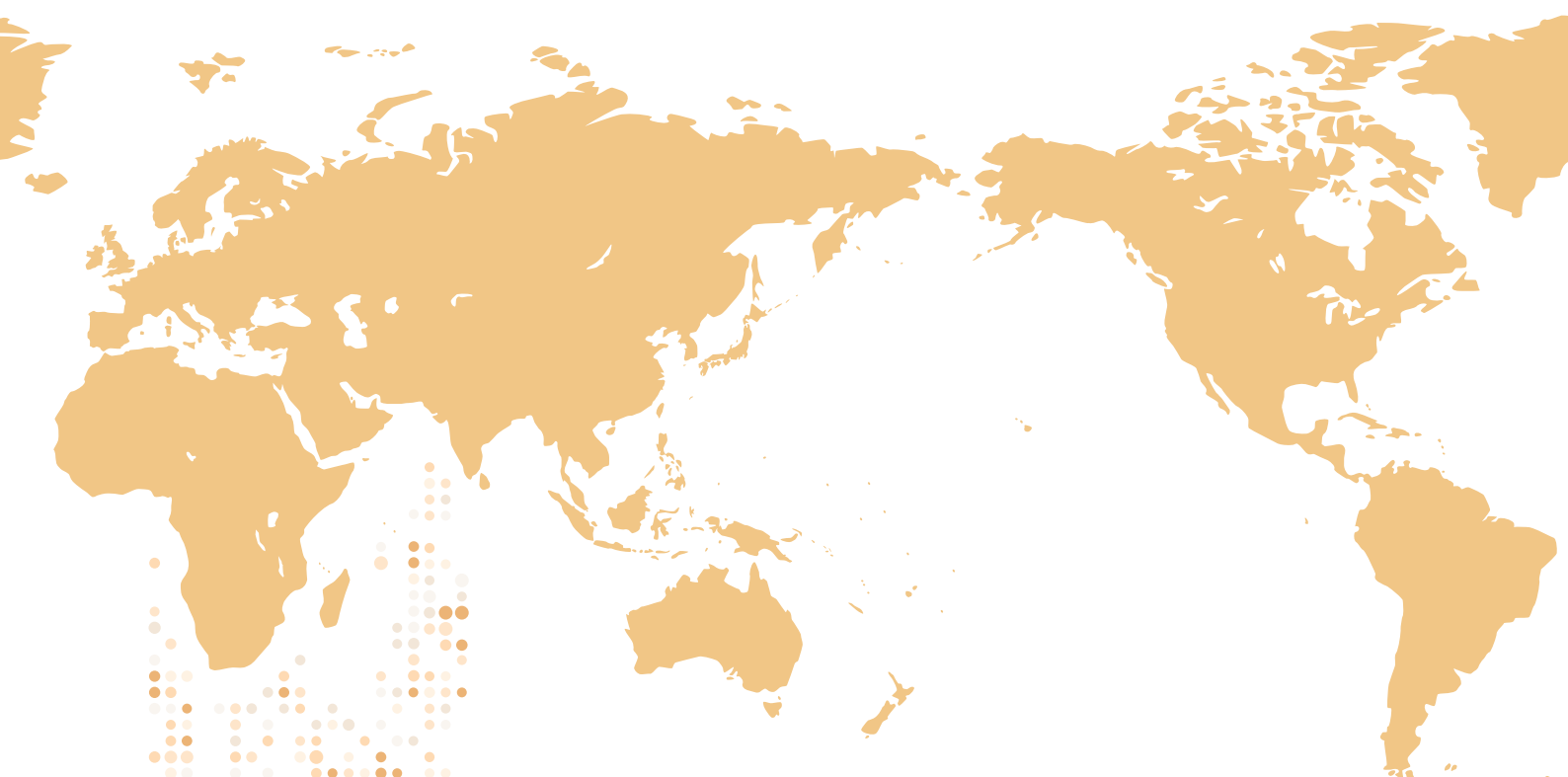


JP Domain Name Registry Report



Introduction

As technology advances, the Internet is being used in more broad and diverse areas of society. With the development of AI technology and the advancement of digital transformation, the Internet has become increasingly indispensable to society. As a result, the importance of the communication infrastructure that supports Internet-based services and technologies, as well as the Domain Name System (DNS) and domain names that underpin the Internet, is growing rapidly.

With this background, the total number of JP domain name registrations surpassed 1.8 million in June 2025 and exceeded 1.82 million as of January 2026. Of those, 1.24 million are registered as General-use JP domain names, accounting for about 70% of total registrations. 560,000 names are Organizational Type JP domain names, the domain name space categorized by organizational type of registrants. Over 490,000 names are registered under “co.jp,” making it the most registered category in Organizational Type JP domain names; many companies are using “co.jp” domain names.

JPRS continued its efforts in 2025 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.

Incidents and crises that threaten the stable operation of the Internet, such as vulnerabilities in DNS software, continue to occur. In such circumstances, JPRS, as a company that supports the basis of the Internet society through domain names and DNS, tackles the challenges and risks and provides information in a timely manner.

JPRS also actively contributes to discussions on global issues and conveys relevant information to the community in Japan to make the Internet safe for everyone to use.

The management and administration of JP domain names requires a high level of commitment to enhancing the public interest and staying ahead of the competition. Recognizing this vital nature of its services and influence on society, JPRS carries out its tasks and publishes the annual “JP Domain Name Registry Report” on its management and administration of JP domain names.

Thanks to your continued support, JPRS celebrated its 25th anniversary on December 26, 2025. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has supported us over the years, including users of our services, members of the Internet community, and JP Registrars. 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.

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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 gain stronger support from the local and global Internet community; and to provide domain names as well as management and administration services that contribute to society in an environment where JPRS competes and collaborates with other registries of TLDs*¹ and similar service providers.

JPRS defines the following as the core concepts for its services including the management and administration of JP domain names.

Reliability: establishing services with social credibility

Stability: operating and administering stable systems

Usability: providing user-friendly services

Fee Performance: setting reasonable service fees

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

*1 TLD: Top Level Domain

01・2 Major Topics of 2025

In 2025, JPRS continued to contribute to the development of the Internet society and worked to enhance its JP registry services and the value of JP domain names in cooperation with the JP registrars and other related organizations.

DNS Course Conducted at International Christian University (January)

To raise awareness of JPRS and foster greater interest in and understanding of domain names and DNS, Masakazu Funato, Kento Gatto, Naoki Isonami, and Imi Kumagai of JPRS taught a course on DNS at the College of Liberal Arts at International Christian University. The course attracted more students than the previous session in 2023. Participants gained hands-on experience building DNS and email servers, and sending and receiving email using the systems they configured. The program also featured active and engaging Q&A sessions. A post-course survey showed that many students developed a stronger interest in system infrastructure, and some expressed a desire to pursue careers in IT.



Lecture in Progress

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250326.html> (in Japanese)

Publication of “Internet White Paper 2025” with JPRS Participating in Its Planning and Editing (February)

“Internet White Paper” is an annual publication that examines the state of the Internet from business, social, and technological perspectives. In 2025, “Internet White Paper 2025” (subtitle: “Digital Space and AI Governance at a Crossroads”) was published. JPRS has been collaborating with Impress Corporation*¹, IAJapan*² and JPNIC*³ in the Internet White Paper Editorial Committee in planning and steering the White Paper since 2013.

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250212.html> (in Japanese)



Internet White Paper 2025

*1 Impress Corporation
<https://www.impress.co.jp/> (in Japanese)

*2 IAJapan: Internet Association Japan
<https://www.iajapan.org/> (in Japanese)

*3 JPNIC: Japan Network Information Center
<https://www.nic.ad.jp/en/>

Addition of “Internet White Paper 2024” to “Internet White Paper ARCHIVES” (February)

“Internet White Paper 2024” published in 2024 was added to “Internet White Paper ARCHIVES,” the website organized and operated by the Internet White Paper Editorial Committee. “Internet White Paper ARCHIVES” is a compendium of Internet White Papers, which are published annually and span from 1996 to the previous year’s edition. The archive is publicly available free of charge. Going forward, the white paper that becomes a back issue in the year following its publication will also be added to the archive.

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250221.html> (in Japanese)

Support for the 27th Japan Junior/Senior High School Web Contest (February)

JPRS supported the “27th Japan Junior/Senior High School Web Contest^{*4},” a Web contest that was held by JAPIAS^{*5} for junior and senior high school students. Thirty-two General-use JP domain names (ASCII and Japanese) were provided free of charge to the 16 semi-finalist teams. JPRS also presented the “Best Domain Naming Award” to the team who had chosen the most effective domain name to increase the appeal of their work.

● <https://jprs.co.jp/press/2025/250225.html> (in Japanese)

Support for SECCON 13 (June 2024 – March 2025)

JPRS supported SECCON 13^{*6}, held from June 2024 to March 2025, as a sponsor. The event was organized to discover and develop information security talent and provide practical opportunities for applying technical skills. JPRS has sponsored SECCON since 2014 in support of these objectives.

● https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250225_2.html (in Japanese)

Support for APAN59 (March)

JPRS supported APAN59^{*7}, an event held in Yokohama, Kanagawa, by APAN^{*8}, which coordinates interconnection among academic network projects across the Asia Pacific region, as a sponsor. In addition, Yasuhiro Morishita of JPRS gave a presentation titled “JPRS’s Information Dissemination Activities and the Latest Topics on DNS in Japan.”

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250226.html> (in Japanese)

^{*4} Japan Junior/Senior High School Web Contest
<https://webcon.japias.jp/> (in Japanese)

^{*5} JAPIAS: Japan Association for Promotion of Internet Application in School Education
<https://japias.jp/> (in Japanese)

^{*6} SECCON 13
<https://www.seccon.jp/13/> (in Japanese)

^{*7} APAN59
<https://apan59.apan.net>

^{*8} APAN
<https://apan.net/>

Membership of the Association for Countermeasures Against Dark Patterns and the Start of Offering IIJ's Cookie Consent Management Tool "STRIGHT" (May)

In May 2025, JPRS joined the Association for Countermeasures Against Dark Patterns*⁹. Dark patterns are designs and techniques used on websites, smartphone applications, and other digital services that confuse users and induce them to take unintended actions. The association aims to prevent harm caused by these practices and foster trust between consumers and businesses.

In connection with this initiative, JPRS also became an authorized sales agent for "STRIGHT"*¹⁰, a cookie consent management tool provided by Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (IIJ)*¹¹, in the same month. Through the provision of STRIGHT, JPRS supports corporate users in addressing challenges related to personal information management so that they can conduct business with confidence. JPRS also aims to ensure the proper handling of cookies as part of broader efforts to help prevent consumer harm caused by dark patterns.

● <https://jprs.co.jp/press/2025/250513.html> (in Japanese)

● <https://jprs.co.jp/press/2025/250514.html> (in Japanese)

Free Graphical Comic-style Booklet on the Internet System Sent to Junior and Senior High Schools and Technical Colleges across Japan (May–June)

As part of its Internet-related educational activities, JPRS set up channels including a special website "<https://マンガで学ぶ.jp>" (Learn from Manga) where junior and senior high school and technical colleges could apply to receive educational materials from May 15 to June 30, 2025. Recognizing the growing importance of Internet-related education and the shortage of teaching materials in schools, JPRS has worked on this project since 2010. A total of over 380,000 copies have been distributed through this activity to date.

The material that JPRS gave out is a graphical comic-style booklet entitled "Ponta's Great Adventure in the Network." It contains a story with many illustrations to help readers learn easily how to reach websites and how a "domain name," an Internet address, as well as HTTPS, a secure means of communication for exchanging information, work.



Ponta's Great Adventure
in the Network

● <https://jprs.co.jp/press/2025/250515.html> (in Japanese)

*⁹ Association for Countermeasures Against Dark Patterns
<https://www.ndda.net/> (in Japanese)

*¹⁰ STRIGHT
<https://stright-jprs.jp/> (in Japanese)

*¹¹ Internet Initiative Japan Inc.
<https://www.ij.ad.jp/en/>

Extension of the Provisional Registration Period for AC.JP and ED.JP Domain Names (June)

JPRS has extended the provisional registration period for AC.JP and ED.JP domain names. These are Organizational Type JP Domain Names available to educational institutions, school corporations, and related organizations. The revision extends the period during which eligible organizations may provisionally register domain names prior to formal establishment, including in cases involving organizational name changes.

Provisional registration is available for AC.JP, CO.JP, ED.JP, GO.JP, and OR.JP domain names. Under this system, organizations may provisionally register a domain name before formal establishment, provided they complete establishment and full registration procedures within six months.

However, some schools eligible for AC.JP and ED.JP domain names face difficulties completing formal establishment within six months. In some cases, institutions also wish to begin student recruitment through websites more than six months before establishment. In response to strong demand for domain names prior to establishment, JPRS revised the service to allow a longer provisional registration period up to the planned establishment date, provided the organization's establishment schedule is clearly defined.

- <https://jprs.co.jp/press/2025/250401.html> (in Japanese)

Participation in Interop Tokyo 2025 (June)

JPRS ran a booth at the “Interop Tokyo 2025” exhibition, an event where visitors can experience the latest ICT and related solutions.

At the JPRS booth, visitors were introduced to the basics of domain names, DNS, and server certificates, as well as the concepts behind subdomain takeover and NS takeover and measures to prevent them. In addition, JPRS provided information to visitors through a panel exhibition and by distributing technical documents.



JPRS Booth

- <https://jprs.jp/related-info/event/2025/Interop2025-01.html> (in Japanese)

Support for “Oshigoto Hakubutsukan,” a Career Education Support Program by Asahi Shimbun (June)

Recognizing the importance of career education for the children who will lead the next generation and the benefits of understanding the Internet infrastructure at an early age, JPRS co-sponsored “Oshigoto Hakubutsukan”^{*12} (Occupations Museum), a career education support program conducted by Asahi Shimbun Company. JPRS also provided the program with educational materials regarding domain names.

Under the program, “Oshigoto Nenkan (Occupations Yearbook)” is distributed to schools free of charge, and clearly explains to students how businesses and institutions work. The yearbook complies with government guidelines on education and can be used as a teaching tool. A total of 75,000 copies of the 2025 edition of the yearbook were donated to approximately 30,000 elementary and junior high schools and other educational institutions across Japan, and the contents are also published on the web version of “Oshigoto Hakubutsukan.”



Oshigoto Nenkan 2025

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250618.html> (in Japanese)

Support for Internet Week Showcase in Nara (July)

Internet Week Showcase is a free event that features carefully selected programs of the previous year’s Internet Week, a conference held by JPNIC in Tokyo every year around November.

JPRS supported Internet Week Showcase in Nara as a sponsor. In addition, Yasuhiro Morishita and Imi Kumagai of JPRS delivered a presentation titled “Thinking About What Is Needed to Achieve the Right Balance in DNS Configuration and Operation.”

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/250623.html> (in Japanese)

Lecture and Hands-on Training on DNS at Kyushu Sangyo University (September and October)

To enhance awareness of JPRS and promote understanding of and interest in domain names and DNS, Kento Gatto, Imi Kumagai, and Fumihiko Kaji of JPRS conducted DNS lectures and hands-on training sessions in September and October at the Faculty of Science and Engineering of Kyushu Sangyo University. The lectures provided a basic introduction to domain names and DNS, while the hands-on sessions gave participants the opportunity to apply that knowledge by observing how DNS actually behaves. Several students from Fukuoka Women’s University also participated in the hands-on sessions. Many participants commented that being able to work directly with DNS themselves—something they rarely have the opportunity to experience—provided a valuable opportunity to better understand its mechanisms and importance.



Hands-on Training at Kyushu Sangyo University

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2026/260324.html> (in Japanese)

^{*12} Oshigoto Hakubutsukan
<https://oshihaku.jp/> (in Japanese)

Visit to Elementary Schools to Conduct Classes on the Internet (September and November)

As part of its Internet-related educational support activities, JPRS visited Teikyo University Elementary School in September 2025 and gave a class titled “Great Adventure in the World of the Internet: Let’s Discover Websites Together.”

During the class, students learned through lectures, quizzes, and role-playing activities how domain names enable websites to be displayed, as well as the existence of ccTLDs.

JPRS also held similar classes at Kogai Elementary School in Minato Ward, Tokyo, in November.

Students shared comments such as “I learned that the Internet, which I normally take for granted, operates through a variety of mechanisms” and “I would like to pursue a career supporting the Internet in the future.” The outreach class was a meaningful and valuable learning experience.



Outreach Class at Teikyo University Elementary School



Outreach Class at Kogai Elementary School

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/251218.html> (in Japanese)

JPRS Held the 16th “.jp DNSSEC Key Ceremony” (October)

In public-key cryptography, a key ceremony is a procedure in which a unique pair of private and public keys is generated. In JPRS, “.jp DNSSEC Key Ceremony” is a procedure for creating key- and zone-signing keys and signing the jp zone.

It is vital for the reliability and stability of DNSSEC that the procedure for generating and managing the key pairs is properly and securely executed. For this reason, JPRS invites External Witnesses, who are not affiliated with JPRS, to the .jp DNSSEC Key Ceremony. Two External Witnesses observed and confirmed the process in the 16th ceremony held on October 2, 2025.

● <https://jprs.co.jp/en/topics/2025/251003.html>

Lecture and Hands-on Training on DNS at Akita Prefectural University (November and December)

To enhance awareness of JPRS and promote understanding of and interest in domain names and DNS, Masakazu Funato, Kento Gatto, Imi Kumagai, and Fumihiko Kaji of JPRS conducted DNS lectures and hands-on training sessions in November and December at the Faculty of Systems Science and Technology of Akita Prefectural University. In November, a remote lecture was delivered covering the basics of domain names and DNS. In December, onsite hands-on training was conducted in which students used DNS servers they had built themselves to send and receive email messages. Participants commented that, by experiencing firsthand the mechanisms behind email communication—something they do not normally have the opportunity to see—they gained a better understanding of how the Internet works.



Hands-on Training at Akita Prefectural University

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2026/260324.html> (in Japanese)

Free Distribution of “Posters and Clear Folders Designed to Help Students Learn About ccTLDs in a Fun and Engaging Way” to Educational Institutions Nationwide (November–December)

As part of its educational support activities related to the Internet, JPRS distributed free of charge to educational institutions nationwide—including junior high schools, high schools, and technical colleges—the poster “World Domain Travelogue: Gateway to World Heritage Sites,” which was produced to promote learning about the Internet. The purpose of this project was to help students understand domain names, which they handle daily but are rarely aware of, by using the poster and clear folder as learning tools.

The poster and clear folder were designed to help students deepen their understanding of the Internet and domain names while learning about World Heritage sites in various countries and regions.



World Domain Travelogue: Gateway to World Heritage Sites Poster



Clear Folder

● <https://jprs.co.jp/press/2025/251119.html> (in Japanese)

Support for Internet Week 2025 (November)

JPRS supported Internet Week 2025 as a sponsor and sent Kazunori Fujiwara and Yuri Hirabayashi to serve on the Program Committee and contribute to the planning of sessions.

In addition, Fumihiko Kaji, Ryosuke Kuramochi, and Yasuhiro Morishita of JPRS served as instructors for the program “Relearning the Basics of DNS and DNSSEC in 90 Minutes.” At the DNSOPS.JP BoF, Yuri Hirabayashi, Kazuki Ikeda, and Imi Kumagai of JPRS contributed to both the operation of the session and the presentations.

In addition, Fumihiko Kaji of JPRS participated in the NOC team responsible for designing, building, and operating the venue network environment. During DNS DAY, Kazuki Ikeda, Yuri Takamatsu, and Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS gave presentations on topics related to domain names and DNS.

At the lunchtime seminar, Yasuhiro Morishita and Imi Kumagai of JPRS delivered a presentation titled “Recent Changes in DNS: On the Publication of a Textbook to Understand DNS Well: 2nd Edition — Lunch with DNS.”



Lunchtime Seminar at Internet Week 2025

● <https://jprs.co.jp/topics/2025/251023.html> (in Japanese)

Events and Seminars for JP Registrars

JPRS organized the events and seminars for JP Registrars in a hybrid format, with both in-person and online attendees. Video recordings and handouts were published for JP Registrars after each session.

“JP Registrar Seminar: An Introduction to Domain Name Registration and Administration” (May)

JPRS explained the basics of JP domain names and how to register and administer them to newly accredited JP Registrars and the staff of JP Registrars who recently started handling JP domain names.

“JP Registrar Seminar: DNS Basics for Domain Name Service Representatives” (June)

JPRS spoke about the basic mechanism of DNS to newly accredited JP Registrars and the staff of JP Registrars who recently started handling domain names.

“JPRS Partners’ Meeting” (October)

JPRS described the latest developments in the domain name industry, future service changes as well as information useful for day-to-day operations to those staff members who were handling domain names in JP Registrars.

01・3 International Relations

1. Participation in ICANN

ICANN*1 is a private non-profit organization established in the United States in 1998 to coordinate globally the resources underpinning the Internet, such as domain names and IP addresses.

Since its foundation, JPRS has been actively participating in the organization of ICANN and various policy discussions and supporting the facilitation of Internet resource management led by the private sector, with ICANN playing the central role. In 2002, JPRS signed a “ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement” with ICANN and has since been entrusted by ICANN to serve as the registry of Japan’s ccTLD “.jp.”



ICANN84

By participating in various organizations established within ICANN, as well as by giving presentations and information exchanges at various sessions, JPRS participates in policy development and implementation planning to cope with issues facing ICANN and registries. As the .JP registry and one of the operators of the Root DNS Server (Root Server) System, JPRS is sharing its experience with the global community via ICANN, thereby contributing to the development of the Internet as a whole.

ICANN holds three public meetings each year to enable stakeholders from every country and region of the world to participate and discuss Internet resource management and related rules. In 2025, ICANN82 was held in Seattle, United States, in March; ICANN83 was held in Prague, Czech Republic, in June; and ICANN84 was held in Dublin, Ireland, in October.

With the participation of numerous parties interested in ccTLD and gTLD*2, ICANN meetings have long been an important forum for information-sharing and discussions on policies and governance concerning domain name management. The meetings provide a platform for the cross-community exchange of ideas on topics of interest to individual Supporting Organizations (SOs) and Advisory Committees (ACs), as well as subjects related to Internet resources.

In 2025, active discussions were held on topics including the implementation of the New gTLD Program, which is scheduled to begin accepting applications in 2026; the design of ICANN meetings; Internet governance issues, including WSIS+20; and DNS abuse. ICANN also actively organized opportunities for its expert staff to share information and exchange views with participants regarding regulatory developments being discussed around the world that could impact the ICANN community.

The following reports JPRS’s activities in the SOs and ACs within ICANN.

*1 ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
<https://www.icann.org/>

*2 gTLD: Generic Top Level Domain

(1) ccNSO

ccNSO^{*3} is one of the Supporting Organizations set up in ICANN to assist its activities. The role of ccNSO as an alliance of ccTLD managers is to cooperate with the other Supporting Organizations in ICANN, form a consensus in the ccTLD community on global issues concerning the entire ccTLD space and to make recommendations to the ICANN Board. JPRS prepared for the establishment of the ccNSO in 2003 and has been a member since then. Atsushi Endo of JPRS is a member of the SOPC (ccNSO Strategic and Operational Planning Standing Committee)^{*4} which submits a petition regarding ICANN's "Five-Year Operating and Financial Plan" and "Annual Operating Plan and Budget." He also sits on the FIN2 WG (Second Finance Working Group)^{*5}, which is reviewing the ccNSO Financial Guideline implemented in 2013, and the PGA WG (Policy Gap Analysis Working Group)^{*6}, which is tasked with revisiting existing ccNSO and other relevant policies to reflect current circumstances. Also, Yuri Takamatsu is taking part in the MPC (ccNSO Meetings Programme Standing Committee)^{*7} which designs programs for the ccNSO-related meetings.

As in the previous year, active discussions and exchanges of views continued throughout 2025 on developments in international discussions on Internet governance, how ccTLDs representing individual countries and regions should engage in these discussions, as well as awareness-raising activities on DNS abuse conducted by the DNS Abuse Standing Committee^{*8}, which has been active since 2022.

Regarding financial contributions from ccTLDs to ICANN, the FIN2 WG presented a revised draft guideline reflecting the number of domain names managed by each ccTLD. Following active public consultation and discussions, the new guidelines^{*9} were published in August 2025.

^{*3} ccNSO: Country Code Names Supporting Organisation
<https://ccnso.icann.org/>

^{*4} SOPC
<https://ccnso.icann.org/en/workinggroups/sopiwg.htm>

^{*5} FIN2 WG
<https://ccnso.icann.org/en/workinggroups/sfwg.htm>

^{*6} PGA WG
<https://ccnso.icann.org/en/workinggroups/pga-wg.htm>

^{*7} MPC
<https://ccnso.icann.org/en/workinggroups/mpwg.htm>

^{*8} DNS Abuse Standing Committee
<https://ccnso.icann.org/en/workinggroups/dasc.htm>

^{*9} Guideline for ccTLD Financial Contributions to ICANN (15 August 2025)
<https://itp.cdn.icann.org/en/files/country-code-top-level-domains/final-report-finance-wg2-15-08-2025-en.pdf>

(2) RSSAC

The RSSAC^{*10} is one of the Advisory Committees within ICANN that advises the ICANN community and the Board on matters relating to operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Root Server System. As one of the operators of the M-Root DNS server, JPRS has been participating in the activities of the RSSAC in collaboration with the WIDE Project^{*11}, the other operator.

In 2025, the RSSAC continued discussions and review of a new governance model at ICANN meetings and during regular conference calls. The RSSAC also published new documents, including RSSAC061^{*12}, which provides guidelines for changing root server IP addresses, and RSSAC062^{*13}, which establishes a reporting framework for incidents.

Hirofumi Hotta of JPRS has been playing an active role in these discussions representing both two M-Root DNS server operators. The RSSAC Caucus, which reviews and drafts documents for submission to the ICANN Board and the community, has been joined by Shinta Sato, Kazunori Fujiwara, and Hirofumi Hotta of JPRS, all of whom were involved in the development of RSSAC061 and RSSAC062.

In addition, Hirofumi Hotta of JPRS has been serving a two-year term as the RSSAC liaison to the ICANN Customer Standing Committee (CSC)^{*14} since October 2024. The CSC is a standing committee that is responsible for ensuring the satisfactory performance of the IANA naming function performed by PTI^{*15} which is an affiliate of ICANN. Two RSSAC liaisons, one primary and one alternate, serve on the CSC. Hirofumi Hotta has been appointed as the primary liaison.

^{*10} RSSAC: Root Server System Advisory Committee
<https://www.icann.org/groups/rssac>

^{*11} WIDE Project
https://www.wide.ad.jp/index_e.html

^{*12} RSSAC061
<https://itp.cdn.icann.org/en/files/root-server-system-advisory-committee-rssac-publications/rssac-061-en-27-03-2025-en.pdf>

^{*13} RSSAC062
<https://itp.cdn.icann.org/en/files/root-server-system-advisory-committee-rssac-publications/rssac-062-en-06-05-2025-en.pdf>

^{*14} ICANN Customer Standing Committee (CSC)
<https://www.icann.org/stewardship-implementation/customer-standing-committee-csc>

^{*15} PTI: Public Technical Identifiers
<https://pti.icann.org/>

(3) Discussions on the Development of a Future Governance Model for the Root Server System

The Root Server System consists of 13 sets of root DNS servers called A-M and is comprised of over 1,300 instances. These root DNS servers are operated stably by 12 Root Server Operators working together on a voluntary basis.

As the importance of the Internet continues to grow, there are increasing calls for improved stability and assured reliability for the operation of the Root Server System. Against this backdrop, the Root Server Operators took the initiative in the RSSAC, one of ICANN's Advisory Committees, to propose a more robust governance model that could underpin the foundation of the Internet into the future.

The results of the discussion were submitted to the ICANN Board as RSSAC037^{*16} in June 2018, whereupon the direction for deliberation based on RSSAC037 was approved by the ICANN Board. Subsequently, the ICANN Root Server Governance Working Group (RSS GWG) was established in January 2020 to develop a concrete governance model according to the direction for deliberation.

The RSS GWG initially consisted of ten members (two each from the ccNSO, ICANN Registry Stakeholder Group and the IAB^{*17} / IETF^{*18}; three from the Root Server Operators and one from the ICANN SSAC^{*19}) and three liaisons (one each from IANA, the ICANN Board and the Root Zone Maintainer). However, as the discussions progressed, some Root Server Operators demanded that all the operators should participate in the discussions in the RSS GWG as parties concerned. As such, all Root Server Operators have been taking part in the RSS GWG since March 2022. Hirofumi Hotta of JPRS has engaged in the RSS GWG representing the M-Root DNS server operator.

Discussions within the RSS GWG have focused on proposing requirements for a future governance model to the ICANN Board and community. From August to September 2025, the RSS GWG held a public comment period on its draft proposal. Following this period, the GWG has continued its discussions in order to respond to comments and questions from the community.

^{*16} RSSAC037
<https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/rssac-037-15jun18-en.pdf>

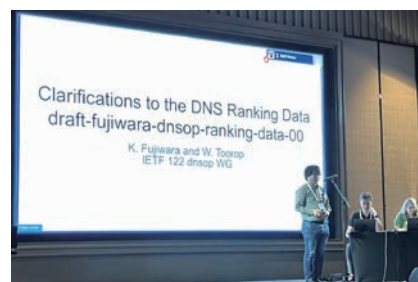
^{*17} IAB: Internet Architecture Board
<https://www.iab.org/>

^{*18} IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force
<https://www.ietf.org/>

^{*19} SSAC: Security and Stability Advisory Committee
<https://www.icann.org/groups/ssac>

2. Participation in IETF

The IETF was established in 1986 by the IAB to promote standardization of Internet technologies. There are a number of working groups (WGs) in the IETF that are developing standards in various technology areas. Discussions and other activities of the IETF are handled via its mailing lists. The IETF also holds meetings three times per year, and engineers gather from every region across the world to attend these meetings.



IETF 122

In 2025, IETF 122 was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March; IETF 123 was held in Madrid, Spain, in July; and IETF 124 was held in Montreal, Canada, in November. JPRS is participating in the standardization activities in the IETF by suggesting solutions to the issues related to DNS operations and proposing standardization of the technologies employed by registries. The following reports on JPRS's activities in the IETF.

(1) dnsop WG

The name of the dnsop WG*¹ derives from DNS Operations. The working group aims to compile a guideline for DNS operation in general, including administration of DNS servers and registration data.

JPRS has actively participated in the dnsop WG with its expertise as the JP DNS operator to point out the ambiguity in the DNS protocol, present the issues caused by misconfigurations of DNS servers and discuss the operational method of DNSSEC. Besides that, JPRS engineers co-authored RFC 4074, RFC 7719, RFC 8198, RFC 8499, and RFC 9499, and these RFCs were issued thus far.

On January 27, 2025, “draft-ietf-dnsop-avoid-fragmentation,” a proposal to avoid IP fragmentation in DNS co-authored by Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS and Paul Vixie of AWS Security, was published as RFC 9715.

In addition, discussions continued on “draft-fujiwara-dnsop-dns-upper-limit-values,” a proposal by Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS to establish upper limits for DNS protocol parameters that currently have no defined maximum values. The proposal was revised in February, July, and October 2025, and was subsequently reorganized as a document aiming to become an Informational RFC that collects upper limits currently implemented in existing software, rather than defining fixed upper limits. The work is now being co-authored with Yorgos Thessalonikefs of NLnet Labs.

In March 2025, Willem Toorop of NLnet Labs and Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS submitted a new proposal, “draft-fujiwara-dnsop-ranking-data (Clarifications to the DNS Ranking Data),” which aims to clarify the handling of data in DNS name resolution. Although the proposal generated both support and opposition in discussions, the draft is currently scheduled to expire in September 2026.

*1 dnsop WG: Domain Name System Operations Working Group
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/dnsop/>

3. Participation in Registry Associations

(1) APTLD

APTLD*¹ is an association composed of ccTLD registries mainly in the Asia Pacific (AP) region. JPRS has been a member of APTLD since 2002. As the JP registry, JPRS proposes improvements of APTLD activities, provides information and exchanges views at presentations and discussions so that the ccTLD community in the AP region can gain experience and expertise and raise the level of service standards. In addition, Yuri Takamatsu of JPRS has been serving a key role of APTLD as a member of the APTLD Board of Directors since 2022.

At the twice-yearly APTLD meetings, participating organizations and institutions from the AP region shared updates on their activities, while ccTLD registries exchanged information on the services and initiatives they provide, including responses to DNS abuse, AI-related measures, and other initiatives currently being implemented or considered.

At the February 2025 meeting, Hirofumi Hotta of JPRS served as a panelist in a session for exchanging views on initiatives related to the protection of registrant privacy, while Yuri Takamatsu served as a moderator in a session on initiatives utilizing AI to automate registry and registrar operations. At the September meeting, Hirofumi Hotta served as a panelist in a session on business continuity initiatives, while Yuri Takamatsu moderated a session on communication strategies at individual registries. Through these roles, they contributed to mutual understanding and discussion among members.

(2) CENTR

CENTR*² is an association consisting of ccTLD registries mainly in Europe. As an Associate member, JPRS shares information and exchanges opinions with other CENTR members. In addition, CENTR conducts surveys and information-sharing among members, so JPRS is actively taking part in these activities to consider its future services in the light of what it learns in CENTR.

In 2025, Sumika Uchikawa, Shinta Sato, and Junya Toramoto of JPRS took part in workshops organized by the L&R, Marketing, R&D, and Tech Working Groups. They shared information on recent JPRS initiatives and also contributed by responding to surveys conducted by CENTR.

*1 APTLD: Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association
<https://www.aptd.org/>

*2 CENTR: Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries
<https://www.centr.org/>

4. Other International Activities

(1) Participation in Initiatives Related to Internet Governance

From 2024 to 2025, a number of initiatives were undertaken to shape the future of how the Internet is operated and used, including the development of the Global Digital Compact (GDC^{*1}) led by the United Nations and the review of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), including the Internet Governance Forum (IGF^{*2}). As part of these efforts, discussions were also held on the continuation of the IGF, a United Nations-convened international forum in which diverse stakeholders engage in dialogue on Internet-related issues on an equal footing.

Since its inception, JPRS has supported the advancement of discussions related to the Internet through multi-stakeholder participation and has expressed its views to the world whenever the opportunity arose. In 2025, JPRS continued actively expressing its views and engaging in related activities together with members of the technical community, particularly ccTLD registries, who share a commitment to advancing discussions through the participation of diverse stakeholders.

JPRS is also a member of A Technical Community Coalition for Multistakeholderism (TCCM)^{*3}, which consists of members of the technical community who operate and deliver core Internet infrastructure and services on a daily basis. Since then, JPRS has worked together with other members to jointly issue statements related to the WSIS+20 review process.

In December, following the adoption by consensus of the WSIS+20 outcome document at the United Nations General Assembly, the TCCM welcomed the document and expressed its appreciation for the reaffirmation of the importance of multistakeholder Internet governance, as well as the strengthening of the IGF and its sustainability.

Through its continued participation in the TCCM, JPRS will continue to monitor global developments and contribute to efforts to ensure that the Internet remains open, free, global, secure, resilient, and interoperable for everyone.

^{*1} GDC: Global Digital Compact
https://www.un.org/techenvoy/sites/www.un.org.technvoy/files/general/GDC_Rev_3_silence_procedure.pdf

^{*2} IGF: Internet Governance Forum
<https://www.intgovforum.org/>

^{*3} TCCM: A Technical Community Coalition for Multistakeholderism
<https://www.tccm.global/>

(2) Participation in the Asia-Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF)

APrIGF^{*4} has been held once a year since 2010, with participants mainly from the AP region, to discuss not only AP region-specific matters, but also global issues related to Internet governance.

The forum was initially scheduled to be held in Nepal in October 2025 in a hybrid format allowing for both in-person and online participation. However, due to the situation in Nepal, the organizers prioritized participant safety and swiftly transitioned to a fully online format. Similar to the previous year, the program featured many sessions on topics including AI governance, WSIS+20, platform governance, and digital inclusion. In addition to supporting the event as a Bronze sponsor, JPRS also contributed to the sound operation of the forum through Hirofumi Hotta's service as a member of the APrIGF Election Committee.

(3) Participation in Root DNS Server Operation

JPRS and the WIDE Project collaboratively operate the M-Root DNS server, one of the root DNS servers, for the purpose of ensuring the reliability and stability of DNS operations.

The 12 root DNS server operator organizations from around the world meet in conjunction with IETF meetings which are held three times a year, and JPRS has been participating in these meetings as one of the organizations in charge of the operation of the M-Root DNS server. At these meetings, attendees share information principally on the stability of server operations and topics related to the latest technology.

The M-Root DNS server has been expanding its deployment in the AP region with the cooperation of APNIC and APNIC Foundation since 2020. In 2025, the M-Root DNS server began operations in Almaty, Kazakhstan; Hamilton, New Zealand; Bucharest, Romania; and Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Making good use of its experience as the .JP registry, JPRS has been contributing to the global and the AP regional Internet communities while also building on the JP Domain Name services with the knowledge it has gained in the operation of the root DNS server.

^{*4} APrIGF: Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum
<https://www.rigf.asia/>

(4) Participation in DNS-OARC

DNS-OARC^{*5} is an international organization established in 2004 for the purpose of improving the stability and quality of DNS through various activities related to operation, analysis and study of DNS, the system widely used on the Internet. DNS-OARC conducts the annual DITL^{*6}, which involves collecting and evaluating server packets of DNS including the root servers once a year for 50 hours.

In 2025, DNS-OARC held two workshops, one in February and one in October. JPRS participated in both events.

(5) Participation in W3C

W3C^{*7} is a non-profit organization founded in 1994 to develop a series of technical standards for the World Wide Web. JPRS participates in W3C and plays an active role in enhancing Web security and internationalization of identifiers.

^{*5} DNS-OARC: The DNS Operations, Analysis, and Research Center
<https://www.dns-oarc.net/>

^{*6} DITL: Day In The Life of the Internet
<https://www.dns-oarc.net/oarc/data/ditl>

^{*7} W3C: World Wide Web Consortium
<https://www.w3.org/>

01・4 Activities in Japan

(1) Participation in JANOG

JANOG*¹ is the organization established to promote the smooth operation of networks through discussions and information-sharing among network operators to contribute to Internet users and engineers. The members discuss various issues on the mailing list and gather at JANOG Meetings held twice a year. JANOG also convenes Interim Meetings as necessary between regular JANOG meetings.

JPRS participates in discussions on the mailing list as well as at the meetings of JANOG and continues to support the meetings as a sponsor. It also runs an exhibition booth at the meeting venue to distribute technical information materials about domain names, DNS and server certificates.

In 2025, the JANOG55 Meeting was held in Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture, in January, and the JANOG56 Meeting was held in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture, from July to August. In addition, interim meetings, JANOG55.5 and JANOG56.5, were held in Tokyo in April and October, respectively.



JANOG55 Meeting

*1 JANOG: JApan Network Operators' Group
<https://www.janog.gr.jp/en/html/>

(2) Participation in DNSOPS.JP

DNS Operators Group, Japan (DNSOPS.JP)^{*2} was established in 2006 with the intention of contributing to the stable operation of the Internet through the administration of DNS. Yasuhiro Morishita of JPRS participated in the establishment as one of the founding members. DNSOPS.JP serves as a forum for DNS operators where they can exchange and share information and discuss related issues. Kazuki Ikeda, Imi Kumagai, and Yuri Hirabayashi of JPRS serve as the secretariat of the Executive Committee that manages the organization of DNSOPS.JP.

DNSOPS.JP holds a BoF (Birds of a Feather) annually for technical presentations and discussions. It has also organized “DNS Summer Day,” in which participants share their efforts related to DNS and give lightning talks, every summer since 2012.

At DNS Summer Day 2025, which was held in June 2025 in a hybrid format with both in-person and online participation, Yasuhiro Morishita of JPRS presented “Technical Information Provided by JPRS (July 2024 – June 2025),” introducing technical information on DNS vulnerabilities and related topics published by JPRS over the past year.

At the DNSOPS.JP BoF, which was held as part of Internet Week 2025 in November, Kazuki Ikeda of JPRS gave a presentation titled “One Year After Introducing JP DNS Software Diversity + α.” In the presentation, he discussed the benefits and challenges identified over the year following the introduction of three different DNS software implementations in JP DNS in 2024.

(3) Participation in ICANN Readout Sessions

ICANN Readout Session is an event that has been organized jointly by JPNIC and IAJapan from 2001 to 2017 and by JPNIC from April 2017 onward. JPRS has been participating in the ICANN Readout Sessions and reporting to the Japanese community about the development of the ccNSO and other relevant topics.

The ICANN Readout Session was held in April, July, and December 2025. Yuri Takamatsu of JPRS provided updates on activities within the ccNSO and related initiatives, while Hirofumi Hotta reported on matters related to the DNS root server system from the perspective of a root server operator.

^{*2} DNSOPS.JP: DNS Operators Group, Japan
<https://dnsops.jp/> (in Japanese)

(4) Participation in ICT-ISAC

ICT-ISAC^{*3} was established in 2016 to contribute to the formation of a secure society underpinned by information and communication technology (ICT). It has been working together with businesses and organizations from a wide range of fields related to ICT to keep the distribution and communication of information stable, thereby improving security countermeasures and achieving a higher level of responses. JPRS has been participating in ICT-ISAC as a member since 2017.

ICT-ISAC undertakes activities through various working groups consisting of its members. JPRS is taking part mainly in the Cyber Attack Defense Exercise WG (CAE-WG), Rapid Response to DoS Attacks WG (DoS-WG), Special Interest Group for DNS Operators (DNS-SiG) and Society of Network Abuse Response WG (SoNAR-WG) to contribute to enhancing the security related to ICT.

(5) Participation in Internet Governance Initiatives in Japan

To promote Internet governance initiatives in Japan, members of the local Internet community have been organizing meetings approximately once a month, encouraging participation from a wide range of Internet-related stakeholders, and planning related events. Hirofumi Hotta and Yuri Takamatsu of JPRS have participated in these activities. In 2025, the “IGF 2025 Japan Preparatory Meeting” was held in May, followed by the “IGF 2025 Readout Session” in October. Yuri Takamatsu spoke at the “IGF 2025 Readout Session” as part of the participant reporting session on IGF 2025.

In addition, discussions and preparations have been underway with members of the Japanese Internet community toward the establishment of an incorporated association in 2026, with the aim of further advancing discussions on Internet governance.

^{*3} ICT-ISAC: ICT Information Sharing And Analysis Center Japan
<https://www.ict-isac.jp/english/index.html>

(6) Participation in the Council of Anti-Phishing Japan

The Council of Anti-Phishing Japan^{*4} is a council tasked mainly with collecting and providing information on phishing and issuing alerts. Yoshihiko Matsuo of JPRS has been contributing to the overall operation of the Council as a member of its steering committee since 2024.

The Council has published the “Anti-Phishing Guidelines” for service providers and consumers. It also has a working group (Technology and Legal System WG) to consider refining the guidelines every year, taking into consideration the current threats. Yoshihiko Matsuo of JPRS took part in the working group as members for drawing up the 2025 edition of the guidelines^{*5} and engaged in the awareness campaign and educational activities about domain name abuse.

In addition, Kazumitsu Shiraiwa of JPRS has been on the working group charged with sharing information about phishing scams and discussing collaboration between organizations (Hazard Info WG). Moreover, Kenji Nakada of JPRS participated in the working group for promoting knowledge about server certificates (Certificate Promotion WG).

(7) Participation in Telecom Services Association

Telecom Services Association^{*6} was founded for the purpose of promoting the sound evolution of information and telecommunication businesses in the competitive market, thereby contributing to the development of the industry as a whole and enhancing the benefits to citizens as well as public welfare.

The Service Ethics Committee within the Telecom Services Association is tasked with addressing ethics and other related issues in network services. It works on improving the Internet use environment by exchanging opinions and information on the laws and regulations related to network services and the challenges facing providers. In 2025, Takaharu Ui of JPRS participated as a member of the committee in various discussions, including those on the Information Distribution Platform Act.

^{*4} Council of Anti-Phishing Japan
<https://www.antiphishing.jp/> (in Japanese)

^{*5} Anti-Phishing Guidelines (released in June 2025, in Japanese)
https://www.antiphishing.jp/report/antiphishing_guideline_2025.pdf

^{*6} Telecom Services Association
<https://www.telesa.or.jp/en>

(8) Participation in the Telecommunication Technology Committee

The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC^{*7}) is one of the Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) that handles standardization of information and communications networks in Japan. The purpose of the TTC is to contribute to standardization in the field of information and communications by developing standards related to information and communications networks, and to promote the widespread use of these standards.

Through its involvement in the IETF, the W3C, and the CA/Browser Forum, JPRS has contributed to standardization efforts in the field of information and communications technologies. JPRS has participated in the TTC since March 2024.

(9) Activities in Academic Societies

JPRS continues to participate in academic societies through its study and research on DNS and other related areas of study. Takeshi Mitamura of JPRS sits on the Special Interest Group on Business Informatics within the Japanese Society of Artificial Intelligence as an expert member, while Kazunori Fujiwara has been on the Technical Committee on Internet Architecture of the EIC Communication Society as Vice Chair since June 2025.

^{*7} Telecommunication Technology Committee
<https://www.ttc.or.jp/e>

01.5

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

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 and JP DNS operation, while also improving each of the four values.

In 2025, JPRS implemented a service enhancement aimed at improving the convenience of JP domain name registration by extending the provisional registration period for AC.JP and ED.JP domain names. Previously limited to six months, the period can now be extended depending on the planned timing of an organization's establishment or name change. In addition, based on the belief that appropriate website operation and the protection of user privacy contribute to improving the overall security evaluation of domain names and TLDs, JPRS joined the Association for Countermeasures Against Dark Patterns and began offering the cookie consent management tool "STRIGHT" as an authorized reseller.

Furthermore, to ensure service continuity, JPRS continued conducting training exercises designed to enable the rapid switching of systems deployed across multiple locations in order to speed up service recovery and improve reliability. Through regular system switchovers, JPRS strengthened its ability to respond to disasters and other emergencies.

JPRS also continued to tap into its expertise as the .JP registry to disseminate information related to domain names and DNS and to promote understanding of industry trends at domestic and international events and meetings. Additionally, JPRS made progress in expanding the M-Root DNS server deployment through the partnership with the WIDE Project and APNIC, increasing the number of instances by four from the end of 2024 to 31. Through the installation of these M-Root DNS server instances and other efforts, JPRS continued to build global cooperative relationships.

The year 2025 continued to witness many challenges threatening the stable operation of the Internet, such as vulnerabilities in DNS software. JPRS has responded to these problems through its information provision activities, including security alerts and educational programs.

As part of its Internet-related educational support activities, JPRS continued to distribute a free booklet on how the Internet works to educational institutions across Japan. It also visited elementary schools to give classes using its website created for supporting Internet education. JPRS also distributed, free of charge, posters and clear folders designed to help students learn about ccTLDs in an engaging and enjoyable way to educational institutions nationwide. The company continued to provide free domain names for web production contests aimed at junior high and high school students. In addition, JPRS conducted lectures and hands-on training sessions at several universities to promote understanding of and interest in domain names and DNS.

With the ongoing digital transformation of society, JPRS will strive to create an environment in which people can use the Internet with more confidence. Toward that end, it will continue to work with relevant organizations and the JP Registrars to disseminate technical information, including vulnerability notices, and issue security alerts, while addressing vulnerabilities in the entire DNS and responding to new threats.

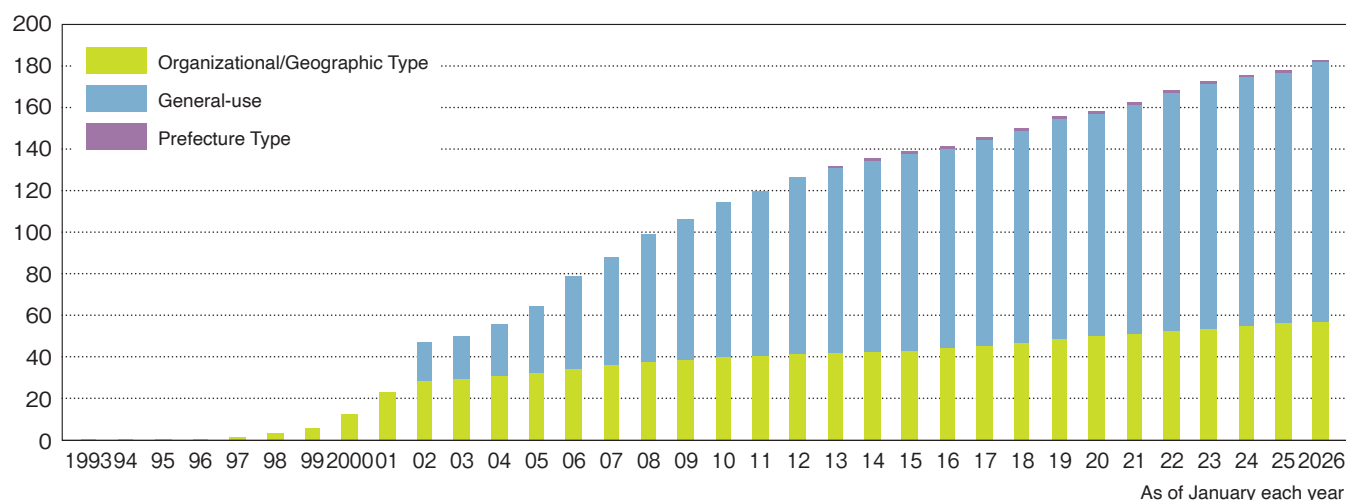
JPRS recognizes that the growing use of the Internet and changes in corporate and social activities are increasing society's expectations for stable communications infrastructure. To meet these expectations, JPRS will continue its efforts to ensure service continuity and enhance the stability and reliability of the DNS and registry systems it operates. These efforts include enhancing monitoring functions and security, strengthening facilities and operational frameworks, and improving resilience against failures and cyberattacks. In addition, JPRS will improve the operation of systems deployed across multiple locations and conduct system switchover training exercises to accelerate service recovery and strengthen emergency response capabilities.

As the JP registry, JPRS will continue its efforts to provide better and stable services.

02・1

Change in the Number of Registered JP Domain Names

As of January 1, 2026, the number of registered JP domain names reached 1,825,932, an increase of 47,109 in one year.



(Number of names)

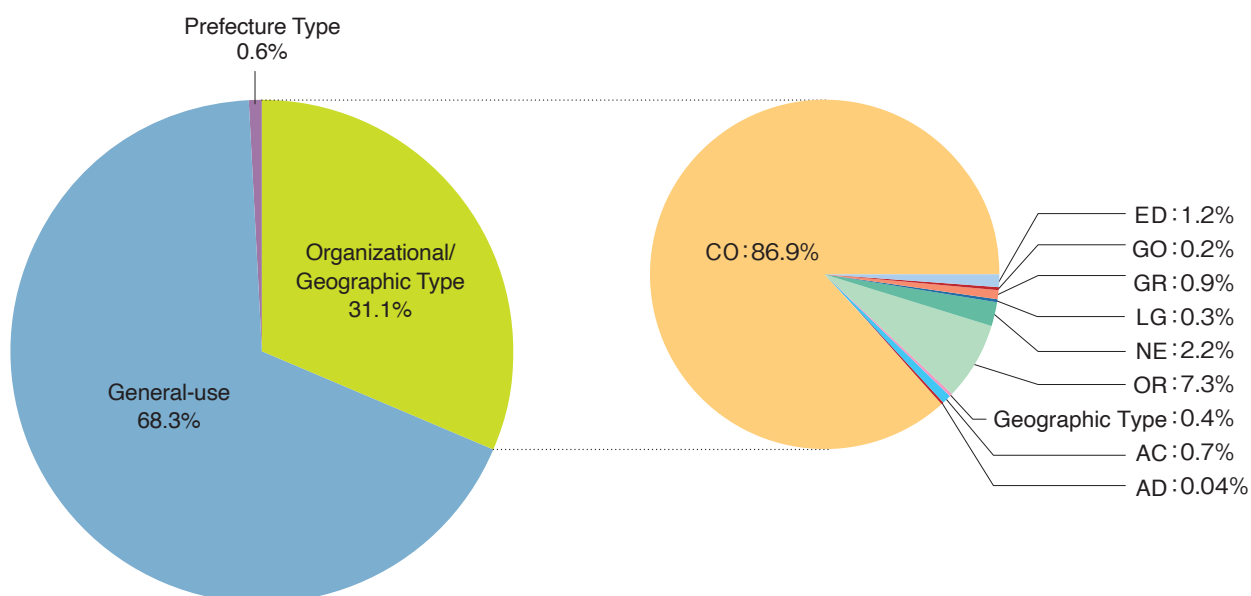
Month/Year	Organizational/ Geographic Type	General-use (Japanese domain name)	Prefecture Type (Japanese domain name)	Total
1993/1	953	—	—	953
1994/1	1,341	—	—	1,341
1995/1	2,206	—	—	2,206
1996/1	4,781	—	—	4,781
1997/1	15,477	—	—	15,477
1998/1	33,739	—	—	33,739
1999/1	58,549	—	—	58,549
2000/1	124,573	—	—	124,573
2001/1	234,294	—	—	234,294
2002/1	283,340	183,499 (61,507)	—	466,839
2003/1	297,413	205,493 (51,544)	—	502,906
2004/1	309,193	245,100 (45,402)	—	554,293
2005/1	327,742	317,455 (63,324)	—	645,197
2006/1	346,340	439,784 (116,602)	—	786,124
2007/1	363,768	518,557 (124,153)	—	882,325
2008/1	378,903	609,983 (141,858)	—	988,886
2009/1	389,598	674,133 (134,921)	—	1,063,731
2010/1	399,339	740,820 (133,754)	—	1,140,159
2011/1	406,856	791,249 (123,711)	—	1,198,105
2012/1	413,332	845,054 (119,337)	—	1,258,386
2013/1	421,606	888,657 (122,394)	8,452 (1,915)	1,318,715
2014/1	428,467	915,854 (126,182)	11,781 (2,948)	1,356,102
2015/1	435,390	940,427 (120,801)	11,684 (3,117)	1,387,501
2016/1	446,004	953,041 (113,521)	11,202 (2,612)	1,410,247
2017/1	458,947	984,270 (114,130)	11,419 (2,524)	1,454,636
2018/1	472,906	1,010,615 (107,363)	11,956 (2,524)	1,495,477
2019/1	486,956	1,052,832 (99,869)	11,569 (1,953)	1,551,357
2020/1	499,366	1,065,561 (95,123)	11,480 (1,829)	1,576,407
2021/1	513,038	1,095,928 (90,494)	11,237 (1,612)	1,620,203
2022/1	529,032	1,139,718 (87,921)	11,923 (1,733)	1,680,673
2023/1	541,212	1,169,261 (85,536)	10,664 (1,400)	1,721,137
2024/1	551,058	1,194,633 (83,335)	10,416 (1,327)	1,756,107
2025/1	561,452	1,206,764 (81,304)	10,607 (1,343)	1,778,823
2026/1	568,503	1,246,931 (80,551)	10,498 (1,247)	1,825,932

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

02・2

Breakdown of JP Domain Name Registrations by Name Space

*As of January 1, 2026



(Number of names)

JP Domain Name Types		1 Jan 2026 Number of Registrations	1 Jan 2025 Number of Registrations	Difference
Organizational/ Geographic Type	AC: Higher education institution	3,890	3,858	+32
	AD: JPNIC Member	259	255	+4
	CO: Company	493,944	487,196	+6,748
	ED: Primary school, junior and senior high school	6,546	6,448	+98
	GO: Japanese government	863	837	+26
	GR: Group	5,116	5,235	-119
	LG: Japanese local authority	1,922	1,920	+2
	NE: Network service	12,339	12,574	-235
	OR: Corporation other than company	41,605	41,095	+510
	Geographic Type	2,019	2,034	-15
General-use (Japanese domain name)		1,246,931 (80,551)	1,206,764 (81,304)	+40,167 (-753)
Prefecture Type (Japanese domain name)		10,498 (1,247)	10,607 (1,343)	-109 (-96)
Total JP Domain Name Registration		1,825,932	1,778,823	+47,109

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

02・3

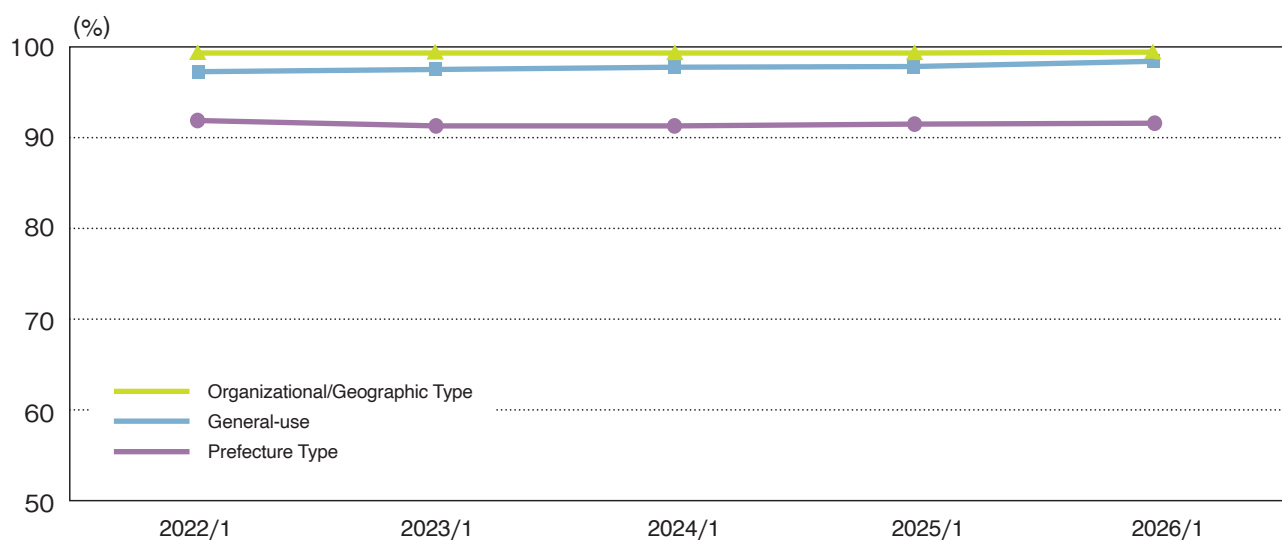
Number of JP Domain Name Registrations
by Prefecture

*As of January 1, 2026

Prefecture	Organizational/ Geographic Type	General-use	Prefecture Type
Hokkaido	2.8%	2.1%	3.4%
Aomori	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Iwate	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Miyagi	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Akita	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Yamagata	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Fukushima	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
Ibaraki	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Tochigi	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%
Gunma	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%
Saitama	4.4%	2.9%	2.5%
Chiba	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Tokyo	32.4%	40.8%	33.7%
Kanagawa	6.5%	5.0%	3.2%
Niigata	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%
Toyama	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Ishikawa	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Fukui	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Yamanashi	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Nagano	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%
Gifu	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Shizuoka	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Aichi	5.4%	3.8%	2.5%
Mie	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Shiga	0.7%	0.5%	4.7%
Kyoto	2.0%	2.3%	5.6%
Osaka	9.4%	15.5%	8.4%
Hyogo	3.1%	2.3%	2.3%
Nara	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%
Wakayama	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Tottori	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Shimane	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Okayama	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Hiroshima	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%
Yamaguchi	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Tokushima	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Kagawa	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Ehime	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Kochi	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Fukuoka	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%
Saga	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Nagasaki	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%
Kumamoto	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%
Oita	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Miyazaki	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Kagoshima	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Okinawa	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%

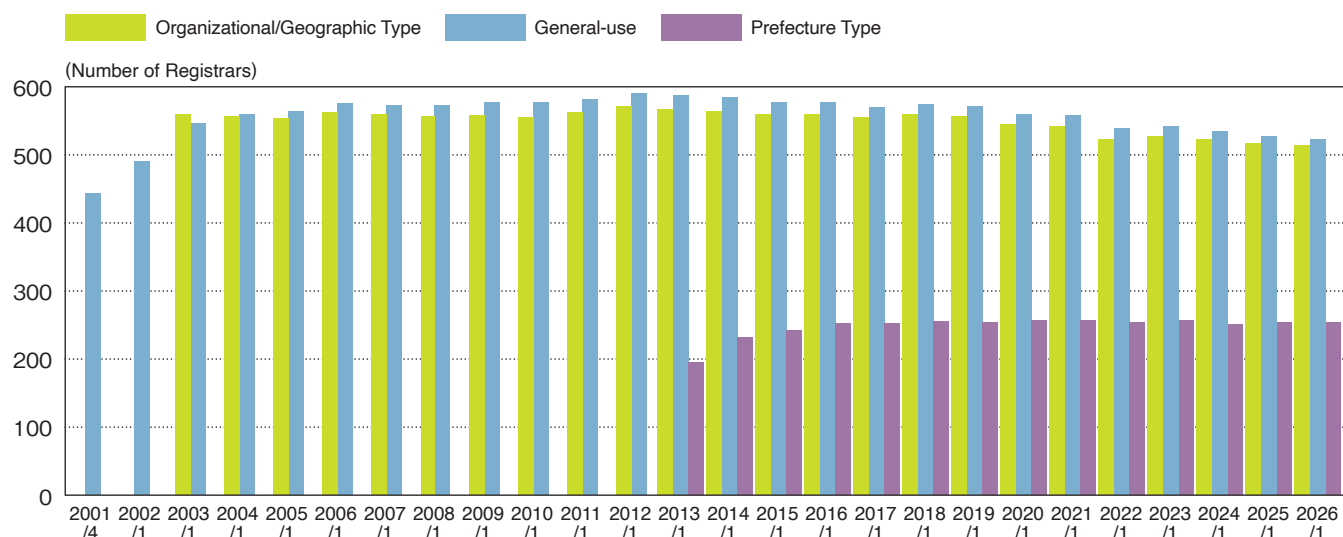
02.4 Transition of DNS Configuration Rate

*As of January 1, 2026



Month/Year	Organizational/Geographic Type	General-use	Prefecture Type
2022/1	99.5%	97.3%	91.9%
2023/1	99.5%	97.5%	91.1%
2024/1	99.5%	97.6%	91.1%
2025/1	99.5%	97.7%	91.4%
2026/1	99.6%	98.2%	91.3%

02・5 Number of Accredited JP Registrars

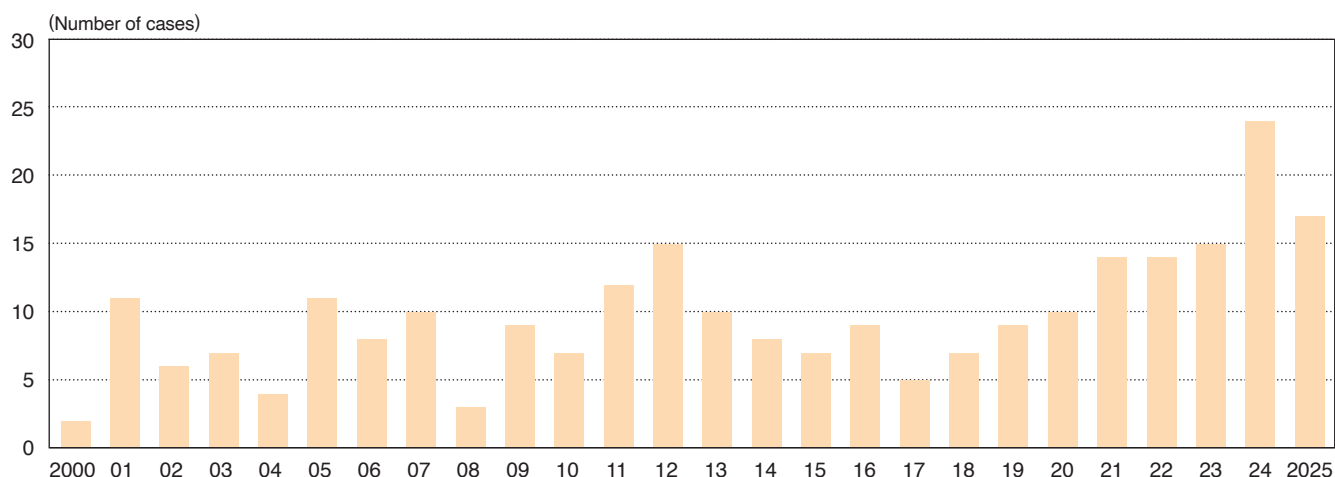


Month/Year	Organizational/ Geographic Type	General-use	Prefecture Type	Cumulative Total
2001/4	—	443	—	443
2002/1	—	490	—	490
2003/1	560	546	—	1,106
2004/1	557	559	—	1,116
2005/1	553	564	—	1,117
2006/1	562	576	—	1,138
2007/1	559	572	—	1,131
2008/1	557	573	—	1,130
2009/1	558	577	—	1,135
2010/1	555	577	—	1,132
2011/1	563	582	—	1,145
2012/1	571	590	—	1,161
2013/1	566	586	197	1,349
2014/1	564	582	227	1,373
2015/1	560	577	241	1,378
2016/1	560	576	252	1,388
2017/1	554	569	252	1,375
2018/1	559	574	255	1,388
2019/1	556	571	254	1,381
2020/1	544	559	257	1,360
2021/1	542	559	256	1,357
2022/1	522	538	254	1,314
2023/1	526	541	257	1,324
2024/1	522	534	250	1,306
2025/1	517	527	254	1,298
2026/1	513	523	254	1,290

*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 Complaints Based on JP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (JP-DRP)



(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
2010	7
2011	12
2012	15
2013	10
2014	8
2015	7
2016	9
2017	5
2018	7
2019	9
2020	10
2021	14
2022	14
2023	15
2024	24
2025	17

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

03 · 1 History

2000	Dec.	JPRS was established.
2001	Feb.	General-use JP Domain Priority Registration Application started.
	Apr.	General-use JP Domain Concurrent Registration Application started.
	May.	General-use JP Domain First-Come First-Served Registration Application 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.
2003	Jan.	The number of registered JP domain names surpassed 500,000.
	Jun.	JPRS received the approval from ICANN to start IDN service.
	Jul.	RFC-based Japanese JP Domain Name registration service started.
2004	Feb.	IP Anycast technology was introduced in JP DNS service ([a.dns.jp] [d.dns.jp]).
	Jul.	JP domain name started full support for IPv6, for the first time in the world as a TLD.
2005	Dec.	“Eki Machi Guide” (https://駅街ガイド.jp/), which provides information on areas around stations using Japanese JP domain names consisting of station names throughout Japan, started.
		JPRS started operation of the M-Root DNS server in cooperation with the WIDE Project.
2006	Jan.	JPRS started deleting improper DNS server registrations.
	Apr.	JPRS shortened the processing time for JP DNS update.
	Nov.	The number of registered General-use JP domain names surpassed 500,000.
	Dec.	JPRS published guidelines for making URLs consisting of Japanese domain names clickable in email text.
2007	Mar.	“Procedure for recovering deleted domain name registration” was introduced for General-use JP Domain Name.
	Dec.	IP Anycast technology was introduced to the JP DNS service ([e.dns.jp]).
2008	Mar.	The number of registered JP domain names surpassed 1 million.
	Jun.	JPRS started the real-time application process service for CO.JP Domain Name.
	Oct.	The JP DNS server configuration was changed (c.dns.jp and g.dns.jp added).
2009	Apr.	JPRS announced its participation in the “BIND 10” development project.
	Nov.	JPRS extended the coverage of the real-time application process service.
2010	May.	JPRS started distributing a graphical comic-style booklet “How the Internet Works” free of charge to junior and senior high schools across Japan.
2011	Jan.	JPRS deployed DNSSEC to the JP domain name service.
	Feb.	JPRS started providing “gTLD Registration Services.”
	May.	JPRS published “DNS Practices,” a book on DNS, written by JPRS engineers.
2012	Jul.	Priority Registration Application of the Prefecture Type JP Domain Name started.
	Sep.	Concurrent Registration Application of the Prefecture Type JP Domain Name started.
	Nov.	General Registration Application of the Prefecture Type JP Domain Name started.
2013	Nov.	The TTL value of the DS RR for JP DNS servers was changed.
2014	Nov.	JPRS introduced Japanese characters into the Prefecture Labels of the Prefecture Type JP Domain Name.
2015	Jun.	JPRS signed a MoU with ICANN and JPNIC on Japanese translation of ICANN materials.
2016	Apr.	JPRS started Digital Certificates Issuance Services.
	Jun.	JPRS submitted a notification of its telecommunications business in response to the enactment of the partial amendment to the Telecommunications Business Law.
2017	Sep.	The number of registered General-use JP domain names surpassed 1 million.
	Oct.	JPRS started accepting Concurrent Registration Applications for Japanese JP domain names representing school names.
		JPRS published the report of joint research with 8 ISPs of the electric power corporation group on continued use of the Internet in case of a large-scale disaster.
2018	Feb.	The number of registered JP domain names surpassed 1.5 million.
	Nov.	“Textbook to understand DNS well,” a practical guide to DNS authored by JPRS engineers, was published.
2019	Sep.	JPRS acquired ISO 27001 certification (for the domain registry business).
2020	Jan.	JPRS attained full compliance with the WebTrust criteria that ensure the reliability of Certificate Authorities.
	Aug.	JPRS, the WIDE Project and APNIC agreed to establish a new cooperative relationship for the deployment of M-Root instances.
2021	Jul.	JPRS, HOTnet and QTnet commenced operation of the local nodes for the JP DNS servers.
2023	Nov.	JPRS completed introducing AuthCode (code for the JP Registrar change process) to JP Domain Name services.
2024	Nov.	JPRS joined the Internet Watch Foundation.
2025	May	JPRS joined the Association for Countermeasures Against Dark Patterns and started offering a cookie consent management tool.
	Jun.	The number of registered JP domain names surpassed 1.8 million.

03 · 2 JP Domain Name Advisory Committee

The JP Domain Name Advisory Committee was established in 2002 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 name services.

JP Domain Name Advisory Committee meetings are open to the public, and the minutes and documents are publicly accessible on the JPRS website.

(1) Advisory Committee Meeting (2025)

Feb. 18 77th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee

Each committee member reviewed the proposed recommendation, which was prepared based on the advisory report, “Method for Appointing Members of the 13th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee” (JPRS-ADVRPT-2024001). The recommendation was finalized and submitted to JPRS on February 18. JPRS shared information on the background to ICANN’s expansion of gTLDs and its impact on JP domain names. A question-and-answer session and exchange of views on the topic then followed.

May 28 78th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee

It was reported that, based on the advisory report “Method for Appointing Members of the 13th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee” (JPRS-ADVRPT-2024001) and the subsequent recommendation, all recommended candidates had been appointed by the JPRS Board of Directors and had assumed their positions as members of the 13th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee. Shinichi Urakawa was elected Chair of the committee, and Hironao Kaneko was elected Vice Chair.

It was also reported that, following personnel changes at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Shunsuke Kamata had been appointed as the member representing the Government of Japan on the 13th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee.

JPRS provided an overview of JP domain names and recent developments in the domain name environment, followed by a question-and-answer session and an exchange of views on the topic.

Dec. 3 79th JP Domain Name Advisory Committee

The JPRS Board of Directors submitted the inquiry, “Display of JP Registrar Names in JP Domain Name Search Results Provided by the JPRS RDAP Service” (JPRS-ADV-2025001). JPRS provided a detailed explanation of the matter, and the committee agreed to discuss it further at future meetings.

(2) Consultations and Advisories

Consultation/Advisory	Consultation Date Document No.	Advisory Date Document No.
Display of JP Registrar Names in JP Domain Name Search Results Provided by the JPRS RDAP Service	Dec. 3, 2025 JPRS-ADV-2025001	(under consideration)

03 · 3 Proposals and Presentations

Date	Title	At	Hosted by
Jan. 27	The Internet: How It Works and Where It Is Headed — A Social Perspective	Muroran Institute of Technology Faculty of Science and Engineering Information Science Course	Muroran Institute of Technology
Jan. 27	The Internet: How It Works and Where It Is Headed — A Technical Perspective	Muroran Institute of Technology Faculty of Science and Engineering Information Science Course	Muroran Institute of Technology
Feb. 11	.jp - a ccTLD not for Open-Use	APTLD87	APTLD
Mar. 6	JPRS's Information Dissemination Activities and the Latest Topics on DNS in Japan	APAN59	APAN
Mar. 12	Details of "go.jp" Incidents Reported in January 2025	WIDE Project 2025 Spring Camp Meeting	WIDE Project
Mar. 28	Tour de table	Marketing WG - TdT meeting	CENTR
Apr. 18	Update of ccNSO at ICANN82	72nd ICANN Readout Session	JPNIC
May 16	Reflecting on Standardization Activities at the IETF: Receiving the TTC Chairperson's Award — 23 years of IETF work	WIDE Meeting in May 2025	WIDE Project
Jun. 27	Technical Information Provided by JPRS (July 2024–June 2025)	DNS Summer Day 2025	DNSOPS.JP
Jul. 3	Thinking About What Is Needed to Achieve the Right Balance in DNS Configuration and Operation — DNS After Lunch	Internet Week Showcase in Nara	JPNIC
Jul. 31	Update of ccNSO at ICANN83	73rd ICANN Readout Session	JPNIC
Sep. 9	Safeguarding Registrant Privacy - .JP -	APTLD88	APTLD
Nov. 18	Relearning the Basics of DNS and DNSSEC in 90 Minutes	Internet Week 2025	JPNIC
Nov. 26	IETF Update	Internet Week 2025 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 26	Domain Name Update	Internet Week 2025 DNS DAY	JPNIC
Nov. 26	Recent Changes in DNS: On the Publication of a Textbook to Understand DNS Well: 2nd Edition — Lunch with DNS	Internet Week 2025 Lunchtime Seminar	JPNIC
Dec. 11	Root DNS Server System Update: RSSAC and the RSS GWG	74th ICANN Readout Session	JPNIC
Dec. 11	Update of ccNSO at ICANN84	74th ICANN Readout Session	JPNIC
Dec. 11	The Ever-Evolving DNS: Recent Topics in Domain Names and DNS	Infoblox Exchange 2025 Tokyo	Infoblox

03・4 Press Releases

Date	Title
Feb. 25	JPRS Supports “27th Japan Junior/Senior High School Web Contest” to Provide Experience of Using JP Domain Names (in Japanese)
Mar. 27	JPRS Publishes “JP Domain Name Registry Report 2024” (in Japanese)
Apr. 1	JPRS Extends the Provisional Registration Period for AC.JP and ED.JP Domain Names (in Japanese)
Apr. 7	Hirofumi Hotta of JPRS Appointed Vice Chair of ICANN CSC
May 13	JPRS Joins the Association for Countermeasures Against Dark Patterns (in Japanese)
May 14	JPRS Starts Offering IJ’s Cookie Consent Management Tool “STRIGHT” (in Japanese)
May 15	JPRS Distributes Free Graphic Comic-style Booklet on Domain Names and DNS to Educational Institutions across Japan (in Japanese)
Jun. 2	JP Domain Names Surpassed 1.8 Million
Jun. 19	Kazunori Fujiwara of JPRS Appointed Vice Chair of the Technical Committee on Internet Architecture of the EIC Communication Society (in Japanese)
Nov. 19	JPRS Launches Free Nationwide Distribution of Posters and Clear Folders to Educational Institutions Designed to Help Students Learn About Internet Country Code Top-Level Domains in a Fun Way (in Japanese)

*Please refer to “Press Release” (<https://jprs.co.jp/en/press/>) for the latest releases in English.

03-5

Provision of Technical Information Related to DNS

As the company supporting the basis of the Internet society through DNS and striving to ensure stable operation of the Internet, JPRS publishes technical information related to DNS such as warnings on the detection of DNS software vulnerabilities and other relevant alerts.

*Original materials are written in Japanese.

Date	Title
Jan. 14	New KSK (KSK-2024) Prepublished in the Root Server System
Jan. 21	Removing DNS Settings for Websites No Longer in Use (Brochure [PDF])
Jan. 21	Subdomain Takeovers Exploiting DNS Settings Left Behind After Service Termination
Jan. 30	(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.x (Degraded Performance) (CVE-2024-12705): Upgrading Is Highly Recommended
Jan. 30	(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.x (Inducing Excessive CPU Overhead) (CVE-2024-11187): Upgrading Is Highly Recommended
Mar. 17	Vulnerability Information on Windows Domain Name Service Posted (CVE-2025-24064)
Apr. 10	Vulnerability Information on PowerDNS Recursor Posted (CVE-2025-30195)
Apr. 28	Vulnerability Information on Knot Resolver Posted
May 22	(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.20.x (DNS Service Outage) (CVE-2025-40775): Affecting Both Full-Service Resolvers (Cache DNS Servers) and Authoritative Servers; Upgrading is Highly Recommended
Jul. 17	(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.20.x (DNS Service Outage) (CVE-2025-40777): Upgrading Is Highly Recommended
Jul. 18	Vulnerability Information on Unbound Posted (CVE-2025-5994)
Jul. 23	Vulnerability Information on Knot Resolver Posted
Jul. 24	Vulnerability Information on PowerDNS Recursor Posted (CVE-2025-30192)
Oct. 23	"(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.x (Inducing Excessive CPU Overhead) (CVE-2025-8677): Upgrading Is Highly Recommended"
Oct. 23	(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.x (Increasing the Likelihood of Successful DNS Cache Poisoning) (CVE-2025-40780): Upgrading Is Highly Recommended
Oct. 23	(Urgent) Vulnerability of BIND 9.x (Increased Risk of DNS Cache Poisoning) (CVE-2025-40778): Upgrading Is Highly Recommended
Oct. 27	Vulnerability Information on PowerDNS Recursor Posted (CVE-2025-59023, CVE-2025-59024)
Oct. 27	Vulnerability Information on Unbound Posted (CVE-2025-11411)
Dec. 1	Vulnerability Information on Unbound Posted (CVE-2025-11411)
Dec. 11	Vulnerability Information on PowerDNS Recursor Posted (CVE-2025-59029, CVE-2025-59030)

*For the latest information, please refer to the "Technical Information Related to DNS" (<https://jprs.jp/tech/>) (in Japanese)

About JPRS

JPRS provides domain name services such as domain name management, administration and distribution, and also performs domain name system (DNS) operations. In addition, JPRS is engaged in research and development of various Internet technologies.

● Domain Name Management and Administration

JPRS manages and administers domain names. In particular, JPRS plays an important role as the registry of JP Domain Name, or domain names of Japan. You may have seen addresses for websites and emails such as “https://○○○.jp” and “△△△@○○○.jp.” JPRS manages and administers 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, so it 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 stable operation of the “JP DNS” for managing JP domain names.

● R&D of Internet Technologies and International Activities to Support the Internet

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, JPRS is involved in standardization activities, including the internationalization of identifiers used in protocols, proposing solutions to issues related to DNS operations, and standardizing registry technologies. JPRS actively publishes the results of these activities and shares information at IETF and other meetings to contribute to the network society.

Published: June 30 2026

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