.JP Update

February 12, 2008
ccNSO meeting

Hiro Hotta
Japan Registry Services, Co., Ltd. (JPRS)
http://jprs.jp/
http://日本レジストリサービス.jp/
Content

• Overview
• Redemption Service Introduced
• Promoting IDN-clickable application software
Overview
Overview

• JPRS
  – A private for-profit company

• JP domain name advisory committee
  – 6 members
  – no one from the government

• Registrars
  – 650

• Restriction
  – Registrants must have postal address in Japan

• Renewal rate
  – 95% : third level domain names
  – 83% : second level domain names
# Variation of JP domain names

As of February 1 2008

## Third level (total: 378,903)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>****.AD.JP</td>
<td>JPNIC members and registrars</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.AC.JP</td>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td>3,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.CO.JP</td>
<td>Companies</td>
<td>315,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.GO.JP</td>
<td>Governmental organizations</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.OR.JP</td>
<td>Judicial persons other than companies</td>
<td>23,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.NE.JP</td>
<td>Network services</td>
<td>17,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.GR.JP</td>
<td>Groups</td>
<td>8,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.ED.JP</td>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>4,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>****.LG.JP</td>
<td>Local governments</td>
<td>2,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geographic</td>
<td>Entities being in prefectures / core cities</td>
<td>3,099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Second level (total: 609,983)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>****.JP</td>
<td>Anyone (ASCII labels)</td>
<td>474,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++++.JP</td>
<td>Anyone (IDN labels)</td>
<td>142,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(**•••••:ASCII, ++++:IDN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>総計</td>
<td>996,170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of .JP domain names

as of January 1, each year

2nd level Japanese
2nd level ASCII
3rd level

Number of Domain Names

0 100,000 200,000 300,000 400,000 500,000 600,000 700,000 800,000 900,000 1,000,000

Redemption Service Introduced
Redemption service introduced

- Period of registration: 1 year
- Anybody can register the domain name when 1 month has passed since its deletion/expiration
- Some registrants forget to renew their domain names
- Informally, domain names have been revived on a case-by-case basis when registrants claimed to do so based on registrants’ request
- Formal redemption service started in March 2007
  - About the same fee as the new registration is charged, in addition to the renewal fee
  - Application should be made in 20 days after deletion
- 7% of the deleted names are redeemed
Promoting IDN-clickable application software
URIs and IRIs in application programs

• For ASCII URIs
  – Application programs recognize URIs in the text area
  – Users can identify and access to the URIs very easily

• IRIs (including IDNs) are pretty much behind ASCII URIs in terms of user experience in application programs

  URI : Uniform Resource Identifier
  IRI : Internationalized Resource Identifier
ICANN Establishes Forum on Allocation Methods for Single-letter and Single-digit Domain Names at the Second Level in gTLD Registries

As recommended by the GNSO Council, ICANN is commencing a forum on potential allocation methods for single-letter and single-digit domain names at the second level in gTLD registries. Examples include use cases, potential revenue, and comments regarding the potential uses for this forum.

ICANN intends to synthesize responses to the forum and present proposed methods for single-letter and single-digit domain names at the second level for community consideration.

To be considered by ICANN, ideas on potential allocation methods should be submitted by November 2007 to allocationmethods@icann.org. Comments may be viewed at http://forum.icann.org/lists/allocationmethods/.

The GNSO Council asked ICANN to initiate a forum on this issue after considering a Names Working Group (RN-WG), which recommended that "single letters and digits" be future gTLDs, and that those currently reserved in existing gTLDs should be released contingent upon (A) appropriate allocation frameworks. More work may be necessary.
IRIs in E-mail message area

http://japan.cnet.com/news/media/story/0,2000056023,20338263,00.htm
CNET Japan
ICANN「.asia」をトップレベルドメインとして承認

■2006年12月08日
http://internet.watch.impress.co.jp/static/column/ie7/2006/12/08/
INTERNET Watch

Internet Explorer 7入門講座

5年ぶりにバージョンアップしたInternet Explorer 7（IE 7）。まだインストールを Taiwanese PEOPLEの人もいるかもしれない。特に半角英数字以外の文字を使ったドメイン名のURLに対応した。「http://味の素.jp/」などのURLでサイトを表示できる。（続く）

■2006年12月11日
http://itpro.nikkeibp.co.jp/article/NEWS/20061211/256533/
ITpro(日経コミュニケーション)
What is necessary for users?

- Application programs recognize IRIs correctly
  - To extract IRIs from free context (e.g. plain text) and to set hyperlinks to them automatically

- Application programs behave appropriately when user clicks on IRIs
  - Highlight the whole IRI to ease cut/copy or click
  - Invoke an external application program to access the object pointed by the IRI

*just in the same way as application programs do for ASCII URIs*
Guidelines: Delimiting IRIs in a plain text

• For application programs
  – Strings beginning with scheme name wrapped with " ", < >, or whitespaces should be identified as IRIs
  – When IRI is clicked, corresponding application program should be invoked and the IRI should be passed to the invoked program in either of the following form
    • As it is: except for the domain name part, which is converted to punycode
    • As it is

• For users writing texts in application programs
  – should wrap IRIs with " " or < >
  – had better wrap ASCII URIs with " " or < >, as well
IRIs in E-mail message area

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■2006年12月11日
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ITpro(日経コミュニケーション)
What JPRS did

- JPRS issued a recommendation report to Japanese community
  - To guide application programs developers to make their application programs IRI/IDN - aware/compliant by showing the guidelines
  - To guide users who write message bodies to make their IRI/IDNs useful in message bodies by showing the guidelines

- Response from the community
  - Several application programs have become IRI/IDN - aware in handling message bodies - more should be encouraged to become IRI/IDN - aware
  - JPRS mail magazines have become to use <> to embrace IRIs - other mail magazines should be encouraged to do the same
# Non-ASCII URL clickability in e-mail software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-mail software</th>
<th>version</th>
<th>wrapped by</th>
<th>with trailing whitespace</th>
<th>only URL in a line</th>
<th>String passed to browsers</th>
<th>remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Outlook Express</td>
<td>6.00.2900.2180</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Outlook</td>
<td>10.6515.6817</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Office Outlook 2007</td>
<td>12.0.4518.1014</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becky!</td>
<td>2.30 [ja] or 2.31 [ja]</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozilla Thunderbird</td>
<td>1.5.0.9 or 2.0.0.0</td>
<td>△</td>
<td>△</td>
<td>△</td>
<td>△</td>
<td>△</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ○ : OK
- × : NG
- △ : partially OK

*Remarks:*
- networkenableIDN is TRUE
- in case of default-setting
- in case Opera is launched by Thunderbird

*(table continues ...)*