ccTLD Redelegation Case Study ----- Japan

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- August 1986
 - .jp top-level domain was delegated to Jun Murai by IANA
- December 1991
 - JNIC was founded to provide a framework for operation of the .jp toplevel domain
- April 1993
 - JNIC reorganized itself as JPNIC, with ISPs, research networks, and academic networks located in Japan as its members
- March 1997
 - JPNIC obtained approval to operate as a corporate body, from
 - the Science and Technology Agency
 - the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture
 - these two are now merged into the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
 - The Ministry of International Trade and Industry
 - currently the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
 - the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
 - currently the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

Redelegation

- In 2000
 - JPNIC considered to establish a commercial company and to redelegate the .jp management to the company in order to streamline decision making
 - JPNIC consulted with its members and local Internet community
 - JPNIC decided to establish JPRS
- February 2001
 - JPRS started to serve as the operator of the .jp top level domain entrusted and under the outsource contract with JPNIC
- February 2002
 - JPRS and ICANN made an agreement on .jp management, which was endorsed by Jun Murai and the Government
- April 2002
 - Redelegation from JPNIC to JPRS
 - Administrative contact : Koki Higashida, President and CEO of JPRS.

ICANN-JPRS ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement "Chronicle"



- quadrilateral situation instead of "normal" trilateral one
 - ICANN
 - JPRS
 - Government
 - JPNIC
- JPNIC's role in relation to GAC Principles:
 - JPNIC remains responsible for assuring public interest along with the Government
 - I the Sponsorship Agreement the interventions by the government or public authority are interpreted into those by the Governmental Authority and JPNIC
- the Communication Between the Governmental Authority+JPNIC and the Delegee are referred to
 - in the Endorsement letter by the Government
 - In the Memorandum
 - in the ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement

How JPRS runs in line with the interest of the LIC

- About the JP domain name service policy
 - JPRS established JP Domain Name Advisory Committee
 - several people from the Japanese LIC
 - Initial members are the representatives form the following 6 sectors
 - JPNIC (Japan Network Information Center)
 - JP domain name registrars
 - ISPs
 - user companies
 - academic people
 - individual Internet users
 - Advisory Committee discusses about the policy of the JP domain name services from various points of view
 - The process of its discussion and the advisory report is open to the public.
 - After getting reports from the Advisory Committee, JPRS informs JPNIC of its action as a response to the advisory report. And then, JPNIC reports it further to the Government.
- About the organizational stability as an registry
 - JPRS reports its financial report to JPNIC at least once a year. And then, JPNIC reports it further to the Government.

Some outstanding .JP features

1)JP-DRP

- October 19, 2000
 - after 1 year discussion in JPNIC with several occasions of consultation with the LIC.
- 19 cases filed and resolved
- relatively small number
 - registration at the third level has the following restrictions :
 - registrant must reside in Japan
 - registrant can register only one domain name
 - registration at the second level in a controlled way
 - Priority registration (sunrise period)
 - Trademarks, registered names, university names, personal names in full, and registered Organizational Type domain name label
 - Concurrent registration
 - All applications which arrived in this period were regarded as arrived at the same time, not in the order received.
 - First-come-first-served registration

2) Japanese Domain Name registration

- at the second level
 - Ex)?総務省.jp
- Launched in February 2001
- Three steps along with ASCII domain names
 - priority registration period
 - 22,600 were Japanese among 29,100 domain names registered in total
 - concurrent registration period
 - 28,600 were Japanese among 55,800 domain names registered in total
 - 65,200 applications were received in getting 28,600 domain names
 - First-come-first-served basis registration period
 - 52,000 are registered as of Feb.1, 2003
- Japanese market is very positive in registering and using Japanese domain names.

Message from Jun Murai, former administrator