

Opening up prefecture-SLDs under .JP

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ccNSO meeting

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Variation of JP domain names

as of October 1, 2011

Third level (total: 401,587)		
****.AD.JP	JPNIC members and registrars	272
****.AC.JP	Educational institutions	3,523
****.CO.JP	Companies	346,481
****.GO.JP	Governmental organizations	746
****.OR.JP	Judicial persons other than companies	27,633
****.NE.JP	Network services	16,423
****.GR.JP	Groups	7,473
****.ED.JP	Schools	4,673
****.LG.JP	Local governments	1,842
geographic	Entities being in prefectures / core cities	2,602
Second level (total: 756,983)		
****.JP	Anyone (ASCII labels)	706,004
++++.JP	Anyone (IDN labels) total	117,965

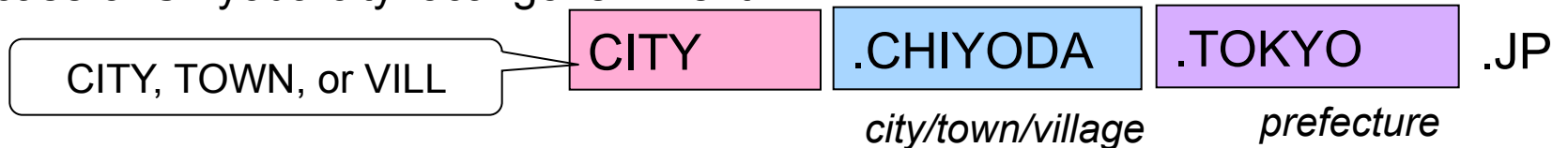
(****:ASCII, ++++:IDN)

1,235,637

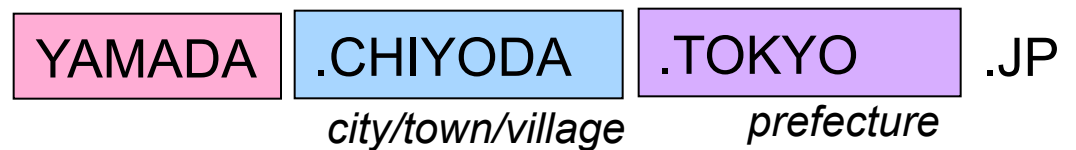
Geographic JP domain names

- SLD
 - prefecture name (47)
 - government-decreed big cities (16)
- 2 types
 - local governments : local governments and their organizations
 - general : individuals, hospitals, companies, ...
- local presence in the geographic area

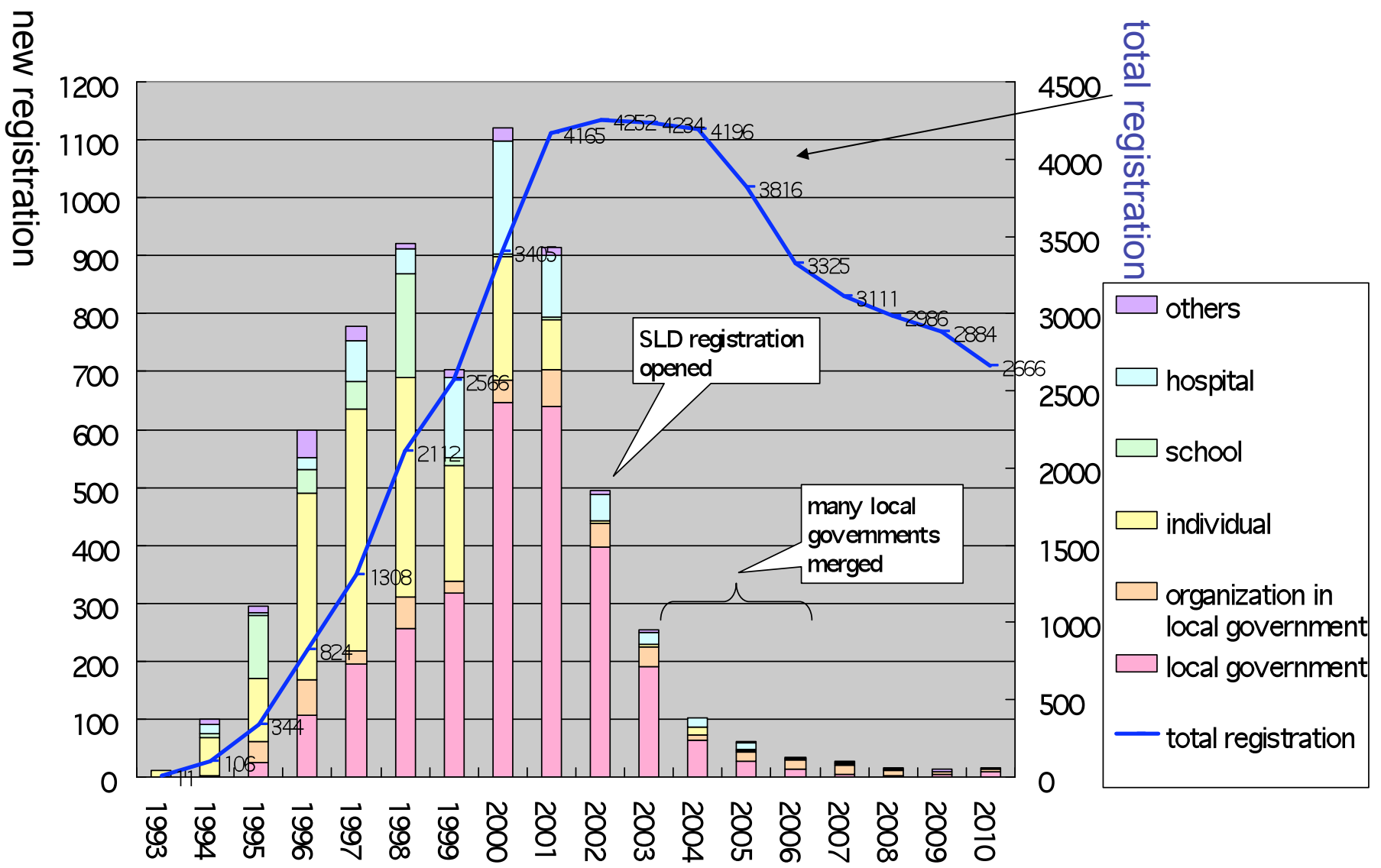
in case of Chiyoda city local government



in case of an individual



Number of geographic JP Domain names



Problems of geographic JP domain names

- long (4 labels connected by dots)
- complicated
 - domain name structure is not simple
 - registrant qualification requirements are not simple
- only 1 domain name can be registered by 1 registrant
- local presence
 - registrant must reside in the geographic area

What were heard from the community

- Geographic JP domain name space should be reconstructed to achieve more usability and to be more utilized for (re)vitalization of local community activities
- Re: geographic gTLDs
 - Some big prefectures/cities announced that their names would be applied for new gTLDs
 - .tokyo
 - .osaka
 - .okinawa / .ryukyu
 - But small prefectures/cities would not have their own gTLDs
- Community wants JPRS
 - to create domain name spaces for all the 47 (prefectures) in a neutral and homogeneous manner
 - not to focus on domain name spaces only for big prefectures / cities (as commercial registries may do)

Scheme to resolve the issues

1. JPRS established a Working Group consisting of external experts to investigate the issues (May, 2010)
2. WG created a set of basic policies to solve the issues
3. JPRS picked up basic policies that may need advice from its standing Advisory Committee
4. Advisory Committee was tasked to advise on the issues (August, 2010)
5. Advisory Committee sent its advices to JPRS (December, 2010)
6. WG was revived to adjust the basic policies taking into account the advisory from the Advisory Committee (February, 2011)
7. JPRS decided the policies based on the result of WG and Advisory Committee (May, 2011)

Basic policies

- main purpose for reconstruction
 - to (re)vitalize local community activities
 - to make it simpler than current geographic JP domain names
- basic policies
 - registration as 3LD
 - organization or individual can be a registrant
 - local presence not required
 - presence in Japan is still required as in the case with other JP domain space
 - more than 1 domain names can be registered by 1 registrant
 - all the 47 domain name space is managed directly by JPRS
 - no delegation to other organizations

Registration rules (under development)

- sunrise registration
 - trademarks
 - trade names
 - ...
- reserved labels
 - names of organizations/functions relevant to Internet
 - IETF, ICANN, IANA, WHOIS, ...
 - existing 3LD labels in existing geographic domain names
 - ...
- registration according to the traditional rules is ceased
- domain name space created by new rules is called "**prefecture type JP domain name**" rather than using the same name as in the old rules
- extended public communication about the change of the rules
- ...

Q&A