Tokyo 2009 Workshop	Interop Tokyo 2009 Executive Committee (*9)
Jun. 10	IPv4 address exhaustion and DNS – IPv6 measures for DNS – (in Japanese)	Planned by the Interop Tokyo 2009 sponsors, Task Force on IPv4 Address Exhaustion, Japan	Interop Tokyo 2009 Executive Committee
Jul. 9	Is your DNS operation ready for the coming age of DNSSEC? (in Japanese)	JANOG24 meeting	JANOG
Jul. 23	Update of ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
Jul. 23	ccNSO Update (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC/IAjapan
Aug. 21	APTLD strategy building - How did we begin?	APTLD meeting	APTLD
Sep. 4	Update using ANY (in Japanese)	7th DNSOPS.JP BoF	DNSOPS.JP (*10)
Sep. 4	For the introduction of DNSSEC (in Japanese)	7th DNSOPS.JP BoF	DNSOPS.JP
Sep. 4	How to try out DNSSEC now (in Japanese)	7th DNSOPS.JP BoF	DNSOPS.JP
Sep. 4	Auto-generating IPv6 reverse-mapping DNS server (in Japanese)	2nd IPv6 Operations Forum	Auto-generating IPv6 Reverse-mapping DNS Server Forum Executive Committee
Sep. 25	Auto-generation of IPv6 reverse-mapping in DNS servers	Internet Architecture Study Group on auto-generation of IPv6 reverse-mapping in DNS servers	Information Processing Society of Japan (*11)
Sep. 30	Grace/redemption period at .jp	CENTR Admin Workshop	CENTR

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Oct. 28	DNSSEC in .JP	Workshop: DNSSEC	ICANN (*12)
Oct. 29	Portions necessary to be IPv6-enabled in Registry	IPv6 showcase	ICANN
Nov. 5	IPv6 measures for DNS server information registration in registry (in Japanese)	Task Force on IPv4 Address Exhaustion, Service Logo WG	Task Force on IPv4 Address Exhaustion, Japan (*13)
Nov. 19	DNSSEC and home routers (in Japanese)	IPv4/IPv6 Coexistence WG IPv6 Home Router SWG	IPv6 Promotion Council (*14)
Nov. 24	DNSSEC extension, new functions of BIND 9.7, small-scale DNSSEC trial and results (in Japanese)	DNSOPS.JP BoF	DNSOPS.JP
Nov. 24	Introduction for JP domain name services (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2009 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 24	JP DNS update (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2009 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 24	DNSSEC tutorial (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2009 DNSSEC Tutorial	JPNIC
Nov. 24	How many years for DNSSEC? "Lunch with Talk on DNS" (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2009 lunch seminar	JPNIC
Nov. 25	New TLDs (in Japanese)	Internet Week 2009: Tomorrow brought about by new domain name space	JPNIC
Dec. 1	DNSSEC trend and operation (in Japanese)	Study meeting in Dec. 2009	Japan UNIX Society (*15)
Dec. 8	IDN and digital certificates (in Japanese)	6th General Meeting	Japan CA Forum (*16)
Dec. 8	DNSSEC and home routers (in Japanese)	Router Switch Technology Committee, regular meeting	Communications and Information Network Association of Japan (*17)
Dec. 16	For the implementation of DNSSEC (in Japanese)	Study meeting on the revision of safety measure standards FY2009 5th meeting	The Center for Financial Industry Information Systems (*18)
Dec. 17	ccNSO Update (in Japanese)	ICANN Debriefing Session	JPNIC

*1	JANOG: Japan Network Operators' Group	http://www.janog.gr.jp/
*2	HOSTING-PRO Executive Committee	http://hosting-pro.jp/
*3	APTLD: Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association	http://www.aptld.org/
*4	IETF: The Internet Engineering Task Force	http://www.ietf.org/
*5	JPNIC: Japan Network Information Center	http://www.nic.ad.jp/
*6	IAjapan: Internet Association Japan	http://www.iajapan.org/
*7	MYNIC	http://www.mynic.my/
*8	CENTR: Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries	http://www.centr.org/
*9	Interop Tokyo 2009 Executive Committee	http://www.interop.jp/
*10	DNSOPS.JP: DNS Operators Group, Japan	http://dnsops.jp/
*11	The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers	http://www.ieice.org/jpn/
*12	ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers	http://www.icann.org/
*13	Task Force on IPv4 Address Exhaustion, Japan	http://www.kokatsu.jp/
*14	IPv6 Promotion Council	http://www.v6pc.jp/jp/
*15	Japan UNIX Society	http://www.jus.or.jp/
*16	Japan CA Forum	http://www.jcaf.or.jp/
*17	Communications and Information Network Association of Japan	http://www.ciaj.or.jp/
*18	The Center for Financial Industry Information Systems	http://www.fisc.or.jp/

03·4 Press Releases

Date	Title
Feb. 23	JPRS Supports ThinkQuest@JAPAN 2009, a Web Contest for Junior and Senior High School Students, and Bestows the "Best Domain Naming Award (JPRS Special Award)" — Supporting Internet Education of Young People by Enabling Them to Experience the Use of JP Domain Names —
Mar. 26	JPRS Releases "JP Domain Name Registry Report 2008" — The Number of Registered JP Domain Names Reaches 1,070,000, Thanks to Improved Usability and Reliability, Including Introduction of CO.JP Real-Time Processing Service and JP DNS Server Enhancement —
Apr. 2	JPRS Contributes to Internationalized E-mail Address Standardization — RFC Written by JPRS Engineer Released, Paving the Way for Testing Internationalized E-mail Addresses for Practical Use —
Apr. 22	JPRS Participates in BIND 10 Development Project — Contributing to Operational Stability of the Internet through Joint Development of the Next-Version DNS Software —
Jul. 21	JPRS Offers a Japanese JP Domain Name for Eclipse Broadcasting Project — Let's Watch the Live Broadcasting of the Solar Eclipse at http://日食中継.jp/ Tomorrow.
Jul. 29	JPRS to Give "Internet Lecture" for Teachers of Technical High School on August 5 — 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 —
Aug. 4	Cumulative Number of Registered JP Domain Names Exceeds 1.1 Million — General-use JP Domain Names Are Popular, and the Number of Registered JP Domain Names Increased by 6% in a Year. —
Sep. 7	JPRS Launches Game Website "総統の夢.jp" (http://総統の夢.jp/) Today. — Game Tied up with the Popular Cartoon "Secret Society Eagle Talon" for Enhancing Users' Understanding of JP Domain Names —
Dec. 4	".JP" Recognized as One of the World's Safest Country Code Domains

*Please refer to "Press Release" (http://jprs.co.jp/en/press/) for the latest releases in English.

About JPRS

As a company supporting the foundation of the Internet, JPRS is dedicated to the development of the Internet, to help create a more fulfilling and enriching society for people.

● Management and Administration of .JP Top-Level Domain

JPRS is the registry that manages .JP top-level domain for Japan. You may have seen addresses for websites and emails, such as http://○○○.jp and △△△@○○○.jp. We register manage and administer a part of these addresses, namely, strings in the form of "○○○.jp".

Domain names are the key to accessing the Internet. JPRS is constantly improving its services so that JP domain names will continue to assist the activities of all kinds of Internet users, including companies, organizations, and individuals.

● DNS Operation

DNS (Domain Name System) is a system for identifying computers connected to the Internet using domain names. DNS is sometimes referred to as the "phone book for the Internet."

If DNS were to fail, people would not be able to access websites or exchange emails using domain names. To prevent such a catastrophe, JPRS has established a 24/7 system to ensure safe operation of the "JP DNS" for managing JP domain names.

● R&D of Internet Technologies and International Activities

JPRS takes an active part in the research and development of advanced technologies to promptly respond to changes in the Internet environment and social needs. Specifically, we are conducting standardization activities and technical verification for the smooth deployment of DNSSEC, a mechanism for improved DNS security. We are also verifying the technical aspects of email address internationalization (EAI) that will allow non-English characters such as Japanese to be used in email addresses. JPRS actively publishes the results of these activities and shares information at IETF and other meetings to contribute to the network society.

JPRS
JAPAN REGISTRY SERVICES

Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.

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